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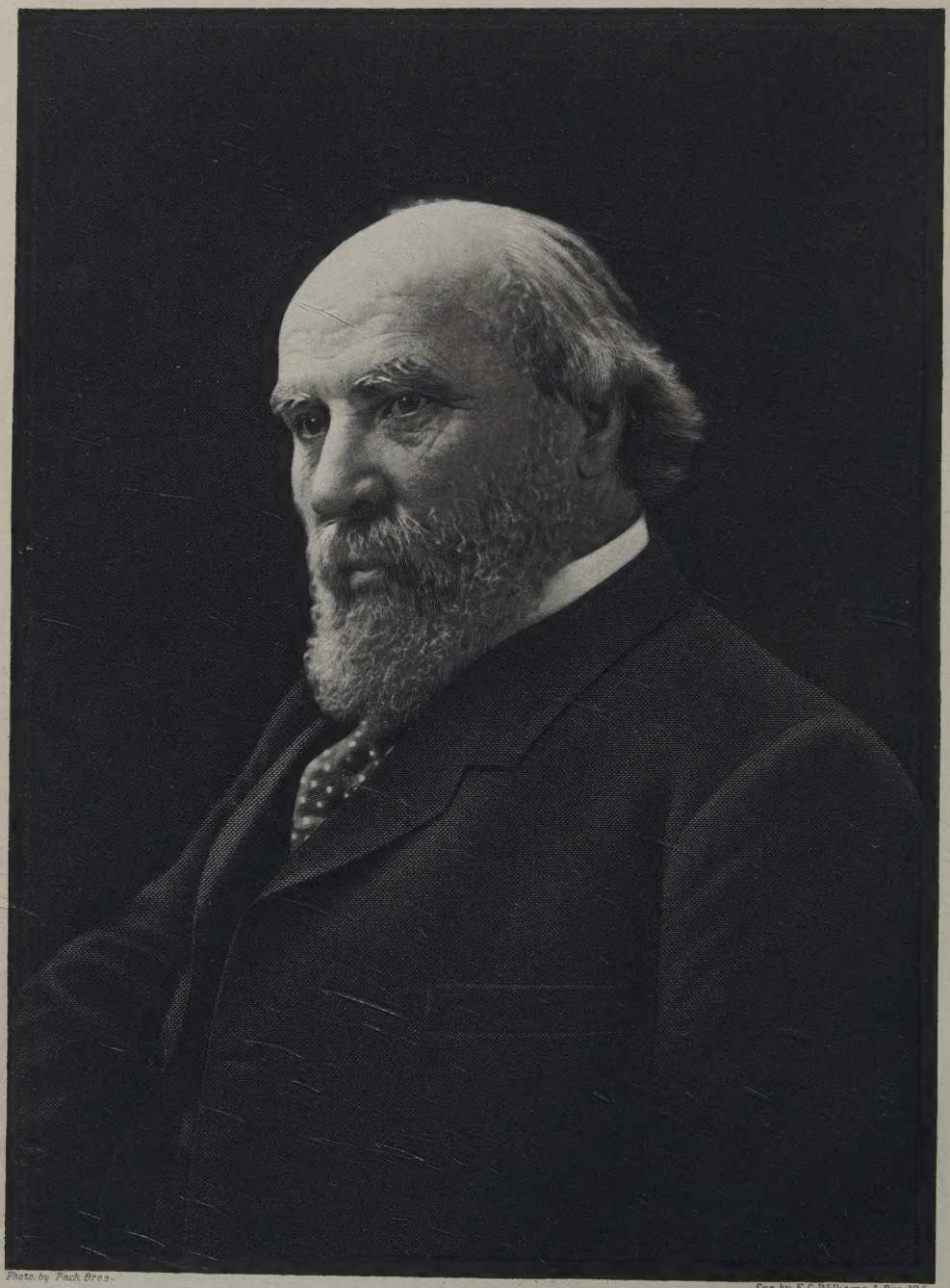
THE CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

VOLUME X



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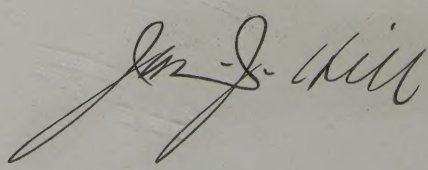

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

SUPPLEMENTARY EDITION

EXTENDING THE ORIGINAL WORK
IN SIX VOLUMES ISSUED BY THE
PRESENT PUBLISHERS IN 1915

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
ROSSITER JOHNSON, PH. D., LL. D.

VOLUME X

NON-ALPHABETICAL
WITH INDEX

EDITED BY
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INTRODUCTION TO THE TENTH VOLUME

A familiar occurance at the present time is the appearance of works on current history, dealing with the development of civilization, as it relates to humanity at large. This subject treats of the great movements of the time merely as products of collective energy, and only incidentally reveals the work and influence of individuals. In this it is incomplete, telling only one side of the great story, because, while collective activities are important, the work of individuals, in conceiving and carrying to maturity the great ideas that make history, reveals origins. Thus, as we learn, the now active institution of the League of Nations had nearly its earliest formulation in the writings of a leading American journalist, who, while recommending many features not yet found essential—although the future may see their adoption—anticipated the general constitution now in operation. Similarly, those notable institutions, commonly familiar under the names "trade school" and "shut-in movement", are found to be, not results of generally acting forces, not simple products of an evolutionary process, but concepts originated in individual brains.

Nearly the greatest value of a collection of biographical records lies in the opportunity afforded to assign proper credits, or in common parlance, to identify the "stations" whence great thoughts have been "broadcasted" to all the world. The late world war afforded manifold opportunities, not only for acts of heroism and deeds of self-sacrifice, but also for the origination of financial and administrative methods previously unknown, as means for organizing patriotic efforts or of accumulating funds for present needs. There were numerous cases, also, in which the outcome of great events hung upon individuals, sometimes acting on their own responsibility, often originating counsels and schemes for dealing with serious crises. Occasionally the names of such persons have passed into history in association with the services which they have rendered to humanity, but in most cases their activities are discovered and preserved only by the biographer.

In the present volume, the publishers have followed their original plan of devoting such space as is required for the development of individual stories, while maintaining a high standard of literary excellence. Considerable space has been devoted to the life-records of workers in special lines, and such stories have been compiled with the view of giving information in form acceptable to readers conversant with the special subjects involved. Thus, the records of many noted American physicians and surgeons will be found, with notices, as complete as possible, of their several contributions to medical science and literature. A representative number of composers, sing-

ers and musicians is included, as well as several artists of prominence. These, with the records of statesmen, governors of states, leading engineers, inventors, manufacturers and merchants, reveal the spirit of American progress as it appears from various angles. In every department, also, the old story of self-help, and the progress from straitened circumstances into success and prominence, is featured, wherever the facts have been obtainable. Such histories are always inspiring, often also of absorbing interest. No less interesting are the stories of the origin of the mail-order business, now such an important factor in American life, and of the development of enterprises widely known through persistent advertising from beginnings almost impossibly small. As the familiar saying has it, "all kinds of people are in the world", and many representatives of every kind, of every form of occupation, are worthy representation in a work purporting to fill the field of American biography. Such a work must be as various in the subjects treated as is the nation which it undertakes to represent.

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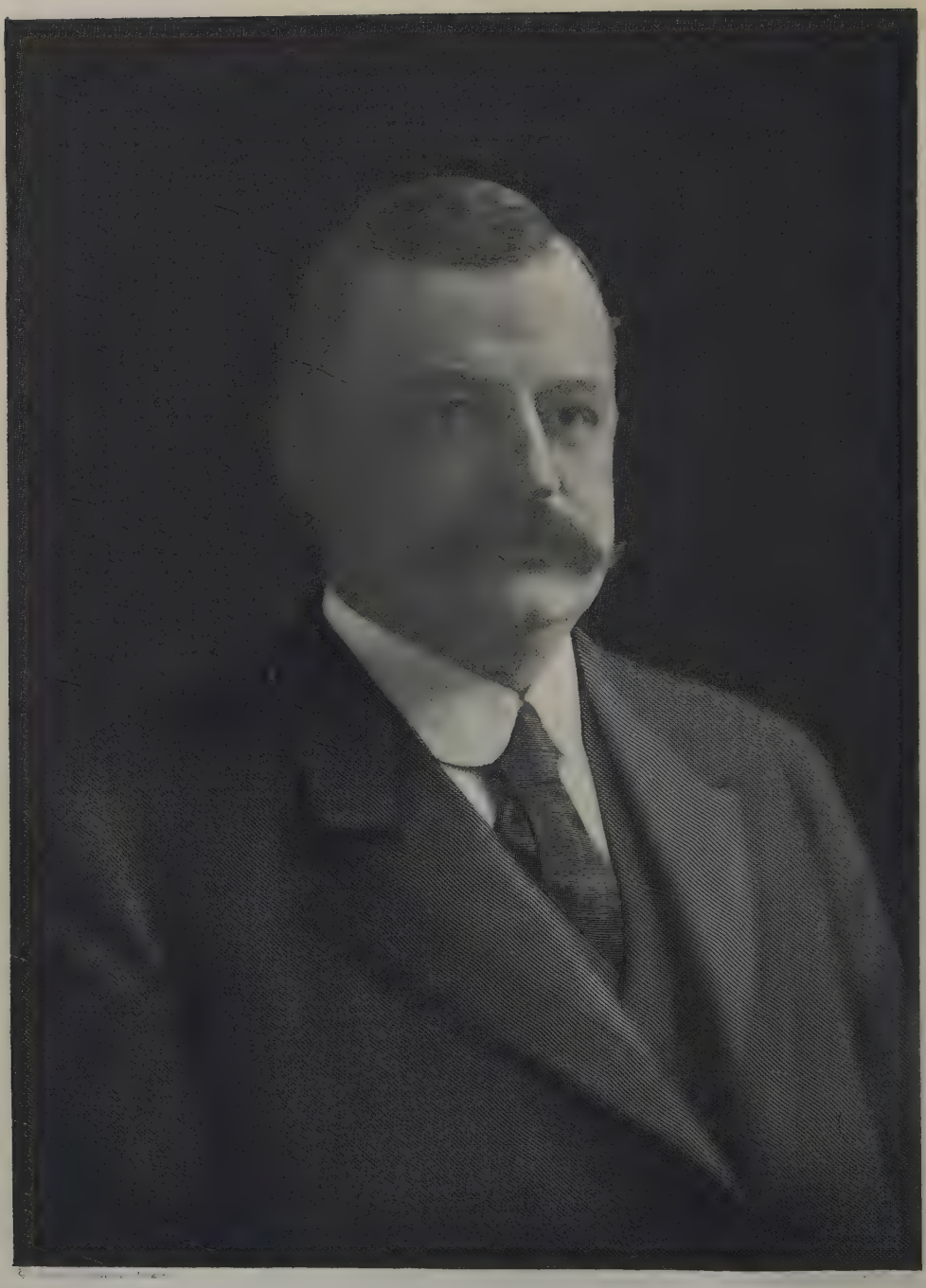

Boies Penrose

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PENROSE, Boies, United States Senator, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 November, 1860; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 January, 1922, son of Richard Alexander Fullerton and Sarah Hannah (Boies) Penrose. His father, a physician of note in Philadelphia, was an alumnus of Dickinson College. Boies Penrose entered Harvard in September, 1878. He was a brilliant student in a class including several men who have won great distinction in later life, such as Hon. Curtis Guild, Governor of Massachusetts, and at one time Ambassador to Russia. In 1881 he was graduated with second highest honors, while his brother Charles, who became a physician, won the highest honors. The subject of his commencement oration was "Martin Van Buren as a Politician." Following his graduation he studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1882, entering at once upon the practice of his profession. As a lawyer, he was successful, but politics presented attractions which he could not resist. He entered the field of public service and remained a prominent figure until his death. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1884, serving for two terms. He was a member of the State Senate from 1887 to 1897, and served as president pro-tem, during 1889 to 1891. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1897, and was serving in that capacity when he died. He acted on many very important committees —was chairman of the Republican State Committee 1903-1915; member of the National Republican Committee continuously from 1904, omitting the four years, 1912-1916. He was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1916. His re-election to the Senate came in November, 1921. Senator Boies Penrose was a large man physically, with a brain in proportion, and a wit that often seemed brusque. His word was as good as his bond, and he was greatly admired for his sincerity of purpose. Never being skilled in evasion, his motives were not always understood, and there was great hostility at times towards his reactionary tendencies. He was one of the really great men of the Senate, and it was said that he was the last of a vanishing race of Republican political leaders. He had a strong, direct personality with natural qualities of leadership, including a touch of ruthlessness. Having spent more than a generation as a public man, and devoting his entire time to his work, his services to his nation, state and city were of incalculable value. Many tributes to his character and achievements were published after his death. A telegram from President Harding, read: "From my long acquaintance and my term of public service with him, I came to have a very high regard for his exceptional ability, and his fine estimate of public duty. His personal side was one of great delight to all who knew him well." The tribute paid by Vice-President Coolidge was, "Senator Penrose was one of the strong personalities of the Senate. He was a man of great resources and great energy. His one great interest seemed to be the performance of his public duties. His service on the Finance Committee made him one of the best informed men in the United States on the financial policies of the Government. He had great capacity for adjusting differences and extraordinary powers of leadership." Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Republican whip in the Senate, said: "In the passing of Senator Penrose the State of Pennsylvania has lost an able and faithful representative in the United States Senate, a man who was ever alert and watchful of the interests of his state, and the nation has lost one of its foremost legislators and leading figures." The New York "Times" published this statement under the title "Pennsylvania in Mourning": "Mr. Penrose was an outstanding figure in our political life and his passing will leave a great void, not only in Pennsylvania and in the Republican Party, but in the affairs of the nation. His knowledge of the organization of the Government was extraordinary, and his fund of information, concerning the particular subjects of tariff and public revenue was probably unequalled by that of any other man in Washington. His political wisdom was proverbial, and he ranked as one of the great leaders of his party, his sound judgment being sought by his associates on all important questions. He was the last of a group of great political chief-

tains, who for years wielded an almost dominating influence in our politics and public affairs. Changing conditions make it improbable we shall see his like again. His control in Pennsylvania lasted so long because he understood the people of the State, their needs and their interests, and kept constantly in touch with them." Senator Henry Cabot Lodge said: "Senator Penrose held a very high position in the Senate, and is a very great loss to that body, where his distinction was fully recognized. His death will be felt not only by the Senate, but greatly in his own State." Senator Penrose had few diversions. He had not attended a theatrical performance in over thirty years. He spent his nights reading and keeping pace with public matters. In his office in Philadelphia he had a law library and in his home was one of the most valuable collection of books in the city. Attachés of the Library of Congress say no other man at the Capitol drew from its shelves a larger number of volumes. He was a member of every club of prominence in Washington, D. C., and Philadelphia, but never was seen in any of them except the Union League. He was an enthusiastic horseman, having three Kentucky thoroughbreds in his stable. On horseback he was a familiar figure to the guards in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and in Rock Creek Park, Washington. He was noted as an after-dinner speaker, having a great fund of wit and humor. At the gatherings of the Gridiron Club in Washington, he delivered addresses that became famous in the history of that organization. To the accusation that he was a political boss, Senator Penrose in a public address made the reply that men who are leaders to their friends are apt to be bosses to their enemies. A "History of City Government" was written by Senator Penrose. He is survived by his three brothers, Dr. Charles B. Penrose, a physician of note; Spencer Penrose, a mining engineer, and R. A. Fullerton Penrose.

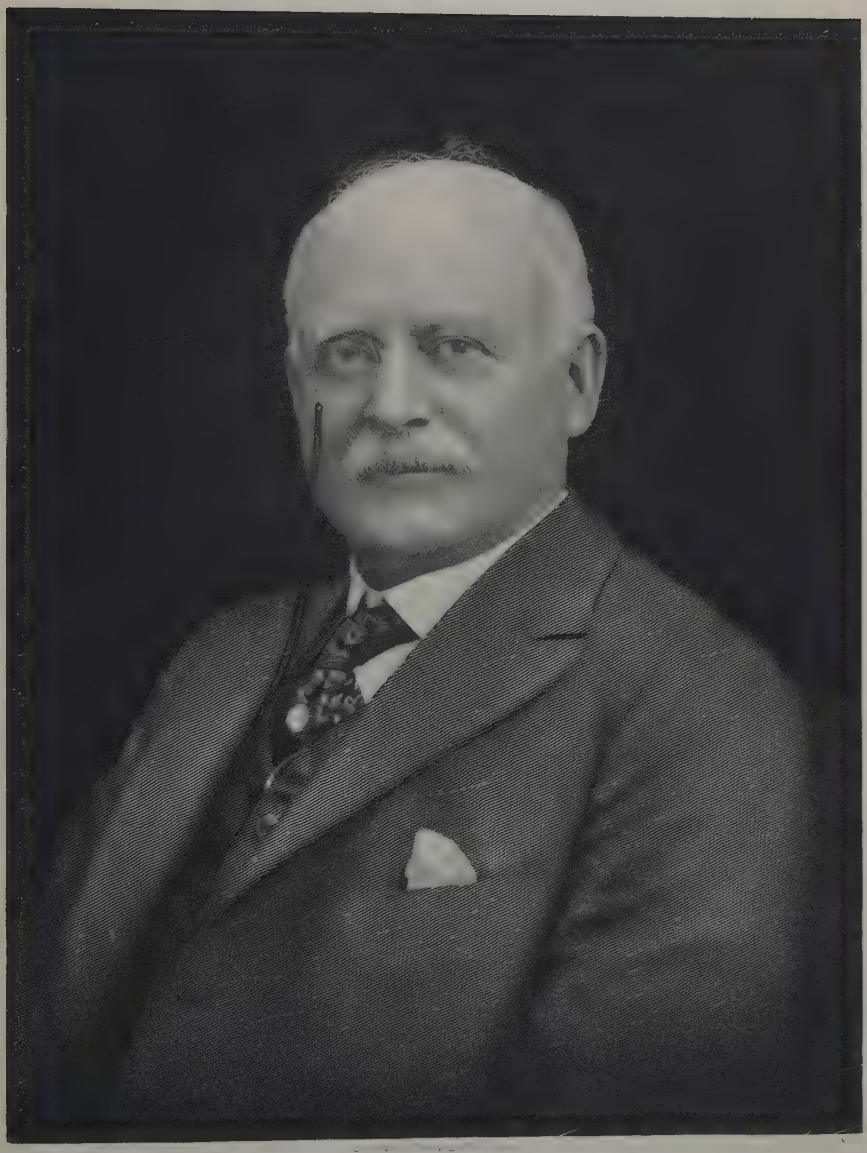
PENROSE, Spencer, mining engineer, b in Philadelphia, 2 November, 1865, son of Richard Alexander Fullerton and Sarah Hannah (Boies) Penrose. He is one of four brothers, the others being Charles B., Richard A. F., and the late Boies Penrose. The father of this family was a renowned lecturer in the University of Pennsylvania. Spencer Penrose was graduated at Harvard in 1886. He was a founder and a director of the Utah Copper Company, and also a pioneer in the Cripple Creek (Colorado) mining district, and is still identified with many of its mines. He is president of the Midland Terminal Railway Company; president of the Broadmoor Hotel Company; vice-president of the Grand River Valley Railway Company; vice-president of the Grand Junction Electric, Gas and Manufacturing Company; vice-president of the Garden City Sugar Company; director of several sugar and copper companies, and of various other corporations. Mr. Penrose is a Republican in politics and was a colonel on the staff of Governor Peabody of Colorado, 1903-1904. He is a member of the following clubs: In Philadelphia, the Union League, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Country, Racquet, University, Barge, and the Rabbit; in New York, the University, Union League, Rocky Mountain, Down Town, Bankers, and the Republican; in Denver, the Denver, Denver Country, and the Denver Athletic; in Colorado Springs, the El Paso, Cheyenne Mountain, Broadmoor Golf, and the Cooking; in Salt Lake City, the Alta, and Henry's Lake; in Detroit, the Yondotega; in Virginia, the Sand Bridge; in Paris, France, the Travelers'. In 1916 he married Mrs. Julie Villers (Lewis) McMillan of Detroit, Michigan.

HILL, James Jerome, railroad president and financier, b. in Rockwood, near Toronto, Canada, 16 Sept., 1838; d. in St. Paul, Minn., 29 May, 1916, son of James and Anne (Dunbar) Hill. His grandfather, James Hill, of Armagh, Ireland, came to Canada in 1829. At the time of his birth his father, a farmer, lived in a log hut just outside the village of Rockwood. In 1848, when he was ten years of age, the family removed to the village where the father kept a small hotel until his death, in 1852, whereupon the mother moved to the town of Guelph, taking the children with her. At the age of five James J. Hill began attending school at the district schoolhouse, a journey of two and a half miles through the bush, the master of which was John Harris, an Irish Quaker. The community was, in fact, largely composed of members of the Society of Friends. Five years later, however, Rockwood Academy was started in the village by William Wetherald, an English Quaker, with a college education, and the boy was transferred to his care. Under his tuition the students studied, besides the essential courses, Latin, some Greek, algebra, and elementary geometry. Here Mr. Hill continued his education until he was fourteen, gaining a fundamental grasp of academic knowledge from a man whose attainments were far above those of the average provincial schoolteacher. His father had intended that he should enter the medical profession, to which he was by no means averse, but the injury to one of his eyes from the accidental discharge of an arrow, as well as his father's early death, caused these plans to be abandoned. Though urged by his mother and by his teacher to continue his studies he refused to allow the sacrifices that this would have entailed on his widowed mother. He thereupon took employment as a clerk in the village store for a wage of $4.00 a month, and there remained for four years. Meanwhile, be continued to be a voracious reader of books, including narratives of adventure and travel. These served to intensify what was perhaps a temperamental quality; a thirsting desire to see the world. With the plan in his mind to make the journey across the continent and ship as a sailor from San Francisco to the Orient, the glamour of which possessed his vivid imagination, he left home when barely eighteen with only a few dollars in his pocket. After many vicissitudes and adventures, he finally reached St. Paul, 21 July, 1856, meaning to continue onward to the Red River settlement. Here he arrived on the frontier of what was then the great Western wilderness, only to learn that the last emigrant train bound across the plains had departed a

few weeks previously, and that no more would leave till the following spring. There was nothing to do but wait; meanwhile he must also make a living. In those days employment was not difficult for a willing young man to find, and Mr. Hill became a clerk for J. W. Bass and Company; who were agents for the Dubuque and St. Paul Packet Company's line of river steamboats. It became his business to receive incoming and discharge outgoing freight and look after the goods stored in the warehouse, as well as to make out way-bills and to keep an eye open for new business. It was his nature to become intensely interested in whatever he was doing. When spring came around again a more solid ambition had taken the place of the adventurous project which had the Orient as its goal. Later the firm of Bass and Company was succeeded by Brunson, Lewis and Company, and with this firm the young shipping-clerk remained for the following three years. After that he spent a year with Temple and Beaupre, and four years with Borup and Champlin, who were agents for the Galena Packet Company and the Davidson line of steamboats. The Oriental travel scheme was dead, but the imagination which had produced it was not; it was only now awakening to other possibilities. For at about this time it was that J. J. Hill looked across the level skyline of the Western plains and saw a modern empire far more wonderful than the ancient empire of the Grand Moguls. He was still an omniverous reader, but the old tales of adventure had given place to books on engineering or on steamboat building. But his special study was transportation; river transportation, at that time, and on this subject he became the greatest living authority. In 1865 Mr. Hill took the agency of the Northwestern Packers' Company. Four years later, in 1869, he began his independent career by organizing the firm of Hill, Grigg and Company, which brought the first coal into St. Paul. Two years later he made his long deferred trip to the Red River Valley, but now for a different purpose, for the result of this visit was that he obtained a flat bottom river steamer and established the first regular communication between St. Paul and the Manitoba ports along the river. At about that time the first railroads had been built out of St. Paul; eighty miles had been laid to St. Cloud, 316 to Breckenridge, and 100 miles out into the prairies, going nowhere in particular. This "system" finally collapsed with a debt of $33,000,000, its only assets being "a few streaks of rust and a right of way." But out beyond the "streak of rust," merging into the horizon, Hill saw, more vividly than ever, the vision of the modern empire. He determined to acquire that abandoned railroad, in part at least. For five years he dickered while his associates laughed. At length, he sold all his other interests and found himself worth about $100,000. With the help of Donald A. Smith, later Lord Strathcona; George Stephen, afterward Lord Mountstephan, and John S. Kennedy, a New York banker, his ambition was realized. This was the beginning of the St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad, of which corporation Mr. Hill became general manager in 1878. Five years later he was president. From the beginning the venture was a success. It now became Mr. Hill's dream to extend this railroad to the Pacific Coast, which caused further laughter among the skeptics, the extension being dubbed "Hill's Folly." What made the scheme seem especially ridiculous to them was the fact that there were already three transcontinental lines further south which had been supported by a government subsidy, and against these lines the new railroad would have to compete. Nevertheless, Mr. Hill continued laying rails, a mile a day, at a cost of $30,000 a mile. And as the line shot forward across the prairies, farms sprang up on both sides of its right of way. In fact this was part of his scheme, for special effort was made to colonize the wilderness over to Puget Sound. Thus was built the railroad, now known as the Great Northern. In time James J. Hill reached the Pacific Coast; he had been many years delayed, but he did not arrive the penniless lad that had left home. And as though to carry out his earlier plans quite thoroughly, he now connected the terminus of his great railroad with a steamship line running across the Pacific Ocean to the Orient. In 1901 Mr. Hill, with J. Pierpont Morgan and others, negotiated the purchase, in equal moieties by the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroads of nearly the entire capital stock of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, at $200.00 per share, payable in joint twenty-year 4 per cent. bonds of the two purchasers. Before the consummation of this purchase, Edward H. Harriman, with others, bought a majority of the stock, both common and preferred, of the Northern Pacific. And a short time before that the Harriman interests had acquired the Southern Pacific System, on behalf of the Union Pacific. Then began that fight for control of the open market, which sent shares up to $1,000 and a panic was almost precipitated. The count of stock which followed showed the Harriman interests in possession of the majority of Northern Pacific common and preferred combined. But Mr. Hill and his associates had control of a majority of the common, and, being in control of the company, were in a position, under its charter, to retire the preferred stock. Thus the result of the struggle was not far from a drawn battle. By way of a compromise there evolved the Northern Securities Company, to which was turned over the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, carrying the control of the Burlington, held by both parties. Of this corporation Mr. Hill was president. This holding company was presently involved in much litigation, the result of which was that the U. S. Supreme Court dissolved it, but in so doing ordered its shares distributed pro rata, much to Mr. Hill's disappointment, and the control of the three roads reverted to Mr. Hill and his associates. In April, 1907, he retired as president of the Great Northern and became chairman of the board of directors, from which he resigned in 1912, retaining only his membership in the executive committee of the board. His son, Louis W. Hill, succeeded him both as president and chairman. In truth Mr. Hill never quite retired from the interests that had en-

grossed and dominated his entire career. Just how active he was during the two years before his death may be judged only by little evidences of his master hand in questions affecting the Great Northern Railroad and the First National Bank of St. Paul, and by various outstanding achievements in which his will and genius asserted themselves. From a world point of view it would be hard to say whether his stanch support of the Belgian people, following the war and the invasion by the Germans, or the part played in the negotiations for the $500,000,000 loan to the Allied governments, is the more important. From the very beginning Mr. Hill took a leading part in the relief of the suffering Belgians. It will probably never be known how much money he sent to King Albert, an old personal friend of his, or how much he induced others to send. His place as an international figure in finance was never more prominently displayed than when the representatives of the Entente came to New York in quest of a loan. J. Pierpont Morgan sent for Hill at once, and his promise to support the bond issue had not a little to do with its success. It would not be likely that a man of so broad a character should not have interests outside his business. One of his hobbies was the collection of rare gems, none of which, however, were ever used for personal adornment. From this diversion he next turned to art. When he built his great home in St. Paul, one of its distinguishing features was a picture gallery, 200 feet long. His pleasure was in making his own purchases, so that eventually his experience made him a first-class judge of art. Often he knew the true value of a picture better than did the dealer from whom he bought it. It was not generally known that he was a fair artist himself; his canvasses suggest that had he not taken to building railroads he might have made a name for himself as a painter. Among his collection of paintings there are eighteen examples of the best works of Corot, which critics say cannot be matched even in the Louvre. There are also excellent examples of the work of Fromentin, Decamp, Millet, Troyon, Jules Breton, and other masters scarcely less famous. As a philanthropist Mr. Hill was never ostentatious; his name is not generally associated with charities. He often assisted the Little Sisters of the Poor financially in their work in St. Paul and throughout the Northwest. Among his other philanthropies are Macalester and Hamline Colleges and the St. Paul Theological Seminary, an institution for the complete training of young men for the Catholic priesthood, which was wholly built and endowed by him at a cost of $500,000. In summing up the results of his life work, it may be said that he leaves behind him as a monument to his energy and initiative more than 6,000 miles of railroad, with gross earnings of $66,000,000 from carrying 15,000,000 tons of freight annually, along whose lines, in six different States of the Northwest, are scattered 400,000 farms, with 65,000,000 acres of improved lands, worth $5,000,000,000. It would be unfair to say that these were merely the incidental results of his enterprises, for fully as much energy was devoted to the economic development of this region as to the actual building and management of the railroads themselves. Mr. Hill not only brought these settlers into the wilderness, but he continuously made every effort to bring them prosperity; he sent among them teachers of modern agriculture, he introduced among them special breeds of stock; he established agricultural experiment stations throughout the region, long before the government contemplated such a step. He was, indeed, in a very literal sense, an empire builder. In 1867, about nine years before he first began emerging above his associates. Mr. Hill married Mary Theresa Mehegan of St. Paul. They had six daughters and three sons, all of the latter, Louis W., James N., and Walter J. Hill being now officials in high authority in the railroad built by their father.

TATE, Alfred Ord, electrical engineer and inventor, b. in Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, 22 April, 1863, son of John William and Eliza Webster (Hall) Tate. He is descended from a family of engineers, the first of whom came to America from Alnwick, Northumberland, England, in 1817, and settled in St. Lawrence County, State of New York. This was Robert Tate, the grandfather of Alfred Ord Tate. He was the first civil engineer and surveyor in St. Lawrence County; founder of the town of Waddington, on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, and made the original county surveys defining the boundaries of the townships. Subsequently, with his two sons, John W. Tate and Thomas Bell Tate, both civil engineers, he located and built the first railway lines in St. Lawrence County. He also plotted the site for the present City of Ogdensburg, of which his son Thomas Bell Tate was the first City Engineer —a position which he held to the time of his death in 1909. Alfred Ord Tate attended the public schools of Peterborough, Ontario, until he was fifteen years old when he became interested in telegraphy. His brother was the agent for the Midland Railway in Lindsay, a neighboring town, and it was while visiting him during an Easter holiday that this fifteen year old lad determined to give up school and become a telegraph operator. By intensive study day and night for six weeks in his brother's office, he became sufficiently proficient to take a position as telegraph operator and train despatcher on the Victoria Railway running from Lindsay to Haliburton, a distance of fifty-six miles. Although his remuneration was but fifteen dollars per month, the pleadings of his entire family could not persuade him to relinquish his position and return to school. He remained at his post until the fall of 1878, when he resigned to take a position as assistant train despatcher at Port Hope, Ontario, on the Midland Railway. Later he was employed in the operating departments of the Hamilton and Northwestern and Northern Railways, and in the spring of 1880, in the engineering department of the Midland Railway at Peterborough. His eldest brother, Robert F. Tate, had by this time been promoted to the position of Chief Engineer of the Midland Railway. Alfred Tate changed again in 1882, going this time to Roanoke, Vir-



Alfred O. Rice

ginia, in the motive power department of the Norfolk & Western and Shenandoah Valley Railways. In May, 1883, he removed to New York City to enter the employ of Mr. Thomas A. Edison, in the Electric Light Construction Department which was then being organized. At that time there was only one Edison Electric Light Station in operation outside New York City, a small plant at Roselle, New Jersey. The station at Pearl Street in New York gave service only as far north as Canal Street. The first contract secured by the construction department was for a five hundred lamp central station in the town of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, and it is notable that this was installed to furnish light in the homes of miners. Several other towns in Pennsylvania and two or three in New York State followed in rapid succession and it was during this period that the development of the incandescent electric lighting industry by means of central station distribution, had its beginning. Mr. Tate was very closely connected with this work as well as with other interests of Mr. Edison's. For two years after Mr. Edison developed his phonoplex system of telegraphy in 1885, Mr. Tate was engaged in installing it on the telegraph lines of various railways in the United States. In 1887 he was employed at the Edison Laboratory in Orange, N. J., where the development of the phonograph and many other of Mr. Edison's inventions were being actively pursued and it was at this time that Mr. Tate originated the use of the phonograph as a dictating medium in correspondence. Since then the adoption of this invention in large business establishments has become almost universal. In 1892 Mr. Tate was made the vice-president of the North American Phonograph Company, the parent company organized to exploit the phonograph industry in the United States. In 1893, with several associates he purchased from Mr. Edison, the first moving picture machines, twenty-five in number, embracing the travelling continuous photographic film principle. This machine was called the kinetoscope and was arranged with a stereoscope set above the film to enlarge the images and throw them into relief. In 1894, Mr. Tate installed ten of these machines and gave the first public exhibition of so-called moving pictures. The apparatus placed behind these films to project and exhibit them on a screen was perfected a few years later, after Mr. Tate had sold out and left the business. In 1897, he went to California where he engaged in various mining enterprises, but at the end of three years he returned to New York to work on the development of the electrolytic cell with relation to the precipitation of lime and magnesia in the alkali waters of the West. In pursuit of this subject Mr. Tate went to Canada where facilities were afforded him at the laboratories of McGill University, Montreal. For three years while associated with Dr. Donald McIntosh, instructor in electrochemistry at McGill, Mr. Tate worked on the investigation of this cell and by redesigning the structure of the one already in use succeeded in reducing the electrical energy required for a given amount of work from 500 H.P. to about 5 H.P. This structural change which he made in the electrolytic cell led up to his invention of the Tate Bifunctional Accumulator, a novel form of electric storage battery, and he suspended all other work to develop it. He was engaged in the last stages of perfecting this invention when the World War broke out, and he felt it incumbent to turn his attention to something that would be of more use during this period, more particularly because he had already partially perfected an invention which he saw would meet this condition. A few years previously he had made some preliminary experiments on the water-proofing of textile fabrics by an electrolytic process and he took this up again, perfecting it experimentally in a few months. Within the next six months he adapted it to commercial requirements, on a large scale, and in the late summer of 1916, had two completely equipped plants installed, one in New York City and the other in the City of Montreal, Canada, ready to waterproof all kinds of clothing and equipment for soldiers. Prior to the Tate invention for waterproofing textile fabrics, there were only two methods, one represented by mechanical and the other by chemical process. The Tate electrolytic method differs fundamentally and in detail from either of these methods; it represents the initial introduction to the world of the use of electrolytic phenomena as transmuting media in processes of textile waterproofing and converting, and denotes the creation of a new art, complete within itself. The Franklin Institute awarded Mr. Tate the Howard N. Potts Gold Medal on 2 March, 1921, for his process of waterproofing textile fabrics. Mr. Tate is a member of the Canadian Club of New York, the American Society of Electrical Engineers and the American Electrochemical Society. He married in Lindsay, Ontario, 12 May, 1887, Elizabeth Holton Dean, whose father, William Warren Dean is Judge of the County of Victoria. They have one daughter, Dorothy Dean Tate.

GARY, Hampson, lawyer, b. in Tyler, Texas, 23 April, 1873, son of Franklin Newman (1828-1886) and Martha Isabella (Boren) Gary. On the paternal side he is of English descent, tracing his ancestry to Charles Gary, of South Carolina, who was born in Virginia and removed to South Carolina in Colonial days. His father, a native of Newberry, South Carolina, spent the most of his life in Texas, was considered one of the ablest lawyers of that state, and served as District Attorney of the Old East Texas Judicial Division. He was a captain in the Confederate Army, and participated in the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Jenkins Ferry and other engagements. Mr. Gary's mother was a daughter of Colonel Samuel Hampson Boren, and great-granddaughter of General Joseph Dickson of Revolutionary fame. He received his early education at Bingham School, North Carolina, and was graduated at the University of Virginia. In October, 1894, he was admitted to the bar of Texas, and engaged in general law practice. In 1901-1902 he was a member of the Texas Legislature; was chosen as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Denver, Colorado,

in 1908; and in the same year received the nomination for presidential elector for the state at large, an honor which he declined. He was referee in bankruptcy for several years; and was standing master in Chancery, United States District Court, from February, 1913, to December, 1914. On 9 December, 1914, he was called to Washington as special counsel of the Department of State to assist in the consideration of matters arising out of the war in Europe; and was advanced to the regular service and appointed a solicitor, 8 June, 1915. On 2 October, 1917, by appointment of President Wilson, Mr. Gary became Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General with the rank of Minister Resident to Egypt. This public service, which lasted nearly three years, covered one of the most difficult periods in the modern history of that interesting and historic land. While serving at Cairo he was in charge of American interests in Palestine, Syria and Arabia, and was for a time, in 1918, at the front beyond Jerusalem with Field Marshal Allenby. In 1919 he was called to Paris for work with the American Commission to Negotiate Peace; and on 7 April, 1920, was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland. In this capacity his handling of complicated international problems and difficult situations which arose in Central Europe as the outgrowth of the War won high commendation. Since 1 August, 1921, Mr. Gary has made his home in Washington, D. C., where he is engaged in the general practice of law. He is also identified as an officer and director in several financial and other institutions. Prior to his distinguished activities during the World War, Mr. Gary had served in the Spanish-American War. He was commissioned Captain U. S. Volunteers, in 1898; and later was Colonel of the Third Infantry Regiment in the National Guard of Texas. He is a member of the American Bar Association and the American Society of International Law; also of the Metropolitan, Cosmos, Chevy Chase, Army and Navy, Riding and Hunt and Lawyers' Clubs, the New York Southern Society and Sons of the American Revolution. During 1909–1911 he was Regent of the University of Texas. Mr. Gary married, 18 December, 1901, Bessie Royall,daughter of Nathaniel R. Royall, one of the leading bankers of Texas. They are the parents of two children: Franklin and Helen.

PATTERSON, Rufus Lenoir, inventor and manufacturer, b. in Salem, N. C., 11 June, 1872, son of Rufus L. and Mary (Fries) Patterson. He attended the Moravian Boys' School in his native town, and later entered the public schools of Winston, S. C., where he completed the course at the age of fifteen. On leaving school he found temporary employment in location work in the employ of the Roanoke and Southern Railroad. Following his natural inclinations, however, he soon left this position to become a student of the University of North Carolina, where he remained for a year, devoting his time to the sciences. He then began his business career as the assistant of William H. Kerr, of Concord, N. C., who was the inventor of a number of practical appliances. The machine which appealed particularly to the young assistant having the greatest possibilities was a device for the manufacture of bags, and especially adapted for the production of the small containers of smoking tobacco. A couple of years spent in this business were sufficient to give him ample faith in the future of this equipment, and, in 1891, he went to London for the purpose of introducing it. He remained in England two years, meantime pursuing technical studies, and returned to this country with a much enhanced technical training as well as a broader grasp of business problems. Immediately afterward he became actively engaged in the manufacture of the Kerr bag machine, identifying himself with the Golden Belt Manufacturing Company, which had been organized for that purpose. For the next several years he devoted all of his attention to the affairs of this company, dividing his time between Baltimore and Durham, N. C. In the meantime he worked out the most remarkable device of its kind yet known, a machine intended to weigh, pack, stamp, and label smoking tobacco, four distinct operations, which he succeeded in reducing to the simplest principle. The introduction of this machine was the turning point of his career for it brought him into immediate prominence as a man whose valuable ideas were reinforced by keen business acumen and unusual strength of character, and was the means of securing for him an offer from the heads of the American Tobacco Company, on whom his accomplishments had already made a favorable impression. In 1898 he was retained by that company to assume full charge of all machinery used in its many plants. In two years he was made secretary of the company and a member of its directorate with supervision over the machinery department, thus becoming when less than thirty years of age, an executive official in one of the greatest industrial enterprise in the world. In his new position Mr. Patterson enjoyed unusual opportunities for the work out of any new processes in which he was interested. Although promoted to the vice-presidency of the company in 1901, Mr. Patterson continued to give his attention for the most part to the department of the industry in which he had won his greatest success. The responsibilities which he had assumed were enormous, the enterprise with which he was associated ranking not only as one of the greatest industrial plants in the modern business world but also one of the largest in its field. The amount of machinery used, the range of production, and its total value ran into seemingly fabulous figures. Under his administration, however, manufacturing processes were reduced to a degree of efficiency equalled in few organizations of the same scope. Notwithstanding the high position which Mr. Patterson had attained in the company, he continued, as of old, to be more attracted to the mechanical and inventive side of the business, and eventually determined to retire, in order that he might give his exclusive attention to the manufacture of the many machines invented by himself, and others to which he had acquired the rights. The companies of which he is now the execu-

Rufus Lenoir Patterson

tive head are the Standard Tobacco Stemmer Company, manufacturer of equipment used in the removal of stems from the raw leaf; International Cigar Machinery Company; American Machine and Foundry Company; Automatic Packing and Labeling Company; and the Port Lobos Petroleum Company, all of which are engaged in the manufacture of machinery used in the production of tobacco products. He is a director in the Duplex Razor Company, the International Arms and Fuse Company, Inc., and the Walstrom Tool Company. As a business man of extensive affairs and the inventor of machinery that has revolutionized the production of one of the world's most staple products, Mr. Patterson may lay claim to a high distinction. Upon the dissolution of his connection with the American Tobacco Company he was recognized as one of the strongest factors in its success. Throughout his whole life he gained nothing except through his own personal ability. He created his own opportunities and his attainments were the result of unflagging interest and zeal for work. Mr. Patterson is a member of the Metropolitan, Calumet, Racquet and Tennis, Sleepy Hollow Country, New York Yacht, Press, Turf and Field, Rockaway Hunting, Quail Roost, Gun and Riding Clubs; also a member of the Aldine Association, the Automobile Club of America, Pilgrim Society, New York, and of the Southern, and North Carolina Societies of New York. He married 21 Nov., 1895, Margaret, daughter of Eugene Morehead, of Durham, N. C., and a granddaughter of former Gov. John M. Morehead, of North Carolina. They have two children, Morehead and Lucy Lathrop Patterson.

PAINE, William Cushing, soldier, b. in Waltham, Massachusetts, 26 August, 1834; d. at Pride's Crossing, Massachusetts, 14 Septemger, 1889, the son of Charles Cushing and Fanny Cabot (Jackson) Paine. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, at Harvard College (class of 1854), and at West Point, where in 1858, he was graduated with honors which it is said have never been surpassed. He held first rank in all the studies, and also commanded the corps of cadets as first captain during the last year of his course. Receiving a furlough of six months after his graduation from West Point, he joined his family in Europe. Early in 1860 he was stationed at New Bedford where he had charge of the building of Fort Rodman. In January, 1861, he was ordered to Fort Schuyler, Westchester County, New York. In June or July of the same year he was sent to General Dix's department at Baltimore, as assistant to Lieut-Colonel Brewerton to build defences at that place. In October he was ordered to Washington to assist General Barnard, chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac. The ensuing December he received orders to join General Buell in Kentucky, and was chief engineer on his staff till the latter part of March when illness compelled him to return to Boston. Afterwards he served on fort duty at Portland, Maine, for nearly a year, and subsequently at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He eventually resigned because of disability in September, 1863. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was very desirous of joining the volunteer service and going into active duty, but General Scott decided that all engineers were needed for their special line of defence, and would not permit them to resign and enter the infantry, artillery or cavalry departments. The engineering corps being small and its service usually lacking in adventure, officers of great merit frequently failed to receive promotion or secure the distinction they merited. William Cushing Paine's official record is as follows: brevetted second lieutenant of engineers, 1 July, 1858; second lieutenant, 20 October, 1861; first lieutenant, 6 August, 1861; captain, 3 March, 1863, resigned, 6 November, 1863. Captain Paine passed a quiet life after the war. For many years he was president of the Boston Chess Club, and was noted as a skillful player. He married Hannah Hathaway, daughter of Jirah Perry of New Bedford. Mrs. Paine's grandmother, Abigail Spooner, was descended in direct line from John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Seven of Mrs. Paine's ancestors came to America in the "Mayflower", namely, Francis Cooke, with his son John; Richard Warren; William Mullins, with his wife Alice and daughter Priscilla; and John Alden.

PAINE, Robert Treat, philanthropist, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 28 December, 1835; d. at Waltham, Massachusetts, 11 August, 1910. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1855, and after a year in the Harvard Law School, devoted two years to foreign travel. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and practiced for the next eleven years, retiring in 1870 to devote himself to humanitarian work. In 1872 he was made a member of the Executive Building Committee to erect Trinity Church of Boston, and became a vestryman in 1874, and was warden from 1904 until his death. He was instrumental in building new Christ Church at Waltham, Massachusetts, of which he was warden until 1901. In 1878 he was made President of the Associated Charities of Boston, which position he held until 1907. In 1879 he organized the Wells Memorial Institute, the largest workingman's club in the country, embracing a loan association, two cooperative banks, and a building association, subsequently raising the various subscriptions, amounting to $90,000, for the memorial building of the institute, completed in 1883. In 1887 he gave $10,000 to Harvard to endow a Fellowship for the "study of the ethical problems of society, the effect of legislation, governmental administration, and private philanthropy, to ameliorate the lot of the mass of mankind"; and in 1890 he created and endowed a trust of about $200,000, called the Robert Treat Paine Association. He was responsible for the erection of two hundred houses for working men, which were sold to them on easy terms. He was a delegate to the Episcopal General Conventions in 1895, 1898, 1901, 1904 and 1907. He was president of the American Peace Society in 1891, and held this office until his death. In 1900 he attended the International Peace Congress in Paris, and four years later became president of the 13th International Peace Congress of Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts House of

Representatives in 1884, and was president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections of New Haven, Connecticut in 1885. He was an able speaker, and delivered many helpful addresses, which were published. He was an ardent churchman and in 1898, was elected president of the Board of Trustees of the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge. Mr. Paine died 11 August, 1910, at Waltham, Massachusetts.

PAINE, Robert Treat, 2nd, lawyer and financier, b. in New Bedford, Massachusetts, 3 December, 1861; son of William Cushing and Hannah Hathaway (Perry) Paine. His first American ancestor was Robert Treat Paine (1731-1814) judge, patriot, and delegate to the first Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a founder of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He obtained his primary education at Hopkinson's private school in Boston, and was graduated at Harvard in 1882. He studied law, and in 1888 practiced in Boston as a member of the Suffolk bar. He quickly evinced unusual ability in the management and direction of important business affairs. An able law lawyer, and equally able in the business realm, he is recognized as a leader in the financial circles of Boston and New York. Mr. Paine has been financially active in the utilization and development of electricity, and holds a conspicous position in the control of great electrical corporations. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the widely potent General Electric Company; director of the United States Securities Company; trustee of the Boston Electric Company, trustee of the Worcester Electric Company; director of the Electric Bond and Share Company; president and director of the Railway and Light Securities Company; director of the Dallas Electric Corporation; director of the Tacoma Railway and Power Company, and director of the Tampa Electric Company. He is also interested in the American Gas and Electric Company, and the Northern Texas Electric Company. He is also a recognized authority regarding the care and development of real estate, and in this field sustains many important connections. He is vice-president and director of Greater New York Development Company; vice-president and director of the Metropolitan Associates; director of the Brooklyn Associates; vice-president and director of the Brooklyn Development Company; director of the Kingsboro Realty Company; member of the Wood-Harmon Real Estate Trustee, and a member of the Staten Island Associates. He is also a director of the Old Colony Trust Company, one of the most important financial institutions of New England; director of the City Trust Company, and the Rutland Railroad, New England; and a trustee of the Central Aguirre Sugar Companies. He is a director of the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, and of the United Shoe Machinery Company; and a trustee and member of the investment committee of the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen, and others. As treasurer and director, he has had charge of the affairs of the Workmen's Loan Association, and has served as director of the Boston Children's Aid Society. He is active in educational matters, being trustee of the Milton Academy and interested in the recently founded Simmons College in Boston. Mr. Paine married, 28 May, 1890, Ruth daughter of Walter C. and Elizabeth (Mason) Cabot. Five children have been born of this union, of whom four are living, Walter Cabot, Richard Cushing, Elizabeth Mason and Ruth.

BROWN, H. Martin, financier, b. in Bolton, Connecticut, 28 April, 1850, son of Arba Harrison (1815-1888) and Marilla (Dart) Brown. His paternal ancestors settled in this country in 1716; many of them fought in the Revolutionary War and their descendants have filled many places of trust and distinction in private and public life. Through his mother he traces his descent to Elias Dart, a Revolutionary soldier who was taken prisoner at Fort Griswold, New London, 6 September, 1781. Through other lines of descent he is of English-colonial extraction, three of his ancestors having come over on the "Mayflower". The name is now one of great prominence in Rhode Island, through the distinction achieved by the late Hon. D. Russell Brown, former governor of Rhode Island, and head of Brown Brothers Company, and his brother Colonel H. Martin Brown, the subject of this biography. Colonel Brown was reared on his father's farm and educated in the district schools of his native town and the Rockville, Connecticut, High School. He began his business career early, at the age of sixteen, as a clerk in the employ of a dry goods store at Rockville, of which Hon. E. Stevens Henry was the proprietor. His progress was rapid and upon attaining his majority five years later, in 1871, he was admitted to a partnership in the firm, the title of which became E. S. Henry & Company. In 1873 the firm name became Henry & Brown, and continued as such until 31 December, 1877, on which date the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Colonel Brown's removal to the State of Rhode Island where he later took rank as one of that state's most noteworthy citizens in personal achievement and public service, dates to 1 January, 1878, when he went to Providence, as a partner of his brother, Hon. D. Russell Brown and Charles H. Child, under the name of Brown Bros. & Company, dealers in mill supplies. In 1893 the rapidly expanding enterprise was incorporated as the Brown Bros. Company. Of this organization Colonel

H. Martin Brown

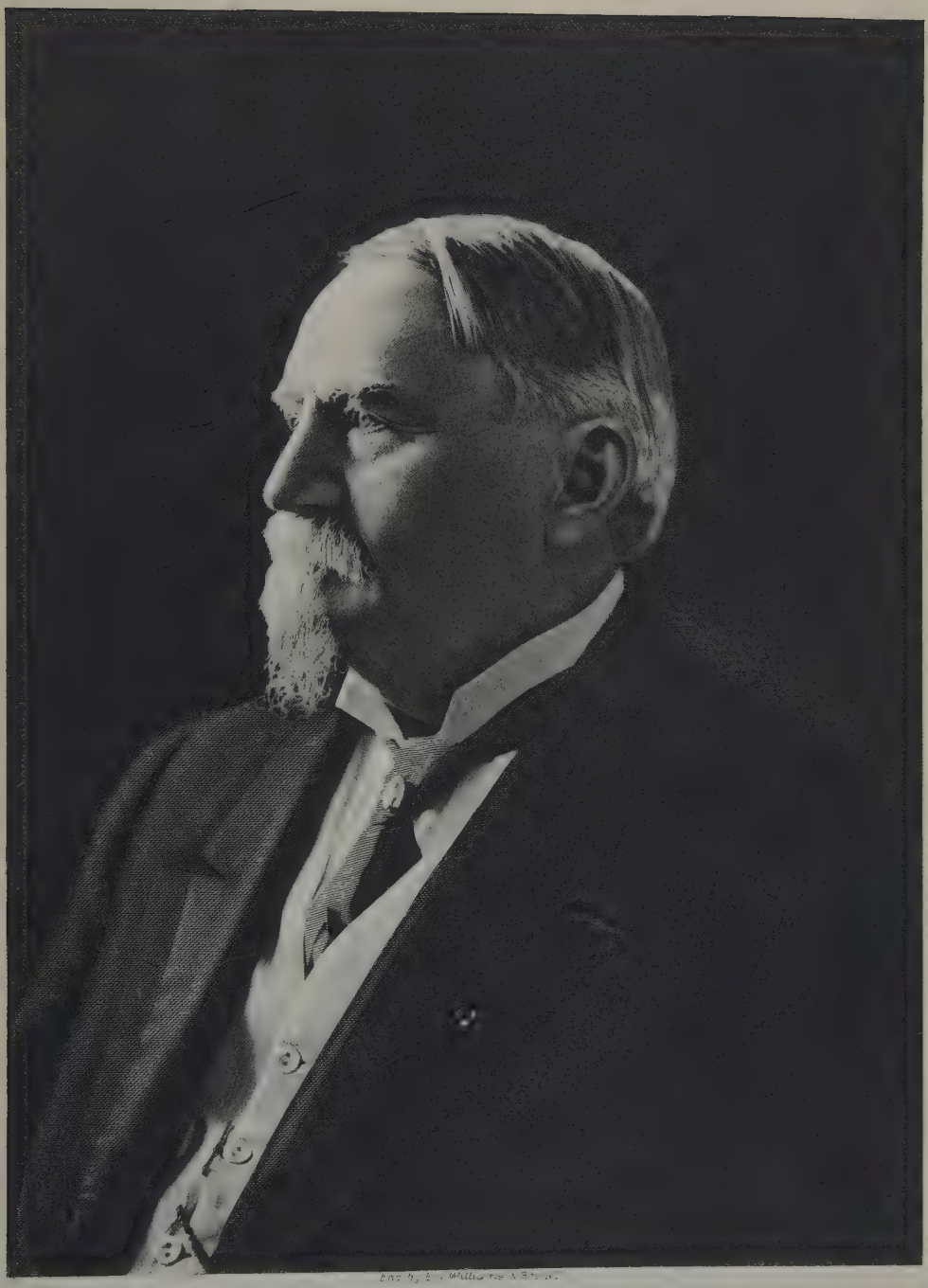
Robt. Treat Paine

Brown was the secretary until July, 1899, when he severed his connection with Brown Bros. Company to accept the position of Treasurer and General Manager of the U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Company. The formation of this company, which was a merger of the Woonsocket Bobbin Company and other plants was an event in the industrial world. Its inception and formation with capitalization of $1,651,000, was largely due to the business acumen and unflagging energy of Colonel Brown and its development into one of the leading manufacturing plants of New England was in great measure due to his successful management. In 1912, Colonel Brown retired from this association to assume the Presidency of the Industrial Trust Company, of Providence, a position which he still (1923) holds. During his incumbency this institution, always a strong one, has grown into the largest financial enterprise in the State of Rhode Island. In addition to this office he is a director and member of the Executive Board of the Industrial Trust Company and its various branches throughout Rhode Island. He is President of the National Ring Traveler Company, and a director in various important companies including the Providence Telephone Company, the What Cheer Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Narragansett Electric Light Company, the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., and the Rhode Island Tool Company. He is a member of the Board of Trade of Providence and other cities, the Adelphoi Lodge, F. & A.M.; St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar; Rhode Island Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Squantum Club, the Hope Club of Providence and others. Colonel Brown has always been prominent and active in local, state and national politics. In 1890 he was elected a member of the City Council; was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives from Providence during the years 1900-1901-1902, serving on the Judiciary Committee; and from 1892 to 1895 acted as Colonel and Chief of Staff by appointment from Governor Brown. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1904 and was chosen one of the Committee to notify the late President Roosevelt of his election. In 1908 also he served as Presidential Elector. Colonel Brown married, 9 February, 1875, Annie Weed North, daughter of Gideon Leeds North, of Rockville, Connecticut. They are the parents of two daughters: Marion N. Brown, who is the wife of Colonel Harvey A. Baker, U. S. District Attorney for Providence; and Helen Brown, who married Erling C. Ostby, treasurer of the Ostby & Barton Company, and a director of the Industrial Trust Company.

JAY, Lawrence Merton, banker, b. in Sturgis, Michigan, 15 April, 1878. On the paternal side he is descended from the earliest Puritan settlers in New England, the first of the family having migrated from England to Massachusetts in 1633. Through his mother he is a descendant of the earliest Dutch settlers in New York. One ancestor was city clerk about 1650, and contributed one hundred guilders toward the building of the wall, or stockade, from which Wall Street takes its name. His forbears in later years took part in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars. Eventually his four great-grandfathers located as pioneer settlers in what is now the State of Michigan. Mr. Jay had excellent educational advantages, attending the grammar schools of Chicago, Illinois, until 1891, and completed the course at the Hyde Park High School in 1895. He then became a student at the University of Chicago, where he was graduated A.B. in 1899. In college he specialized in economics and political science, distinguishing himself in oratorical contests and intercollegiate debates. After graduation Mr. Jay obtained a temporary position in the office of the auditor for the War Department, United States Treasury, at Washington, D. C. He was assigned to the audit of claims for pay and bounty for Civil War service. It was a far cry from the business career on which he had set his ambitions, but he immediately endeavored to audit more claims in a single month than had ever been done before. This won him promotion and transfer to the Division of Loans and Currency in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. Subsequently he passed a special competitive examination in economics, financial history and statistics, and secured a permanent appointment in the United States Civil Service. In November, 1900, he resigned his position in the Treasury to go to Manila, becoming the first appointee from the United States in the newly established Philippine Civil Service. Mr. Jay spent two and a half years in the Philippines, first as assistant statistician for the Philippine Islands, and later as deputy of the Insular Treasurer. He traveled throughout the islands, inspecting and reporting on the civil government administration. After some months of travel in the Orient and Europe he came to New York, and entered, 1 November, 1903, the bond department of the National City Bank. In 1906, perceiving the almost total lack of Americans in the foreign exchange field in this country, he procured a transfer to the foreign department of the bank. In 1908, in response to a request from the National Monetary Commission for a paper on that phase of the law, the amendment of which was most needed in the development of the foreign trade facilities of national banks, he wrote a monograph advocating the legalization of bank acceptances. In 1909 Mr. Jay visited Haiti, Santo Domingo and Cuba in the interests of the bank, and the same year was appointed European representative with an office in London. He remained in London until 1915, when, upon purchase of the International Banking Corporation by the National City Bank, he was elected vice-president and treasurer. Since that time he has devoted himself to the upbuilding of the foreign branch system of the National City Bank, now, including the International Banking Corporation, consisting of some sixty branches in twenty-two countries. He is a member of the St. Nicholas Society, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Pilgrims, the American

Asiatic Association, the Japan Society, the Philippine Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and is a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, London, England. Mr. Jay married, in Marshall, Michigan, 8 August, 1906, Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Edward Williams, a prominent lumber and shipping merchant of New York and Tientsin, China.

OTIS, Harrison Gray, journalist, **b. 10** February, 1837, at Marietta, Ohio; d. 30 July, 1916, at Los Angeles, California, son of Stephen and Sara (Dyer) Otis. His earliest American ancestor was John Otis, who migrated from Barnstable, Devonshire, England, in 1631, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. His grandfather was a patriot–soldier of the Revolutionary War, and was honorably discharged and pensioned. The first Harrison Gray Otis was a senator from Massachusetts. Our subject's parents were pioneer citizens of Southern Ohio. His father, Stephen Otis (b. 10 June, 1784, d. 19 June, 1868), was a farmer and boat builder. Having migrated from Vermont in 1800, he settled in Marietta, in the Ohio Company's purchase. His mother, who was a native of Nova Scotia, removed with her parents from Boston when but a girl, and settled in Muskingum Valley, in Southern Ohio. Harrison Gray Otis, the subject of this article, received his early education in the common schools of Southern Ohio, working on his father's farm during the summer, and attending school during the winter months. In 1851, he temporarily abandoned his education to become an apprentice in a print shop. However, he soon felt the lack of education, and in 1856 he entered Wetherby's Academy, Lowell, Ohio. In 1861 he completed the course at Granger's Commercial College, Columbus, Ohio, having previously attended the Western Liberal Institute of Marietta, Ohio. In 1860 he served as a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. On 25 June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 12th Ohio Volunteers. His record as a soldier in the Civil War was notable. He served for over four years in the Union Army, participating in fifteen engagements, was twice wounded and received seven promotions, including two brevets. On 1 March, 1862, he was promoted to first sergeant; 12 November, 1862, second lieutenant; 30 May, 1863, first lieutenant, and on 1 July, 1864, he was raised to the rank of captain, in the famous 23rd Ohio Veteran Volunteers, in which he served with Captain William McKinley and under Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, both of whom subsequently became presidents of the United States. The 23rd Ohio Regiment is classed among the 300 fighting regiments, in having sustained casualties in killed and wounded, to the aggregate number of 567. The 12th Ohio Regiment, which was consolidated with the 23rd, after three years service sustained proportionate casualties in action. On the 1st of August, 1865, he was honorably discharged, and afterwards brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." He participated in the battles of Scary Creek, West Virginia, 17 July, 1861; Carnifex Ferry, Virginia, 10 September, 1861; Bull Run Bridge, Virginia, 27 August, 1862; Frederick, Maryland, 12 September, 1862, (skirmish); South Mountain, 14 September, 1862; Antietam, 17 September, 1862, (wounded); Blue Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, September, 1863, (skirmish); Boyer's Ferry, West Virginia, November, 1863, (skirmish); Meadow Bluff, West Virginia, 14 December, 1863, (picket fight); Princeton, Virginia, May, 1864, (skirmish); Cloyd Mountain, Virginia, 9 May, 1864; New River Bridge, Virginia, 10 May, 1864; Quaker Church, (Lynchburg), Virginia, 17-18 June, 1864; Cabelltown, Virginia, 20 July, 1864; Kernstown, Virginia, 24 July, 1864, (severely wounded). At the conclusion of the war in 1865, he made his first venture in the business world, and purchased a small newspaper and printing plant at Marietta, Ohio, which met with indifferent success during the following three years. In 1869 he became foreman of the Government printing office in Washington, and a year later was made chief of a division in the United States Patent Office. He served in this capacity for five years, when the predilection for journalism again asserted itself, and he became editor and publisher of the Santa Barbara "Press." Although the experience gleaned while editing this journal stood him in good stead in later years, he again forsook the calling for which he was so admirably fitted, and accepted a government post as principal U. S. Treasury Agent in charge of the Seal Islands of Alaska, in 1879. His prestige as a man of unusual ability had now become general, and in 1882 he was offered an appointment as United States Consul for the Samoan Islands, and in 1884, a similar appointment at Tien Tsin, China, both of which he declined. On 1 August, 1882, he became a one-fourth owner of the Los Angles "Times," and two years later, joined in the organization of the Times-Mirror Company, and in 1886 was made its president and general manager. He remained in this capacity until his death. Under his guidance the "Times" became one of the leading journals in the country. His editorial policy was individual and original. Although a stanch Republican in politics, he kept the "Times" free from political bias, supporting those candidates whom he believed to be best fitted for office. The power of his paper manifested itself throughout the country and it was considered the "voice of the Pacific Southwest." He was a conspicuous and aggressive leader and a steadfast defender of the principle of freedom in industry. The Los Angeles "Times" is freely acknowledged to be the foremost champion of the cause. On 1 October, 1910, the building of the "Times" was dynamited and destroyed; the lives of twenty employees being lost. Two years later the new Times Building was completed on the site formerly occupied by the old building. The new building was designed to be "as nearly fireproof, earthquake proof, and dynamite proof, as is humanely possible." It is a model newspaper home and one of the chief points of interest for tourists who visit Los Angeles. The "Times" had a circulation in 1881 of about

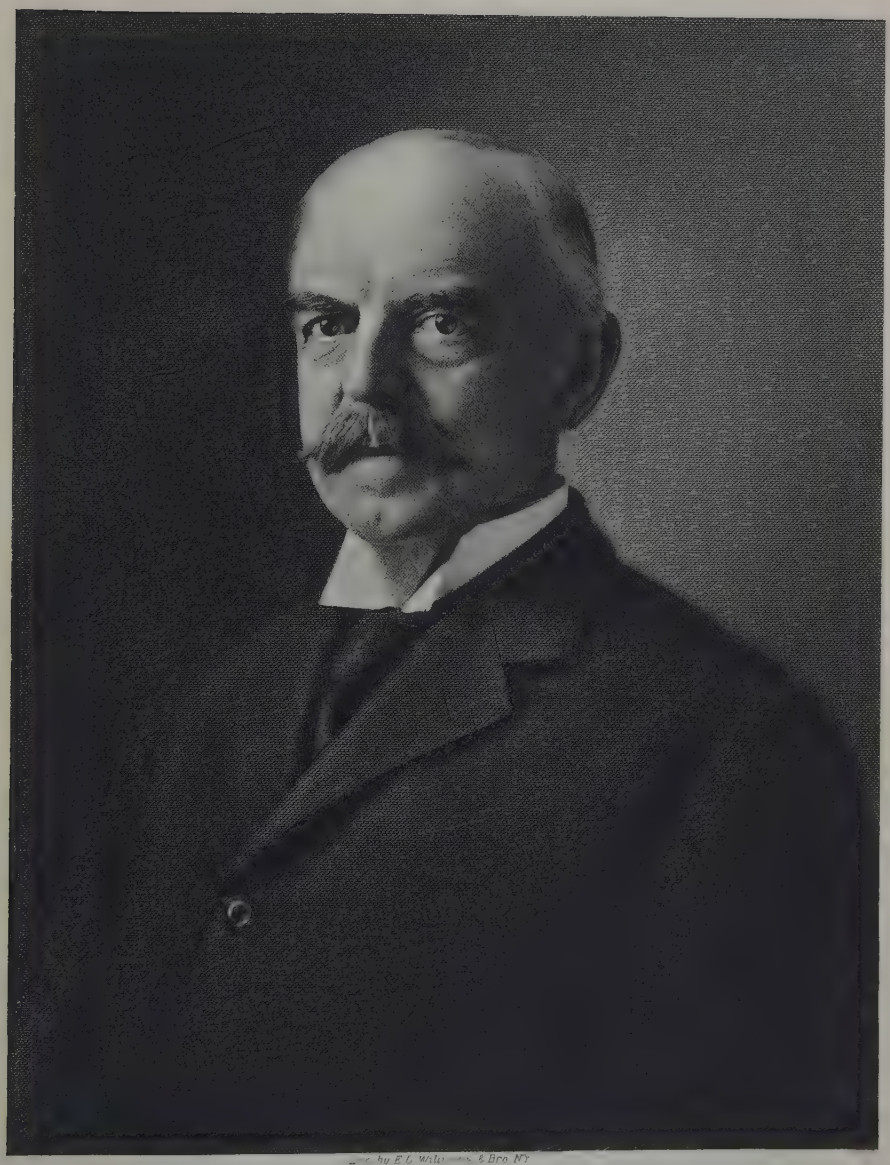


Harrison Gray Otis.

a thousand copies daily, and its growth may be estimated by the circulation figures of 1912, which approximate 53,000 copies daily and 84,000 copies on Sundays. Its gross earnings have reached a million and a half dollars yearly. Mr. Otis was also a director of the Times-Mirror Printing and Binding house, president of the Board of Control of the Los Angeles Suburban Homes Company, director in the California-Mexico Land and Cattle Company, and president of the Colorado River Land Company. In 1898, he served in the Spanish-American War, and 1899 in the war to suppress the Filipino insurrection, having been appointed by his old comrade, William McKinley, in May, 1898. He was transferred to the 8th Army Corps in Manila, in which he commanded the First Brigade of the First Division; later First Brigade of the 2nd Division. He was in command at the capture of Malolos 31 March, 1899. His brigade was actively engaged in the assault upon the capture of Caloocan on 10 February, 1899. On 2 April, 1899, Brigadier-General Otis resigned his commission, and received an honorable discharge from military service on 2 July, 1899. He was subsequently brevetted major-general "for meritorious conduct in action at Caloocan, 25 March, 1899." He returned to private life and resumed control of the "Times". In September, 1910, he was appointed by the President a Commissioner on the part of the United States to attend the Centennial of Mexican Independence, and executed his duties in a most creditable manner. In May, 1911 he represented the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles at the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. In June, 1911, he was a member of an official conference called by the Secretary of the Interior, to consider the flood situation on the Rio Colorado of the West. Notable among his achievements was the drafting of a plan to end wars. This comprehensive and carefully developed plan resulted in wide circulation and constant discussion. Although no special effort was made by the author to give his peace plan publicity, quoting from a pamphlet published by the press of the Los Angeles "Times," its epitome may be given as follows: "In its scope it is co-extensive with the confines of the known world. It provides a Universal Peace Pact—'a government of governments'—which shall be in name and in fact a World Government. It has for its base and primary plan of union a simple, fundamental, straightforward agreement between the nations joining in the Universal Peace Pact, viz., that each pledges to the others not to go to war among themselves nor with other nations, and that they will not permit any nation or group of nations to go to war with the Pact nor to assail any member of it; and further, that no nation, within or without the Pact, shall go to war with any other nation. It contemplates a World Capital, a World Congress, a World Supreme Court, a World Army, and a World Navy. It preserves, and does not destroy the national existence, the territorial integrity, or the independent autonomy of any of the individual nations. The World Government is designed to be protective and benevolent, not oppressive, destructive, or a menace to the nation. The pledge of peace ends wars for all time, and is a lasting guaranty against their recurrence. This universal peace plan when once put into force will thereafter end all unjust increase of territory through aggression, force or conquest; and only by 'friendly purchase, exchange, cession, discovery or gift' can territorial expansion be brought about. Provision is boldly made that the World Army and the World Navy shall be made adequate for the sure and complete guarantee from the outset, of the World's peace, without supplanting the separate local military establishments of the several countries, which will thereafter be used strictly within the borders of each country, and for internal purposes only; that is to say, for the suppression of domestic insurrection and rebellion and to repel foreign invasion, if undertaken. The World Government will take control of the navigation of the seas and of the air, make rules for the same, and thus prevent wasting conflict between rival commercial powers. The World government will, in the nature of the case, be adequately set on foot, organized, officered and financed, its seat suitably located, and its affairs so conducted as not to trench upon the reserved rights, the dignity or the national independence of any single power. A World Congress is provided, to make laws for the World Government. To enforce without interfering with the legitimate law-making of any of the separate states or governments. The Supreme Court and the Arbitral Courts will be invested with ample authority to take cognizance of all justifiable questions; and the World Government will carry into effect their decisions—by force, if need be. The several contingents of troops drawn from each of the National Armies and assigned to service with the World Army for stated terms, will march to the general rendezvous with their organizations intact, and under their own immediate officers, and carrying the flags or arms of their respective countries, yet serving always under the superior authority of the World Government and of the Commander-in-Chief of the World Army with the World flag ever floating over their ranks, and above all camps, forts, and fortresses of the World Government, and its capitol building. Every nation that may join the Universal Pact after its original formation will from the outset be invested with all the powers, rights, privileges, immunities and prerogatives enjoyed by original members. Every nation entering the Pact will pledge itself in the outset to neither increase nor diminish its military or naval armament without the previous consent of the Pact, acting through the Congress. The World Army and the World Navy are primarily to be made up by calls upon the armies and navies of the respective countries. under stipulated and agreed methods for calling for military contributions for a world force constituted *de novo*. No nation is ever to be denuded of either troops or ships required, in the judgment of its own government, for internal defense. Partial disarmament on the part of the several nations, as well as on the part of the World Government, is provided for, to be made effective as rapidly as such disarmament may be found expedient through actual experi-

ence. The peaceful adjustment of quarrels between nations is adequately provided for through legal processes; and there is to be a Court of Appeals, with adequate powers. A suitable seat for the World Government, an International flag, and a Universal Seaport are provided for; and also the effective organization of the World Army and the World Navy, to give it the necessary mastery, should force ever be invoked. The enforcement of universal neutrality laws and the complete protection of every national and international boundary line are guaranteed. Relief, succor and aid for unfortunate, suffering or threatened nations or peoples are plainly provided for, thus making the World Government a great refuge in emergencies. In purely domestic quarrels, insurrections or internecine conflicts within the borders of any nation, the World Government is not to interfere, save upon the formal call of the imperiled or beleaguered nation and people. Finally, the Plan aims directly at so great an ultimate reduction in the cost of the respective military establishments of the different nations as to lift from them, and each of them, their insufferable financial burdens, and secure to them, and to the world, the priceless blessings of Universal Peace; and all at a cost bearing only an appreciable approximation to the combined cost of modern military establishments of the world, even in times of peace." General Otis was a towering figure in the city of Los Angeles for more than a quarter of a century. During the later years of his life. the influence of his personality outgrew boundaries; he became a national figure. In addition to his work of building up a great newspaper, he participated in many constructive enterprises in Southern California. He loved the truth. He loved Los Angeles and Southern California, and helped make them strong. He was a member of the American Academy of Sciences, Associated Press and American Newspaper Publishers' Association; also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Society of the Army of the Potomac, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, United Spanish War Veterans, National Society of the Army of the Philippines, Veteran Army of the Philippines, Order of Sons of the American Revolution, Archeological Society of Southwest, and of several local clubs and societies. At his death the Los Angeles "Daily Times" said: "Those who knew him best loved him most. Loved him for what he was even more than for what he did. His dominant characteristic was faithfulness—loyalty to principle; loyalty to country; loyalty to friends; loyalty to all obligations, great or small. In all his splendid career no man or woman ever charged him with a broken promise, a dishonored obligation or an unpaid demand. His broad and abounding humanity was expressed in hundreds of kindly and generous deeds. He did not like 'slackers' in business or politics or in any relation of life. He hated traitors and meanness and cowardice, and did not spare criticism of those who were guilty of it. For forty-five years he was the husband of a gifted woman from whom death separated him for thirteen years, but whom he has now rejoined in the Great Beyond." General Otis not only gave himself to public service, but he was also a philanthropist in thought and deed. Among his notable benefactions to the public was his gift to the county of Los Angeles of his magnificent home on Wilshire Boulevard, known as "The Bivouac." This gift was dedicated to the "interests of art, artists, art loving people and other devotees of their higher aims and causes which specially appertain to the finer side of life." The improvements of this property cost in excess of $60,000, and its present worth has been conservatively valued at $150,000. He married on 11 September, 1859, in Lowell, Ohio, Eliza A. Wetherby, daughter of Charles Wetherby, a wealthy woolen manufacturer of Lowell. Mrs. Otis was the author of a noted volume of poetry and prose entitled "California, Where Sets The Sun", (1905). Of that union came a son, Harrison Gray, born 1861, died in infancy; and four daughters: Lilian, born 22 September, 1864, died March, 1905; Marian, born 1 July, 1866, (wife of Harry Chandler); Mabel, born 28 May, 1871, (wife of Franklin Booth); and Esther, born 1876, died in infancy.

SANGER, William Cary, lawyer, soldier, b. in Brooklyn, New York, 21 May, 1853; d. in New York City, 6 December, 1921, son of Henry (1823-1886) and Mary E. (Requa) Sanger. His earliest paternal ancestor was Richard Sanger, to whom and his adult sons the guarding of the mill at Watertown was entrusted during King Philip's War. Captain Sanger was prominent in the affairs of the Colony and served as a member of the Massachusetts Provincial Congress. Colonel Sanger's father was a wholesale importer, a leader in the business and social life of Brooklyn and at one time president of the Brooklyn Academy of Music. Colonel Sanger was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 21 June, 1869. Subsequently he entered Harvard University, was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1874; and received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution in 1875. While at Harvard Colonel Sanger won distinction as an athlete and took an active part in the club and social life of the college. In 1871 he rowed on the Freshman crew; and in 1873, played on the first Varsity football team that Harvard produced—in a game vs. McGill University. While at Harvard he was appointed by the Mayor and Alderman of Boston, Special Police Officer for duty at Beacon Street and vicinity for one year, his term beginning the first Monday in April, 1872. He was a member of the A. D. Club, the Hasty Pudding Club, the O. K. Club, the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, the Everett Atheneum, the Harvard Natural History Society, and was on the board of the Harvard Advocate. Following his graduation from Harvard Colonel Sanger entered Columbia Law School, New York City, where he was graduated, Bachelor of Laws, in 1878. He then continued the study of law in the office of Evarts, Southmayd and Choate, New York City for a time, and then entered upon the practice of his profession. He was successful from the start and early in his professional career became interested in state and local



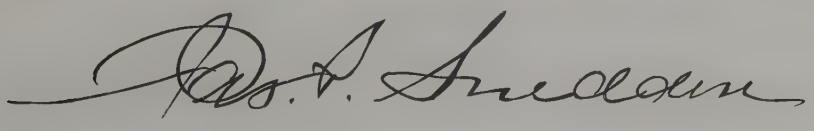
Wm Cary Sanger

SANGER

politics. A Republican in political affiliation he served as Pathmaster of his road district in 1894; and was a member of the New York State Assembly from the second district of Oneida County for three terms during the years 1895-1897, inclusive. In 1900 he was sent abroad by President McKinley and the Secretary of War to report on the organization of the reserve and auxiliary forces of Great Britain and the Swiss militia. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of War by President McKinley, 14 March, 1901; and re-appointed to this office by President Roosevelt, 21 December, 1901, serving in this capacity at Washington during the years 1901-1903. In 1906 Colonel Sanger was appointed President of the United States delegation to the International Conference in Geneva to revise the treaty of 1864; was chairman of the National Guard Commission appointed by Governor Hughes in 1907. He served as a member of the New York State Lunacy Commission, 1910-1911; and was President of the New York State Hospital Commission, from 1911 to 1913. In 1906 he served as presidential elector from the State of New York. He was appointed by Governor Whitman, on 14 May, 1917, one of the delegates to represent New York State at the 44th National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 6 June, 1917. Colonel Sanger's military activities were distinguished and cover a long and varied period of service. He was appointed Major of the 13th Regiment of Infantry, National Guard, State of New York, 29 October, 1890. He was an Honorary Member of Company G, 21st Regiment, National Guard, New York; served on the staff of General McLear as Quartermaster and Inspector Major of the 13th Regiment; and was appointed Assistant Chief of Artillery with the rank of Colonel, National Guard, State of New York, 10 March, 1893. During the Spanish-American War he was Lieutenant-Colonel of the 203rd Volunteer Infantry, United States Army. During this war also, when the troops were preparing to go South and were temporarily stationed at Camp Black, near Hempstead, L. I., he was appointed Provost Marshall, under General Roe, and was in charge of all the police work of the camp. Colonel Sanger was for several years after the Spanish-American War Assistant Inspector General of the National Guard of New York State, under General Roe. In 1899, in recognition of his patriotic services during the war with Spain, he was presented with a Medal of Honor by the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. On 31 December, 1899, Colonel Sanger was appointed by Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York State, Inspector of the National Guard, New York, with the rank of Colonel. He was commissioned Colonel of the Department of New York, National Association of Spanish-American War Veterans, 23 November, 1900. On 9 May, 1902, Colonel Sanger received a New York State decoration for long and faithful service in the National Guard, having been actively identified with that body for a period of fifteen years. He was elected an Honorary Member of the General James McQuade Post, Department of New York, of the Grand Army of the Republic, 4 August, 1904; and on 4 July, 1906, was made a Companion of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War. On 6 May, 1907, Colonel Sanger was appointed by Governor Charles E. Hughes a commissioner to investigate the condition of the National Guard and Naval Militia of the State of New York. During the same year he served as President of the New York State Branch of the American National Red Cross. In 1907 he was chairman of the National Guard Commission appointed by Governor Hughes; and was appointed one of the United States delegates to the Eighth International Congress of the Red Cross held at London, 10 June, 1907. On 21 March, 1912, he was designated a delegate from the United States to the Ninth International Conference of the Red Cross, which met at Washington, D. C., 7 to 17 May, 1912. In 1902 he was commissioned by the National Association of the Spanish-American War Veterans Major-General of the Order and Commander of the Department of New York. At the outbreak of the World War Colonel Sanger at once offered his services to the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, but before an appointment could be made had passed the age limit. He, however, performed valuable and efficient service in various relief agencies and administrative departments of the Government, and was stationed at Washington, D. C., throughout the duration of the war, first in the capacity of Associate Manager and later as Manager of the Potomac Division of the American Red Cross, in charge of the Military Relief Work of that division. During the winter of 1916-17 Colonel Sanger was chairman of the Committee of the Harvard Club of New York City to raise funds to furnish and equip an ambulance for the American Ambulance Field Service in France. Through the efforts of this committee two ambulances were equipped and sent to France where they saw active service at the front, in the region of Verdun and St. Mihiel. On account of his great ability and distinguished presence Colonel Sanger was called upon to take a prominent part in ceremonies on various important occasions. On 1 March, 1897, he was appointed Aide in the parade in the City of Washington at the Inauguration of President McKinley; was appointed General in the parade in the City of New York on the occasion of the dedication of the memorial monument to General Ulysses S. Grant, 27 April, 1897; appointed Aide in the parade in the City of Washington on the occasion of the Inauguration of Theodore Roosevelt and was on 8 November, 1906, appointed a member of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. He was elected to membership by the Board of Directors of the American Remount Assn., 23 December, 1920. On 22 February, 1921, when Secretary Craigie of the British Embassy, placed a wreath on the tomb of George Washington at Mt. Vernon, on behalf of the London Branch of the English Speaking Union, Colonel Sanger was selected to make the answering address in behalf of the Washington Branch of the English Speaking Union, of which he was Chair-

man. On 1 November, 1921, a little over a month prior to his death, he was designated by Governor Nathan L. Miller, of New York State, to represent that state in welcoming to the City of Utica, General Armando Vittorio Diaz of the Italian Army, and Senator Vittorio Rolando Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States. Colonel Sanger was Chairman of the Washington Branch of the Lighthouses for the Blind in France, conducted by Winifred Holt; member of the National Security League, the New York Dairymen's Association, Honorary member of the Lincoln Farm Association; life member of the American Historical Association, life member of the American National Red Cross; member of the Long Island Historical Society; of the American Authors Guild, the Huguenot Society, Oneida Historical Society, Oneida County League for Good Roads, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the American Fine Arts Society, and the Society of the Pilgrims of the United States; member of the Committee of the Harvard Observatory, Department of Astronomy; formerly Chairman of the Washington Branch of the English Speaking Union; formerly Officer of the Colonial Order of the Acorn, formerly Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York, Governor-General of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America. He was Vestryman of Grace Church, Brooklyn; formerly Vestryman of Grace Church, Waterville, New York, and Vestryman of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C. He belonged to the Knickerbocker, Union, Century, University, Harvard, and Republican Clubs of New York; Meadow Brook Club, Automobile Club of America, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Lords of Manors; the Society of Colonial Wars, Hamilton Club of Brooklyn; the Metropolitan, Army and Navy, Chevy Chase, Riding and Hunt Clubs, of Washington; the Boone and Crockett Club; the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Colonial Order of the Acorn; Founders and Patriots of America; member of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, Honorary member of the Battalion of the Old Guard of New York, and Associate member of Bacon Post, No. 53, Grand Army of the Republic. Colonel Sanger married, 23 February, 1892, at New York City, Mary Ethel Cleveland Dodge, daughter of General Charles Cleveland Dodge, of New York City. They were the parents of six children: William Cary Sanger, Henry Lawrence Sanger (died 1913), Mary Ethel Sanger, John Haynes Sanger (died 1899), Richard Harlakenden Sanger, and Lilian Schieffelin Sanger.

SNEDDON, James Prentice, engineer and executive, b. in Wishaw, Scotland, 7 July, 1863; d. at Baltimore, Maryland, 11 June, 1921, the son of James and Jean (Prentice) Sneddon. At the age of thirteen, bereft of both parents, he joined an uncle in America, going first to St. Louis, Missouri, where he attended public school for three years. He also took a course in a business college. In 1879 he removed to Carterville, Illinois, and entered the employ of the Carbondale Coal and Coke Company, in maintenance and operation. Later he was placed in charge of the construction of a railroad forty miles in length. In the meantime he continued his studies and obtained a thorough foundation for a technical education at night by private study. Convinced by his experience with the Carbondale Coal Company that his line of endeavor lay in mechanical work, Mr. Sneddon returned to St. Louis and entered the employ of the Rankine Fritsch Foundry and Machine Company. Starting in a humble capacity he first learned the machinist's trade thoroughly and, in course of time, was assigned to the important duty of installing engines and refrigerating machines built by his company. In 1889 he accepted a position as master mechanic of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, at Crystal City, Missouri; but after four years in this connection resumed his association with Rankine and Fritsch as general manager of the company. Here he directed the building and designing of Corliss engines and other equipment for power plants and cotton presses. In 1897, just when the affairs of this enterprise were the most promising and Mr. Sneddon had nearly completed plans for reorganizing and buying the plant, the panic of that year caused this project to be abandoned and the stockholders, including Mr. Sneddon, to dispose of the business. Subsequently he spent some time in coal industries of the South where he engaged in engineering investigations for various capitalists. At the end of this period, or about 1898, he became connected with the Hawley Furnace Company, of Chicago, as sales manager, and while there met E. R. Stettinius, the manager of The Stirling Boiler Company. This was an important milestone in Mr. Sneddon's career since it marked the beginning of his long identification with this firm. His first employment with the Stirling Company was that of superintendent in charge of its modest plant at Barberton, Ohio. During 1899-1906, the period of Mr. Sneddon's incumbency, the shop methods and the products of the company so improved that in the latter year they were able to effect a merger with the boiler department of the Altman Taylor Company, of Mansfield, Ohio. Of this combination, known as the Stirling Consolidated Boiler Company, Mr. Sneddon became vice-president in charge of manufacturing. In 1907, when the Consolidated Boiler Company was taken over by The Babcock & Wilcox Company, Mr. Sneddon was made general superintendent of this corporation and directed its manufacturing policies until his death. In addition to the Babcock & Wilcox Company Mr. Sneddon was interested in The Pittsburgh Seamless Tube Company, at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, of which he was vice-president. During the period of the late European War, both before and after the entrance of America into the struggle, Mr. Sneddon rendered valuable patriotic service. In 1915 he acted as technical advisor, as a staff member of the British Mission to the United States, and during the following year performed the duties of staff member of the J. P. Morgan Company Export Department, which at that time bought and distributed supplies for the British forces. When the

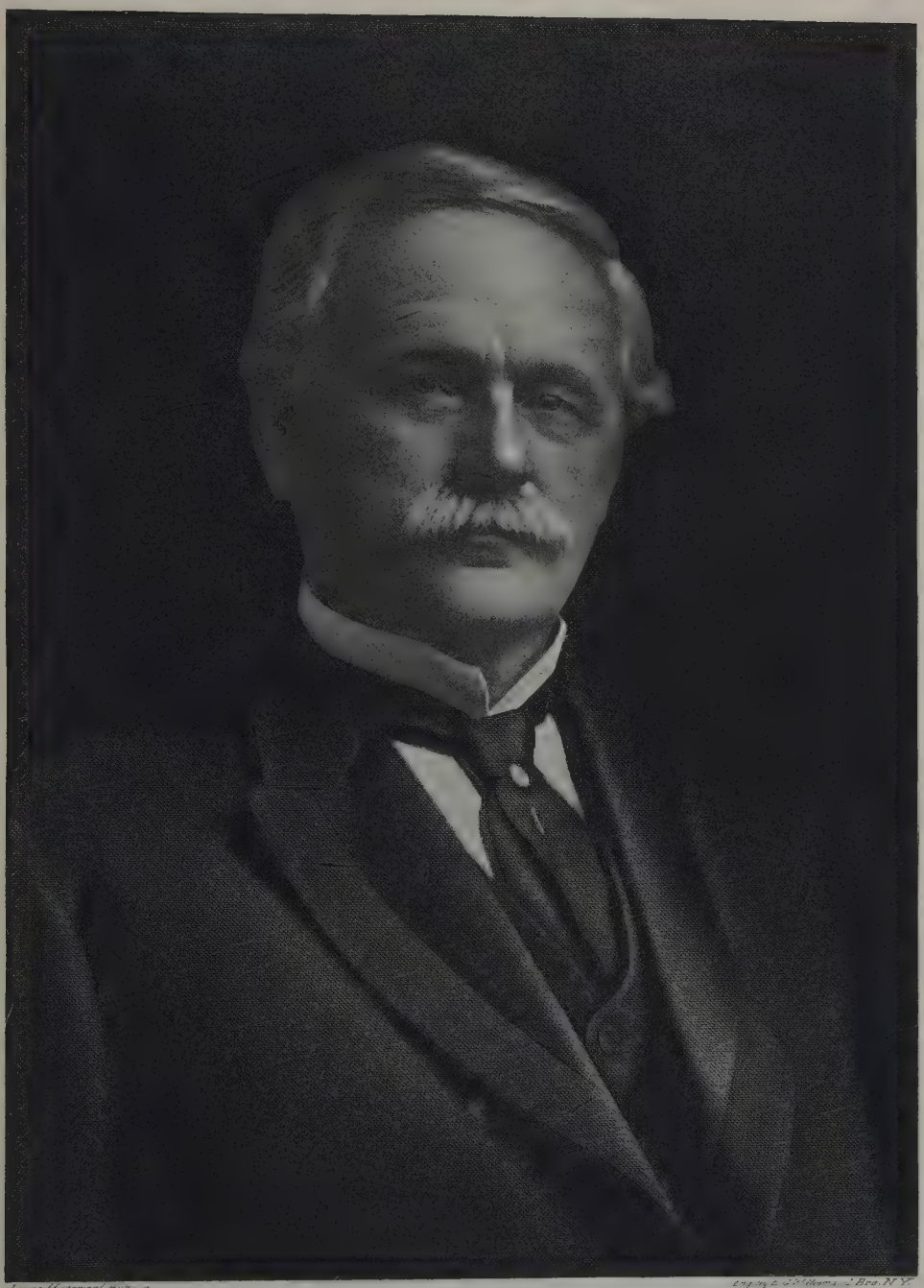


United States became involved he returned to the Babcock & Wilcox Company where he continued his service in manufacturing shell forgings, boilers and tubes for the United States Navy, the U. S. Shipping Board and other similar industries essential to the success of his native and adopted countries. Upon Mr. Sneddon's death many tributes were paid to his strong character and splendid abilities. The following intimate appreciation was written by one who was well acquainted with his personality and history: "Mr. Sneddon was born to be a leader of men and so he was an apostle of hard work and a strenuous exponent of the righteousness of our American business ideals; these ideals were of the highest and, because they were so, he gave his best without stint and insisted on like service from all who worked with him; with a wonderful capacity for detail he gloried in the achievement of work performed to the nearest degree of possible perfection and he was generous in all his dealings with those who assisted in the performance. His views on nearly every subject —business and the higher arts, literature of all kinds, social and industrial relations—were definite and well considered, and he was a strenuous fighter for the support of a principle; indeed it might be said of him as of Alan Breck that he was a 'bonnie fighter'; the rapid decisions of such men are dependable only because of the careful consideration preceding the decision. With his keen analytical mind it is not improbable that he would have found his way to a place of national importance on the bench if he had chosen the career of a barrister instead of the business of a boilermaker. His love of justice was shown in his methods of dealing with the employes of the company; to the men he was at all times fair, sometimes perhaps with an appearance of severity, but no man left his presence with the feeling of intentional unjust treatment rankling within him; to the women employes he was always courteous, thoughtful of their comfort and considerate of their welfare; to everyone from the highest to the lowest he was the commanding influence and for the ears of those who were brought most in contact with him he had such aphorisms as these: 'The front door of my office is open at all times for all employees.' 'I can readily forgive the man who makes mistakes, but I despise a liar.' 'Anyone may talk to me; none can whisper.' 'I would rather give a day of my time to the investigation of a frivolous case than have the humblest employe think I would condone injustice.' 'Every blue ticket is a check drawn against the company's account.' 'It is human to make mistakes but it takes a real man to accept responsibility for them.' 'In business life tell the absolute truth; in social life it may not be so essential.' These few aphorisms will serve the purpose in mind, but the last quoted introduces a lesser known side of the man—the ability to mingle the essential with the non-essential. At such a moment his eye would twinkle and there would be a lurking smile in the corner of his mouth, and those who saw neither smile nor twinkle fell short of a full understanding of the man. His sly native humor was not apparent to the casual observer, but combined with his strict sense of justice there was the great heart which beat in sympathy for all who found the way difficult and who were hedged about with perplexities. Many of our young men have known him as a dear personal friend and benefactor and such men have arrived at a full knowlelge of the worth of the man who has gone from us. He was an American of an appreciative, 100 per cent. quality, yet how proud he was at all times of his Scotch birth and ancestry. How he loved the Doric; Auld Scotia may well be proud of her son, the man who gave to the great country of his adoption the best that lay within him, just as she has given without stint the many great sons who have taken their part in laying the foundation and building the super-structure of our glorious republic. The company has lost the services of a most capable and loyal servant; his associates have lost the example and counsel of a faithful and generous friend, and his fellow-workers in all places have parted company with an inspiring leader in thought and action." Mr. Sneddon was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Engineers Club and the New York City Machinery Club, and was a member of the Masonic Order. He married in St. Louis, Missouri, 21 June, 1885, Jane MacCash, daughter of James MacCash, president of the James MacCash Iron Foundry, of St. Louis. They were the parents of two children, James Stuart Sneddon and Jean Sneddon.

ATTERBURY, William Wallace, railway manager, b. in New Albany, Indiana, 31 January, 1866. He was reared in Detroit, Mich. His grandfather was Lewis Atterbury and his grandmother Catharine Boudinot, niece of Elias Boudinot, at one time President of the Continental Congress. After receiving a liberal preparatory education, Mr. Atterbury was graduated from Yale University in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad on 11th October, 1886, as an apprentice in the Altoona shops. From 1889 to 1892 he served as Assistant Road Foreman of Engines on various divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad. In 1892 he was promoted to Assistant Engineer of Motive Power in the Pennsylvania Company's Northwest System, and, in 1893, to Master Mechanic for the Pennsylvania Company at Fort Wayne, Ind. On 26th October, 1896, Mr. Atterbury was appointed Superintendent of Motive Power of the Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburgh and Erie, and on 1st October, 1901, he was advanced to General Superintendent of Motive Power. He was appointed General Manager of the Pennsylvania Lines East of Pittsburgh and Erie 1st January, 1903, and on 24th March, 1909, was elected Fifth Vice-President, in Charge of Transportation. On 3d March, 1911, upon a change in the organization, he was appointed Fourth Vice-President, and on the same date was elected a Director of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On 8th May, 1912, when the practice of designating the vice-presidents numerically was discontinued, Mr. Atter-

bury was elected Vice-President in charge of Operation. On 17th May, 1916, Mr. Atterbury was unanimously elected President of the American Railway Association. As the head of this association he rendered invaluable service to the United States Government in connection with the transportation of troops and war supplies to the Mexican Border, as well as to the Atlantic Seaboard. Shortly after the United States entered the war against Germany, Mr. Atterbury was requested by the Secretary of War to go to France and assume charge, as Director General of Transportation of the American Expenditionary Forces, of the details of organization for the construction and operation of the United States transportation requirements in France, as well as the harmonizing of them with those of our Allies in France. He sailed for Europe in August, 1917, and on 5th October, 1917, he was commissioned Brigadier General of the United States Army, which, three days later, was confirmed by the United States Senate. He returned to America on 31st May, 1919, and on the following day received his discharge from the Army. By reason of his work with the American Expenditionary Forces, General Atterbury received the following decorations:—United States, Distinguished Service Medal; France, Legion of Honor, rank of Commander; Great Britain, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath; Belgium, Commander of the Order of the Crown. Mr. Atterbury is a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Rittenhouse Club, Union League of Philadelphia, Union Club of New York, Maryland Club of Baltimore, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He is also a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Philosophical Society. He was given the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Yale University in 1911, and Doctor of Laws by the University of Pennsylvania in 1919.

HIGGINS, Milton Prince, mechanical engineer, manufacturer and educator, b. in Standish, Maine, 7 December, 1842; d. at Worcester, Massachusetts, 8 March, 1912, son of Lewis (1803-1888) and Susan (Whitney) Higgins. The Higgins family is one of the oldest in New England and English in origin. Richard Higgins, the immigrant, arrived in this country some time before 1633. He was a tailor by trade. In 1633, he was made a freeman, and in 1644, with six others, left Plymouth and founded the town of Eastham, on Cape Cod. He became a leading citizen of Eastham, was a selectman for three years, and a Deputy in the General Court in 1649, 1661 and 1667. He married, first, 23 November, 1634, Lydia Chandler. Their son, Benjamin (1640-1675) settled with his father at Eastham, and married, 1661, Lydia Bangs, daughter of Edward Bangs, a pioneer settler who came from England in 1623, on the ship "Ann". Their son, Benjamin 2nd (1681-1701) married, 1701, Sarah Freeman, daughter of Lieutenant Edmund Higgins, a descendant of Governor Thomas Prince, who came in the ship "Fortune" in 1621 and was Governor of Plymouth Colony. His wife was Patience Brewster, a daughter of Elder William Brewster, who was one of the most prominent of the early Puritans. Their son Freeman, born 1727, was prominent in Eastham; was constable, selectman, and town clerk. He married, Martha Cole, a descendant of Daniel Cole who came to Plymouth, about 1630. Their son Timothy (1749-1829) was an early settler at Standish, Maine. His son, Prince, born in 1772, was a leading citizen of his native town of Eastham, and after his removal with his parents to Standish, was active in the public affairs of that place. He married, 1799, Selina Higgins. Their son Lewis (1803-1888), father of Milton Prince Higgins, married, 1828, Susan Whitney, daughter of Edmund Whitney of Watertown, who traced his lineage through John Whitney to Turstin, (whose wife was Agnes, daughter of Almed de Merleberge, a Norman baron) the progenitor of an illustrious line of British aristocracy, a Fleming and a follower of William the Conqueror. He was a farmer and was noted for the enterprise he displayed, especially in the invention and manufacture of tools necessary in farming, and for the very complete machine shop which he installed on his farm. Milton Price Higgins was reared on a farm. He obtained his elementary training in the district schools at Standish, and later attended the Academy at Gorham, Maine. Following this he served an apprenticeship with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at Manchester, New Hampshire, a schooling which proved to be invaluable in his subsequent career. In 1868, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science from the scientific department of Dartmouth College. Soon after graduation Mr. Higgins took a position at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and in 1869, when the Washburn shops were completed, he became the first superintendent. These shops, which were educational, being a part of the Institute, were made possible through the generosity of Ichabod Washburn. Mr. Higgins held this position for twenty-eight years; after that he was elected a trustee, which position he held during his life time. His accomplishments in the capacity of superintendent were invaluable not only in making the Institute one of the most important of the training schools of the country, but in making the shops of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute self-supporting—the first time this had happened in the history of practical education. He maintained the highest standards of workmanship, thus fitting the graduates of the Institute for leading positions in the industrial world and at the same time making of it a business success. In this field of education he was a pioneer, and industrial schools everywhere followed the methods instituted by Mr. Higgins. Among the most important innovations designed and manufactured by Mr. Higgins was the hydraulic or plunger elevator, now installed in some of the largest office buildings in the world. So great a source of profit did the plunger elevator become to the Institute that the trustees fearing that the elevator business would become too great for an educatio al in-



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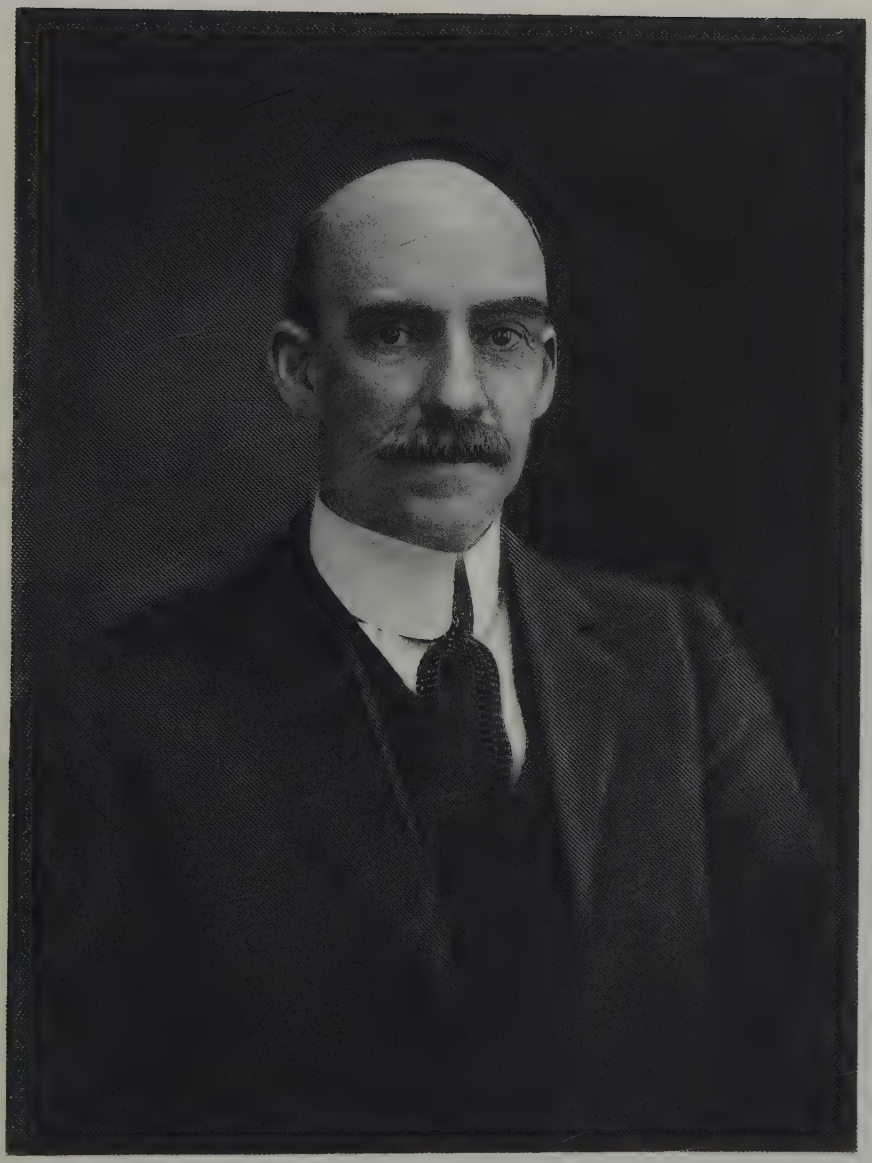
Milton P. Higgins.

stitution to carry decided to dispose of the elevator. Mr. Higgins at first opposed this plan, but upon finding that the sale was to be made, bought and embarked upon the manufacture of the plunger elevator, establishing the Plunger Elevator Company at Worcester. In a short time under Mr. Higgin's efficient administration it became one of the leading manufacturing establishments of the city. In 1900 the corporation was absorbed by the Otis Elevator Company, and the plunger type elevator is now one of their leading products. In 1885, Mr. Higgins organized the Norton Emery Wheel Company. This company, which was the outgrowth of a small pottery founded by F. B. Norton and purchased by Mr. Higgins and Professor G. I. Alden, who was later associated with him in the purchase of the Plunger Elevator, had a phenomenal growth, and is now (1923) under the title of The Norton Company, the largest concern of its kind. In 1893 this company acquired the Grant Corundum Wheel Manufacturing Company, and in 1901 erected an electric furnace plant for the manufacture of artificial abrasives at Niagara Falls, New York, which is operated by power obtained from the Falls. The company has established factories in Canada, Germany, France and Japan. Much of the machinery for the manufacture of grinding wheels was devised by Mr. Higgins. The company is also the leading manufacturer of grinding machinery and has received the highest awards at all the world's recent expositions. Mr. Higgins was president of this establishment until his death. He was also interested in the Worcester Pressed Steel Company, of which he was president; and was president of the Sanford Riley Stoker Company, all of which are successful and important industries. He was a director of the Mechanics National Bank of Worcester. Quite aside from the fame gained by Mr. Higgins as President of the Norton Emery Wheel Co., and the Plunger Elevator Co., and the business success attained by him through the development of these as well as other industrial enterprises, his real interest in life always lay in the education of the great mass of boys and girls, and he counted as his most satisfactory achievement the promotion of the trade school movement in the United States and the establishment of the first commercial trade school under the State laws. This pioneer institution was located at Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1908, and is still in operation. The first school was for boys. Later a similar school for girls was established. Both immediately took high rank among the educational institutions of the country. In this connection an historian of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute says of Mr. Higgins: "No man contributed more to its success than he. His educational work was equalled by his eminence in the business world. Had his career closed with his successful operation of the various industries with which he was connected, he would have ranked high among the foremost captains of industry in Massachusetts. His last years were still more fruitful of fame and usefulness in the development of trade training and as originator of the independent trade school system of America." From the year 1891, Mr. Higgins used practically all of his influence and energy in the furthering of the trade school idea, claiming that the future of industry in the United States was dependent upon the supply of carefully trained journeymen, foremen, and mechanical engineers, recruited from among our own population. He delivered many addresses on the need of industrial education, notably one before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York City in December, 1899. This address, the subject of which was "Education of Machinists, Foremen and Mechanical Engineers", was received with so much enthusiasm that he was invited to speak at the next meeting of the Society. Both addresses were epoch-making and were published in the proceedings of the meetings. Other addresses which met with great favor were one delivered at Providence, Rhode Island before the Association of Mechanical Engineers, on "Half-time Trade Schools in the Education of Boys"; another, before the Worcester Congregational Club, on "The Relation of Trade Schools to Industrial Education", on 24 April, 1905; and another, before the National Teachers' Association held in Boston, also in 1905, on "Industrial Education from the Standpoint of the Manufacturer." Mr. Higgins was a member of the National Manufacturers' Association, and a trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. His clubs included the Worcester Club, Tatnuck Country Club and the Congregational Club of Worcester. He was vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. On 15 June, 1870, at Manchester, New Hampshire, Mr. Higgins married Katherine Elizabeth Chapin, daughter of Aldus M. Chapin, a civil engineer of Manchester, New Hampshire, Worcester, Massachusetts, and New York City. Mrs. Higgins is herself a remarkably forceful character and has ably seconded her husband's efforts in behalf of better opporunities for boys and girls. She is prominent in club life, and much interested in genealogy and local history. She is the compiler of the history of various Massachusetts families, as well as of the "Higgins Geneology", a comprehensive work published in 1918. She is best known, however, and came into national prominence, as a sponsor for the idea of co-operation of parents and teachers in public schools. Mrs. Higgins was president of the Parent Teachers' Association of Massachusetts for ten years, and was later president of the National Congress of Mothers' and Parent Teachers' Associations. In connection with this movement she has made many addresses and organized hundreds of branches in public schools. The couple had four children: Aldus Chapin Higgins who is treasurer of the Norton Company; John Woodman Higgins, who is president and treasurer of the Worcester Pressed Steel Company; Katherine Elizabeth Higgins, who married R. Sanford Riley, president of the Sanford, Riley-Stokes Company; and Olive Chapin Higgins, who married Lewis I. Prouty, vice-president of the Carr Fastner Company of Worcester.

ANDERSON

ANDERSON, Jefferson Randolph, lawyer, b. in Savannah, Georgia, 4 September, 1861, the son of Colonel Edward Clifford, Jr. (1839-1876) and Jane Margaret (Randolph) Anderson. The Anderson family is one of the oldest in Savannah, the earliest American ancestor, Captain George Anderson, having come to this country from Berwick-on-Tweed, England. The exact date of Captain Anderson's landing is unknown, but records show him to have married Deborah Grant, of New York City, in Trinity Church, New York, 16 February, 1761. Two years later he removed to Savannah, which city his descendants have ever since made their home. George Wayne Anderson, grandfather of the subject of this article, was an important figure in the financial life of the South, and was for forty years prior to the Civil War president of the old Planters Bank, Savannah, one of the strongest banking houses of the southern states. Colonel Edward Clifford Anderson, Jr., Mr. Anderson's father, rendered conspicuous service in the Confederate Army. At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized and equipped, at his own expense, a troop of cavalry called Randolph Rangers. He was made Major of the 24th Georgia Battalion of Cavalry, and later was transferred to the 7th Georgia Cavalry with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. In 1864, following the engagement at Trevillion Station, Virginia, in which he was severely wounded, he was made Colonel in command of the 7th Georgia Cavalry. Returning to Georgia after the war Colonel Anderson engaged in the banking business in Savannah until 1876, when he died a victim of the great yellow fever epidemic of that year. His wife whom he married in 1860, was Jane Margaret Randolph, of "Edgehill", Albemarle County, Virginia, the granddaughter of Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph, who was in turn the eldest grandson of Thomas Jefferson—a connection through which Jefferson Randolph Anderson becomes the eldest successive lineal descendant of the illustrious author of the Declaration of American Independence, and later, the third president of the United States. Mr. Anderson was graduated from Chatham High School, Savannah, in 1877, following which he studied at Hanover Academy, in Hanover County, Virginia, for two years. During the years 1879-1880, he attended the University of Virginia, pursuing an academic course there until 1881, when he went abroad. Entering the University of Göttingen, Germany, he took courses in history, literature, and in the Roman or Civil Law, under the tutelage of the celebrated jurist, Professor von Ehring. In the summer of 1883, he returned to the United States, resuming his work at the University of Virginia, and dividing his time between the Academic Department, and the Law School. In June, 1885, he was graduated from the latter department with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Mr. Anderson was fortunate in having as his legal instructor the noted professor, John B. Minor. He was popular among the students of the University, and versatile in his accomplishments. In the spring of 1884, he was the "bow oar" of the "Varsity Crew", and in June, 1884, was elected to be the "Final President" of the Jefferson Literary Society, at that time regarded as the highest honor within the gift of the students of the University. He was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity, and of the Eli Banana, a society composed of the leading students of the Greek letter fraternities. Upon his return to Savannah Mr. Anderson took up the practice of law, beginning his legal career on 25 November, 1885, in the office of a relative, the late Judge Walter S. Chisholm, one of the distinguished members of the Georgia bar, general counsel for the Plant System of Railways, the Southern Express Company, and other large interests. In the summer of 1887, in order to better qualify himself for the work before him, Mr. Anderson went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a practical business course in the Eastman Business College. In October of that year he returned to Savannah where he practiced law independently until May, 1890, when he became junior partner in the law firm of Charlton and Mackall, the style of the firm being later changed to Charlton, Mackall and Anderson. This firm became general counsel for the Georgia and Alabama Railway in 1895 and remained in this service until June, 1900, when Mr. Charlton retired. The firm then continued as Mackall and Anderson until October, 1902, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Anderson again resumed the practice of law alone. After six years, during which time he assumed the responsibilities of division counsel for the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company, he formed another partnership with Judge T. Cann, who resigned for that purpose from the bench of the Eastern Judicial Circuit of Georgia. The firm practiced under the title of Anderson and Cann, until January, 1911, when the partnership was extended by the admission of Mr. James Ferris Cann, then becoming Anderson, Cann, and Cann. Although the business conducted by this firm is devoted for the most part to corporation law and admiralty cases a large general law practice is maintained as well. Mr. Anderson became actively interested in National and State politics early in his career. In 1905-1906 he represented Chatham County, Georgia, in the State Legislature, and was re-elected for the Legislature of 1909-1910 and 1911-1912, during the former of which he was vice-chairman of the Committee on Rules, the speaker of the house being *ex officio* Chairman. He was chosen as member of the State Democratic Executive Committee in 1907-1908; and was selected as one of the eight delegates from the state at large to the National Democratic Convention held in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1912, where he was charged with the duty of seconding the nomination of Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, an old college mate, for the presidency of the United States. In the summer of 1912 Mr. Anderson was elected, without opposition, as State Senator from the First Senatorial District of Georgia for the years 1912-1914. In June, 1913, when the Legislature assembled, he was unanimously elected president of the State Senate of Georgia, and thereby became ex-



J. Randolph Anderson

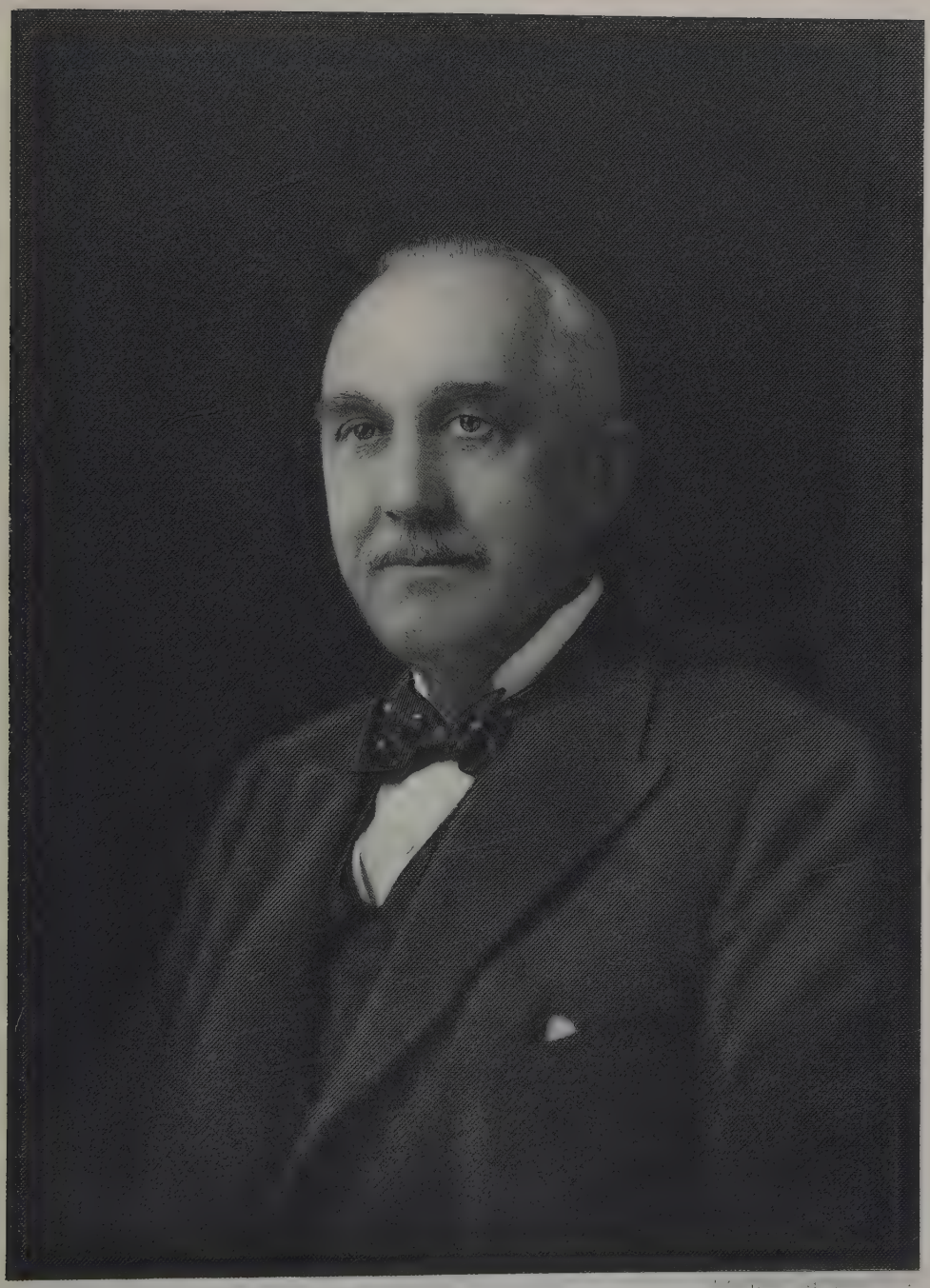
officio successor to the governor. This position he held from June 23, 1913, to June 25, 1915. In the session of 1905 he was the floor leader in the House for the bill which enacted the first child labor law in Georgia, and during his service in House and Senate he was actively interested in supporting all measures for the extension of that law, for the creation of all reformatories, and for the improvement of the educational institutions and of the state's taxing system and financial methods. Aside from his law practice Mr. Anderson is interested in a number of important corporations and financial concerns. He is president of the Savannah and Statesboro Railway Company, personally directing the management of this company's affairs; and president of the Georgia and Alabama Terminal Company, which owns and controls the great export terminals used by the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company at Savannah. He is a director in the Chatham Bank and Trust Company, the Savannah Electric Company, the Savannah Union Station Company, and the Chatham Savings and Loan Company. Mr. Anderson also takes a prominent part in all public and philanthropic movements having as their objective the welfare and betterment of the citizens of his native city and state. He has held the position of Chairman of the Savannah Public Library Board since 1916; and, since its organization in 1906, has served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the First District Agricultural and Mechanical School, located at Statesboro, Georgia. In 1909-1910, he served as Chairman of the State Commission to erect the monument in Savannah to General James Edward Oglethorpe, the founder of the Colony of Georgia, the work being executed by the sculptor, Daniel Chester French, and the architect, Henry Bacon. True to the traditions of his race, Mr. Anderson takes a keen interest in military affairs and for a number of years was an active member of the Georgia Hussars; and later was given a commission from the state in the Savannah Volunteer Guards, both of these being among the oldest and best known military organizations in the South. During the recent European war, Mr. Anderson volunteered his services and served from 1 March, 1918, to 1 December, 1919, as Chairman of the Savannah Chapter, American Red Cross, devoting the most of his time to the work of this organization. He is an active member of the Episcopal Church and holds the post of Senior Warden of Christ Church, Savannah, the oldest church in Georgia. He also holds other important positions under the General Convention of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Oglethorpe Club of Savannah, the Capital City Club of Atlanta, the Savannah Golf Club, the Marietta Golf Club, the Georgia Historical Society and the Georgia Bar Association. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Elks and of the Knights of Pythias; of the Society of Colonial Wars; of the Descendants of Signers of the Declaration of Independence; and of the Sons of the America Revolution. He married, 27 November, 1895, Anne Page Wilder, of Savannah, daughter of Joseph J. Wilder, a prominent cotton exporter and ship broker of that city. They have had three sons: Page Randolph Anderson; Jefferson Randolph Anderson, who died in 1903; and Joseph Randolph Anderson.

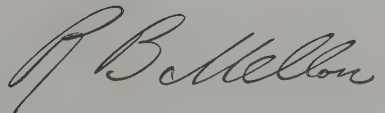
BAZELEY, William Alliston Ley, Commissioner of Conservation and State Forester, b, in Builth, Wales, son of Augustus Ley Bazeley, who was a solicitor by profession, and Georgina Frances (Hall) Bazeley. The family was of stalwart old Welsh stock, whose members bore an active and conspicuous part in the affairs of their individual communities. In September, 1883, William A. L. Bazeley sought the broader and more favorable opportunities of the United States, and on 27 November, 1893, became a naturalized citizen. He was educated at St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire, and at the Holderness School. Through his application and untiring effort in the important field of industry, he has obtained a large measure of success, not only as applied to its material side, but in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. His connection with the Boston and Montana Mining Company, and his individual work as a real estate broker, brought forth his natural qualities of leadership, which have been widely and distinctly recognized in political circles. In 1909 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and was re-elected 1912. To the performance of his duty, he brought all his energy and versatility, and won recognition among his associates as an aggressive. and tireless leader. From 1913 to 1916 he was a member of the Massachusetts Senate, in which capacity his work in behalf of his constituents proved effectively his independence and courage. Mr. Bazeley was appointed Prison Commissioner in 1913. He was destined, however, to serve in other offices of equal importance, and in 1919 was made Commissioner of Conservation and State Forester, which office he still (1923) holds. In addition to a record of public service, he has a record of military performance as first lieutenant, in the Sanitary Corps, United States Army. Mr. Bazeley is a member of the Union Club and the St. Botolph Club of Boston, the Society of American Foresters, and is president of the Association of State Foresters. He married, 14 September, 1899, Margaret Conant Chapin, daughter of Henry Chapin, lawyer of Worcester, Massachusetts. They have two children, Louisa Thayer, and Margaret Ley Bazeley.

OTIS, Edward Osgood, physician, b. in Rye, New Hampshire, 29 October, 1848, son of the Rev. Israel Taintor and Olive Morgan (Osgood) Otis. His father, a graduate of Williams College and the Andover Theological Seminary, held parishes at Rye, New Hampshire, and at Lebanon, Connecticut. The earliest ancestor of the family was John Otis, who came from Barnstable, Devonshire, England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, 18 September, 1635. Edward O. Otis received his early education in a country school of his native community and at the Phillips Exeter Academy. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1871 and Harvard Medical School in 1877. Throughout his college years Dr.

Otis' interest in his chosen profession was pronounced. He was graduated with high standing in scholarship, winning membership in Phi Beta Kappa. Throughout his long and varied practice, Dr. Otis has had vast experience, but in the treatment of tuberculosis he has centered his energies, and by unremitting toil and study has rendered to his fellowmen a priceless service. He has served as President of the American Climatological and Clinical Association, of the Boston Tuberculosis Association and the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League. In 1912 Dr. Otis was the United States delegate to the International Convention on Tuberculosis, held in Rome, and from his pen have come numerous invaluable treatises on medical subjects; he has also written two books on tuberculosis. True to the traditions of his family, Dr. Otis has stood for the highest type of patriotism. During the World War he was Contract-Surgeon, and on the eve of the Armistice received his commission as Major in the Reserve Medical Service, and now holds the rank of Major in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army. His club membership includes the Harvard Club of Boston, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Meteorological Association, the American Public Health Association, and the National Tuberculosis Association, of which he was a founder; he is also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Association of Colonial Wars. Dr. Otis married, 6 June, 1894, Marion Faxon, daughter of William Faxon, a prominent leather merchant of Boston. They have five children: Olive, John Faxon, Edward Osgood Jr., William Faxon, and Brooks.

MELLON, Richard Beatty, banker, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 19 March, 1858, son of Judge Thomas (1813-1908) and Sarah (Negley) Mellon. On the paternal side he is the descendant of Scotch ancestors who went to Ireland at the time of the Norman Conquest. The first of the name in America was Archibald Mellon, who migrated from Castletown, Ireland. Mr. Mellon's father was one of Pennsylvania's most prominent and public spirited citizens; phenomenally successful both as a business man and lawyer; Judge of Allegheny County for many years, and the organizer of T. Mellon and Sons Bank, now (1923) the Mellon National Bank of Pittsburgh. Through his mother, who was a member of the well known Negley family of Pittsburgh and a sister of General James S. Negley, he traces his line to Holland Dutch ancestors who crossed to England with William of Orange. Richard B. Mellon was educated in the Pittsburgh public schools and at the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh. He began his business career in 1877 with the Legonier Valley Railroad Company, becoming in 1887 its treasurer. Later, in 1902, he became connected with the Mellon National Bank, as vice-president, subsequently becoming president. Since 17 December, 1917, he has been a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, and is an official and director in a great number of financial and other organizations, including: as president and director, Mellon National Bank, Apollo Water-Works Co., Burrell Improvement Co., Leechburg Water-Works Co., Pennsylvania Water Co., Trafford Water Co.; as vice-president and director, Union Savings Bank, Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh. Secretary and director: Ligonier Valley Railroad Company; as treasurer and director, Gulf Oil Corporation, Gulf Production Co., South American Gulf Oil Co., Tuberculosis League; as treasurer, secretary and director: Union Improvement Co.; as treasurer: Gulf Commissary Co., Gulf Cooperage Co., Gulf Pipe Line Co., Gulf Refining Co., Gulf Refining Co. of Louisiana, Gulf Pipe Line Co. of Oklahoma, Gypsy Oil Co., Mexican Gulf Oil Co.; director: Allegheny Country Club, Aluminum Company of America, Aluminum Cooking Utensil Company, Aluminum Seal Co., Aluminum Ore Co., Baltimore Car & Foundry Co., Butler Bolt and Rivet Co., Butler Car Wheel Co., Carborundum Co., Chicao By-Product Coke Co., Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, Dixmont Hospital for Insane, Electric Carbon Co., Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland (Pittsburgh Branch), Forged Steel Wheel Co., General Motors Truck Company of Pittsburgh, Indian Creek Coal & Coke Co., Kensington Water Co., Kleinhans, H. Co., Knoxville Power Co., Koppers Co., Lyndora Land & Improvement Co., McClintic-Marshall Co., McClintic-Marshall Construction Co., McClintic-Marshall Steel Supply Company, Melcroft Coal Co., Mellon-Stuart Co., Mellon-Stuart-Nelson Co., Middletown Car Co., Minnesota By-Product Coke Co., National Union Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Osgood-Bradley Car Co. (Worcester, Mass.), Pittsburgh By-Product Coke Co., Pittsburgh Coal Co., Pittsburgh Model Engine Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pressed Metal Radiator Co., Riter-Conley Co., Riter-Conley Manufacturing Co., St. Lawrence River Power Co., The; St. Lawrence Securities Co., Seaboard By-Product Coke Co., Standard Motor Truck Co., Standard Steel Car Co., Steel Car Forge Co., Tallassee Power Co., Tri-Cities Water Co., Union Fidelity Title Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Union Shipbuilding Co., United States Aluminum Co., Verona Steel Castings Co., Western Gas Construction Co., The Wilkinsburg Bank (Wilkinsburg, Pa.). In addition to his business interests Mr. Mellon is identified with many civic and philanthropic movements. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, member of the Board of Trustees of the Elizabeth Steel Magee Hospital is treasurer of the Tuberculosis League of Pittsburgh, and a director of the Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Club, the Union Club, the Allegheny Country Club, the Pittsburgh Golf Club, the Oakmont Country Club, the Pittsburgh Field Club, the New York Yacht and Metropolitan Clubs of New York; and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. Mr. Mellon married, 16 November, 1897, Jennie Taylor King, daughter of Alexander King of Pittsburgh. They have two children, Richard K. Mellon and Sarah C. Mellon.





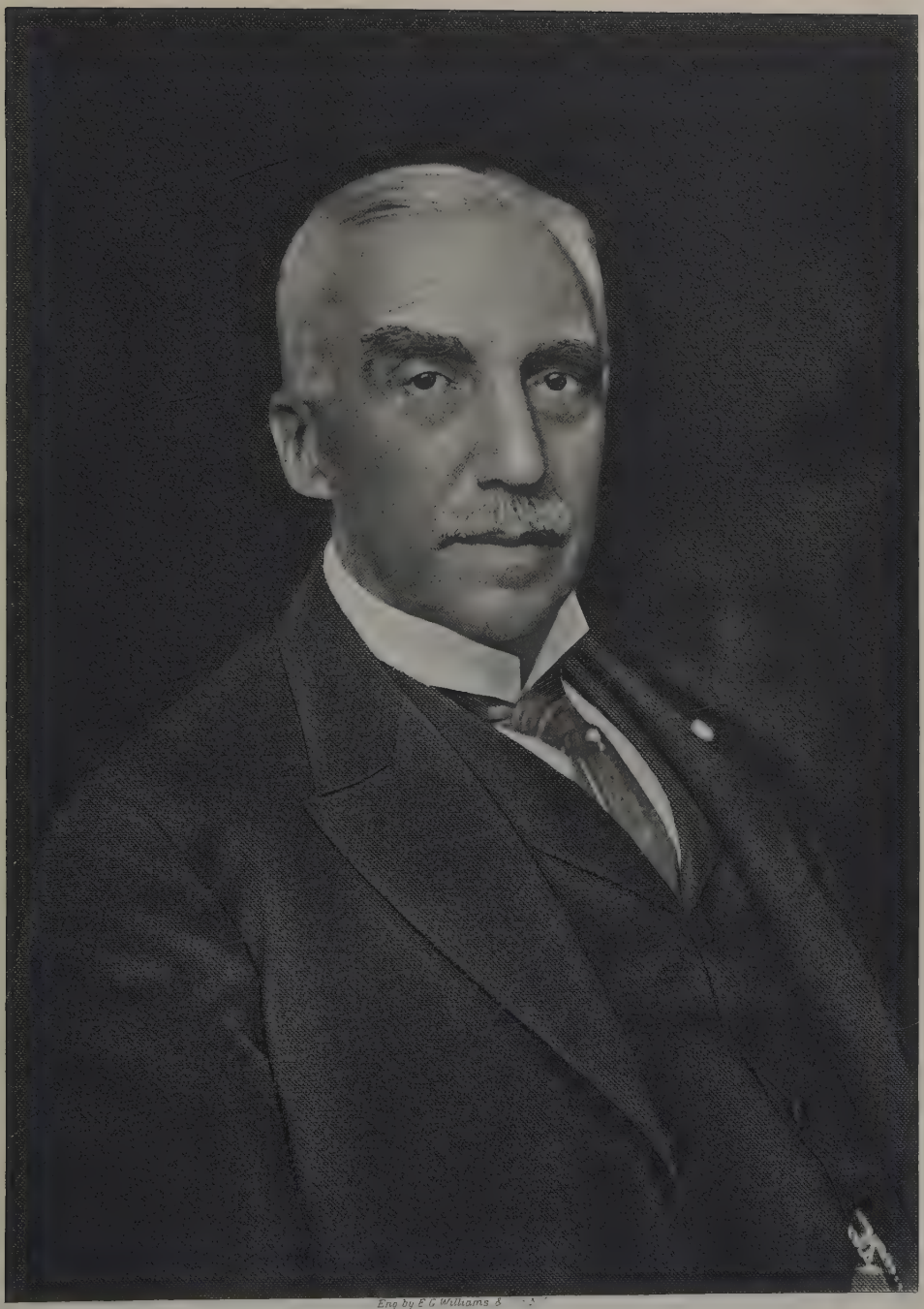
MacCHESNEY, Nathan William, lawyer, b. Chicago, Illinois, 2 June, 1878, son of Lieutenant Colonel Alfred Brunson (A.M., M.D., U. S. A.), and Henrietta (Milsom) MacChesney, M.D. On the paternal side the first American ancestors migrated from Scotland in the colonial period, settling in Virginia, where they became prominent and influential citizens. The grandfather, for whom Nathan William MacChesney was named, was a lieutenant in the War of 1812, and afterward became an Illinois pioneer and one of the founders of Knox College. On the distaff side the ancestry is English, Henrietta Milsom MacChesney being the daughter of a member of the faculty of Oxford University, England. She is a graduate in medicine and connected with hospitals in Chicago and New York, although not engaged in active practice. Nathan William MacChesney received his early education in the public schools of Chicago, was a student at Stanford University in 1896 and 1897; and was graduated A.B. in the University of the Pacific in 1898. He studied at the University of Arizona in 1899, and devoted another year to the completion of a course at the Northwestern University School of Law, supplemented by further study at the University of Michigan where he was graduated LL.B. in 1902. His intense interest in national defense are doubtless hereditary. His grandfather, as mentioned, was in active service in the War of 1812; his father served with the Federal Troops during the Civil War; his brother, Captain M. MacChesney, Company F, 311th Engineers, 86th Division at Camp Grant and overseas, was a representative of the Chief of Engineers, A. E. F., in charge of the Commission which placed a valuation in the devastated regions in Northern Italy; his cousin, Lieutenant Harry M. Keiser, Company H, 125th Infantry, 32d Division, was killed in action while leading his company against a machine gun nest in the crossing of the Ourcq River, near Cierges, France, 31 July, 1918. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and the Croix de Guerre. The military activities of Nathan William MacChesney date from 1893, when he enlisted in the First Infantry, of the Illinois National Guard. The successive steps by which he mounted from private to brigadier general in the National Guard, and judge advocate with the United States Army are not devoid of interest. He was a member of the First Infantry, Illinois

National Guard from 1893 until 1896, and in the latter year became a member of Company B, First Infantry of the National Guard of Arizona, with which organization he was on active duty against a threatened Indian uprising. He was connected with the National Guard of Arizona for two years, and in 1898 served with the Eighth Infantry, California National Guard. This was the year of the Spanish-American War, and interest in the National Guard was keen. Upon returning to Illinois he again joined the National Guard of that State, and reached the rank of lieutenant colonel, 1 June, 1907. In 1908 he saw active duty in connection with the race riots at Springfield. The following year (1909) he was claims officer at the Elgin Camp. From 1911 to 1918 he served as judge advocate general of the Illinois National Guard and Naval Reserve. During this period he was called upon for another tour of riot duty, Rock Island, 1912. He acted as special assistant attorney general of Illinois in charge of military matters from 1913 to 1918. As judge advocate general of Illinois he issued opinions and wrote articles on the military code, its effect, scope and constitutionality, and on 12 December, 1917, in the United States Court of Appeals, argued on behalf of the United States a test case on the constitutionality of the draft act of 18 May, 1917, and the legality of subjecting drafted men to the jurisdiction of courts-martial. By his practical military training and his wide study of military law, he was well qualified for the duties of this position. In 1917 he volunteered for service with the Roosevelt Volunteer Division and was tentatively accepted for lieutenant colonel of cavalry, but, on the announcement by President Wilson that a volunteer division would not be accepted for overseas service, was released by Colonel Roosevelt. He was commissioned in the Reserve Corps, rank of major November, 1916, and following America's entrance into the great struggle, was assigned 27 June, 1917, to the staff of Major General Barry, to fill a temporary vacancy as major judge advocate, in the Regular Army. He was on duty with the Eighty-sixth Division, at Camp Grant, Major General Barry commanding, in 1917 and 1918. On 13 February of the latter year he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the national army, and was on special duty in the War Department in the office of the Secretary of War at Washington, D. C. in May and June, 1918. He was made assistant department judge advocate, headquarters central department on 18 January, 1918, and served under Generals Carter, Barry and Wood. He was detailed by Major General Barry as his personal representative and acting chief of staff in connection with the military features of the United States Government War Exposition at Chicago, which turned over nearly $300,000 to the United States Treasury. For his services in this connection he received the thanks of the United States Committee on Public Information, the Chicago Association of Commerce and of the Illinois State Council of Defense, and was presented with a sword. In recognition of his services to the State he was promoted by Governor Lowden in January,

1918, to the grade of brigadier general in the National Guard and holds that rank on the Reserve list. During 1918 he was on various tours of duty at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Michigan, and at Camp Grant. His next assignment was to the position of chief of section 2, branch office judge advocate general of the American Expeditionary Forces, under General Kreger, at the headquarters of General Pershing. He reported to the commanding general at the port of embarkation at Hoboken, New Jersey, embarked on the Transport George Washington, reported at Paris, and then at Chaumont, France. He was there on duty as chief of section 2 at the branch office of the judge advocate general until ordered to the Thirty-third Division in Luxembourg for inspection and report on the disciplinary conditions in occupied territory, and reported to Major General George Bell, Thirty-third Division Commander. He was relieved from duty 12 August, 1919, and ordered to Brest for transportation to the United States, sailing on the George Washington 17 August and arriving at Hoboken nine days later. On 28 August he reported to the adjutant general of the army, in Washington, D. C., and was discharged by special order on the following day. He has been again and again commended in official reports. One of these, written by Major General Thomas H. Barry, 28 November, 1918, says: "Lieutenant Colonel MacChesney is a lawyer of marked ability and has rendered most excellent service. He has been exceptionally valuable at these headquarters by reason of his thorough knowledge of the laws of the State of Illinois and members of the legal profession in that State, coupled with ability as an officer, gained from the fact that he has been judge advocate general of the State of Illinois. He is well qualified in every respect for appointment to the rank of colonel in the judge advocate general's department in the event of war." In writing of Mr. MacChesney, Colonel Herbert A. White, acting judge advocate general, on 15 August, 1919, wrote to the judge advocate general of the army: "I regret to part with Colonel MacChesney. He has organizing and executive ability of a high order and on the eve of his departure I desire to express officially my appreciation of his services in this office and my high regard for him as a man." The acting judge advocate general of the American Expeditionary Forces, on 15 August, 1919, recommended him for the Distinguished Service Medal.

MELLON, James Ross, banker, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 14 January, 1846, the son of Judge Thomas and Sarah J. (Negley) Mellon. He received his education in Pittsburgh, and in 1862 entered Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1865. Following his graduation he studied law with Messrs. Finches and Lynde, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1865 purchased the coal works and railway equipment of David Steen at Osceola on the old Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railway, now the Baltimore & Ohio. As a partner of his brother Thomas A. Mellon, he conducted a large lumber and building material business in the East End of Pittsburgh, adding many lot additions to the City, all of which they assisted in improving with residences. In 1877, with his brother, Thomas A., he built the Ligonier Valley Railroad from Latrobe to Ligonier. This road is still (1923) owned and operated by A. W. Mellon (Vol. IX), James Ross Mellon and Richard Beatty Mellon. About 1888, Mr. Mellon became a director of the City Deposit Bank, and later its President. James Ross Mellon is known for his active interest in public welfare, and for his philanthropies. He is President of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital; Treasurer of the Athalia Daly Home for Working Girls; President of the Allegheny County Juvenile Court Farm for Boys; Chairman of the Schenley Memorial Association, erecting a memorial to Mrs. Schenley, the donor to the City of Schenley Park; President of the Homewood Cemetery Association; and with his brothers is associated with several banks and business houses. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church and a member of the Duquesne, University and Automobile Clubs. On 3 June, 1877, he married Rachel H. Larimer, daughter of General William Larimer of Leavenworth, Kansas. They have two sons, William Larimer Mellon, President of the Gulf Oil Corporation and Thomas Mellon, Attorney at Law; and one daughter, Mrs. George S. Hasbrouck, of Berwyn, Pennsylvania.

WATSON, Thomas Augustus, engineer, b. in Salem, Massachusetts, 18 January 1854, the son of Thomas Russell (b. 22 May, 1823, d. 14 April, 1883), and Mary (Phips) Watson. The youth of Thomas A. Watson was one of regular and wholesome industry. His early education was received in the public schools of his native community, and it was during these years that he gained his first real interest in the work in which he was to focus his every activity. His natural aptitude for science led him to choose engineering as his profession, and he became a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he specialized in geology, and was graduated in 1871. At this time American civilization was taking on new forms, for this was the era in which Alexander Graham Bell, in association with Mr. Watson and others, invented and constructed the telephone. All the Bell telephone apparatus was made by Mr. Watson in a small shop in Court Street, Boston, but the business progressed so rapidly that many other manufacturing concerns were necessary to supply the great demand for these products. It is interesting to note that Mr. Watson was the first man to speak on a telephone. From 1878 to 1881 Mr. Watson served as Superintendent of the Bell Telephone Company, and was a potent factor in its steady and continued growth. He had full confidence in himself and his ability to accomplish whatever he undertook to do, and his constant efforts were rewarded by a substantial measure of success. But Mr. Watson has not confined his interests to telephone activities alone, for during the years 1894-1900 he was a member of the shipbuilding firm of F. O. Wellington and Company, and in the latter year was made Presi-



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James R Mellon

RANKIN

dent of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, an office which he ably filled until his retirement from business life in 1903. Union College, Schnectady, New York, and the Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, New Jersey, have honored him with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the degree of Doctor of Engineering in recognition of his contribution to the cause of scientific advancement. He holds membership in many of the leading clubs and societies, including the Boston City Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the Boston Press Club, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Telephone Pioneers, the Essex Institute, and the Browning Club. He is also a Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and from 1891 to 1908 served as a member of the Braintree School Committee, being Chairman of that body for a period of seventeen years. A man of sound judgment, respected for his ingenuity and inventive ability, Mr. Watson, a pioneer in the development of public utilities, has contributed in no small degree to the prosperity and welfare of his community. Mr. Watson married, 5 September, 1882, Elizabeth Seaver Kimball, daughter of Peter C. Kimball, of Cohasset, Massachusetts. They have four children, Thomas B., Helen, Esther, and Ralph.

RANKIN, William Hector, publicist, b. at New Albany, Indiana, 18 February, 1878, son of Hector and Jessie (Whitson) Rankin. Both parents were natives of Glasgow. His father at the age of eighteen enlisted in a Highland regiment, served in the Crimean War (1853) and returned with the rank of Captain. William H. Rankin acquired his early education at the New Albany High School, supplemented by a course at the Spencerian Business College, Louisville Kentucky. In 1896 he obtained employment in the offices of the I.C.R.R., remaining with the company until 1902. In that year he became associated with the Indianapolis "Star" in the business department. At the expiration of three years (1905) he joined the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, as business and advertising manager. After two years of thoroughly efficient management he was sought by the Street Railways Advertising Company, for whom he was western manager, 1907-1908. His next step was the vice-presidency of the Mahin Advertising Company, Chicago, which office he held from 1908 to 1916. Then in association with Wilbur D. Nesbit, H. A. Groth and Robert E. Rinehart he purchased the business, reorganizing it under the name of the Wm. H. Rankin Company, now (1923) one of the foremost advertising companies in the United States. It maintains complete organizations in New York and Chicago, with branches in Washington, San Francisco and Los Angeles. The important part assumed by Mr. Rankin in the country's efforts to secure funds for war purposes was ably told in the Indianapolis "Star," which is here quoted: "It was in connection with securing members for the Red Cross and the sale of Liberty Bonds that Mr. Rankin came forward first, with what he modestly called 'The Chicago Plan' of advertising, but which was—as all are willing to concede now—really the 'Rankin Plan'. He was one of the body of advertising men who called on Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and assured him that the advertising men of America were behind him to a man. Congress, when it provided for the issue of Liberty Bonds made no provision for advertising the sale of these bonds and William H. Rankin was keen enough to see that no such tremendous proposition involving billions of dollars could hope to be successful without advertising. As the Government had no money with which to pay for the advertising, some way had to be found. That was Rankin's way. The busiest men of the country were asked to contribute millions of dollars in cash and part of their advertising space already contracted for, to donate it to the service of the nation. The first page of copy was written by Wilbur D. Nesbit, vice-president of the Wm. H. Rankin Company, and was inserted in the Chicago "Tribune," 2 May, 1917; it was paid for by Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Company. This was an advertisement calling for help for the Red Cross, and it was answered by nearly 20,000 people each of whom contributed from $1.00 to $100.00. Forty-five other Chicago business men followed Mr. Wilson's example with the result that subscriptions came in for $650,000 in cash and 416,000 new members were enrolled. This wonderful success in Chicago stimulated the rest of the country. The Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, in convention in St. Louis, adopted 'The Chicago Plan', with the result that the Government organized a division of advertising patterned after the Rankin idea of getting patriotic business men of the country to volunteer advertising space or else pay for additional space to aid the Government in winning the war. This plan created nearly ten million dollars worth of newspaper, magazine, bill-board, painted sign and trade paper advertising for the Government. As the "Fourth Estate" so aptly summed up this work: 'The publishers and advertisers of the country owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Rankin for this. It is a national object lesson; the effect of this will be felt in all lines of business.' And it has been! In scores of Governmental campaigns the influence of Mr. Rankin was felt. The pioneer work he did in the Red Cross and early Liberty Loan campaigns was felt through all that followed. It

William H. Rankin

was the Rankin idea that put over the 'Smile-age Books', that brought delight and happiness to our fighting men even within reach of the shot and shell of the enemy." Mr. Rankin is a Democrat, and although he has never held office is keenly alive to the political situation, local and national. His religious affiliation is with the Presbyterian Church. He takes an active interest in the schools, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Boy Scouts. He is a Mason, member of Evanston Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Raper Commandery, Knight Templars, Oriental Consistory. His club membership includes: Mid-Day, Chicago Athletic, Forty, Chicago Yacht, Chicago Advertising, Indiana Society; Evanston Golf and Country Club, Chicago; Columbia Club, Indianapolis; Manhattan, and New York Advertising Club, New York. He married 4 April, 1904, Roberta Lisk, daughter of Edward Lisk of Hudson, New York. They have five children: Robert H., Francis H., William H. Jr., Charles Welch and Mary Elizabeth.

BLOUNT, William Alexander, President of the American Bar Association, b. in Clarke County, Alabama, 25 October, 1851; d. at Baltimore, Maryland, 15 June, 1921, son of Alexander Clement (1816-1912) and Julia Elizabeth (Washington) Blount. The Blount family, though of Norman-French origin, first appeared in England, when Le Blount, "Admiral of the Fleet", of William the Conqueror, settled there. From that time the family were English landed proprietors and figured prominently in the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. The head of the family, in 1642, was created a baronet. His younger sons, Thomas and James, migrated to America and became the heads of the two branches of the Blount family in this country. James, the ancestor of William A. Blount, settled in Chowan County, North Carolina, in 1669. He immediately became prominent in the affairs of the colony, and his descendants have continued to occupy high positions in the public and social life in the State. Alexander Clement Blount, father of William A., was a man of great ability and high ideals, a lawyer of prominence and Colonel of Engineers in the Confederate Army. He moved his family to Clarke County, Alabama, and later to Pensacola, Florida. He was a non-secessionist and as a member of the Florida Legislature, voted against the secession of his state from the Union. By the maternal line, William A. Blount, was a descendant of Lawrence Washington, of the Virginia branch of the Washington family, who was a brother of George Washington. A member of this family, William H. Washington, became a member of Congress, at the age of twenty-six years. During the Civil War, the fortune of the Blount family, like so many other prominent families of the South, was seriously impaired, and therefore, William A., had very meager educational advantages in his early youth. It was solely by his own persistent effort and exceptional mental ability that he was enabled to prepare himself for college. He entered the University of Georgia, at Athens, Georgia, in 1870, and was graduated A.B. in 1872. He was appointed tutor of English and mathematics of the University, in 1873, and while occupying these positions, prepared himself for the practice of law, receiving from the law department, the degree of LL.B. In 1902, the University of Florida honored him with a degree of LL.D. Shortly after leaving college, Mr. Blount entered the practice of his profession in Pensacola, Florida, in the offices of Hon. Charles W. Jones, afterwards United States Senator from Florida. In 1882 he became a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. He continued the practice of law alone, until 1885, when, through a partnership with his brother, Alexander Clement, the firm of Blount and Blount was formed. This firm continued until the admission of Francis B. Carter, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, when the name was changed to Blount, Blount and Carter. Due to his exceptional legal mind and untiring application to his work, his advancement to the front rank of the legal profession in his native State and throughout the South, was so rapid, that at the age of thirty-five, he was selected as a member of the Constitutional Convention, and there rendered conspicuous service in revising the organic law of Florida. In 1889, he was appointed a member, and acted as chairman, of the Commission of three, to revise the Statutes of Florida, which task required three years. In the year 1890, he was tendered the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida, by Governor Mitchell, but declined the honor. He served as a member of the Commission, appointed by the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, to assist the United States Supreme Court in the revision of its rules of equity. He served on a commission, under appointment from the Governor of the State of Florida, to draft bills for the Legislature and on the committee to revise the legal procedure of that State. Mr. Blount was never engaged in politics, but, by unsolicited appointment and election, he served in many public offices. He was a member of the School Board, of Escambia County, Florida, from 1877 until 1881, during the reconstruction of school affairs of that county. For ten years he was appointed and served at attorney for the City of Pensacola. He was State Senator in the Florida Legislature, from 1903 to 1905. As evidence of the esteem in which he was held among his fellow-citizens, he received almost one hundred per cent. of the entire vote of his home County, in an election in which he was a candidate. His character as a man and his position as leader of his profession became so fully recognized, that he was selected as Attorney for every railroad entering the City of Pensacola; for all the public utility companies of that city, and for a great many of the largest corporation and business enterprises in Western Florida. In 1915 he was chosen General Counsel of the Florida East Coast Railway Company. National recognition of his position as a lawyer came to him when he was appointed a member of the General Council of the American Bar Association, 1912-1913, of which body he was chosen chairman of the Section of Legal Education, and the president of the National Conference of Commissioners

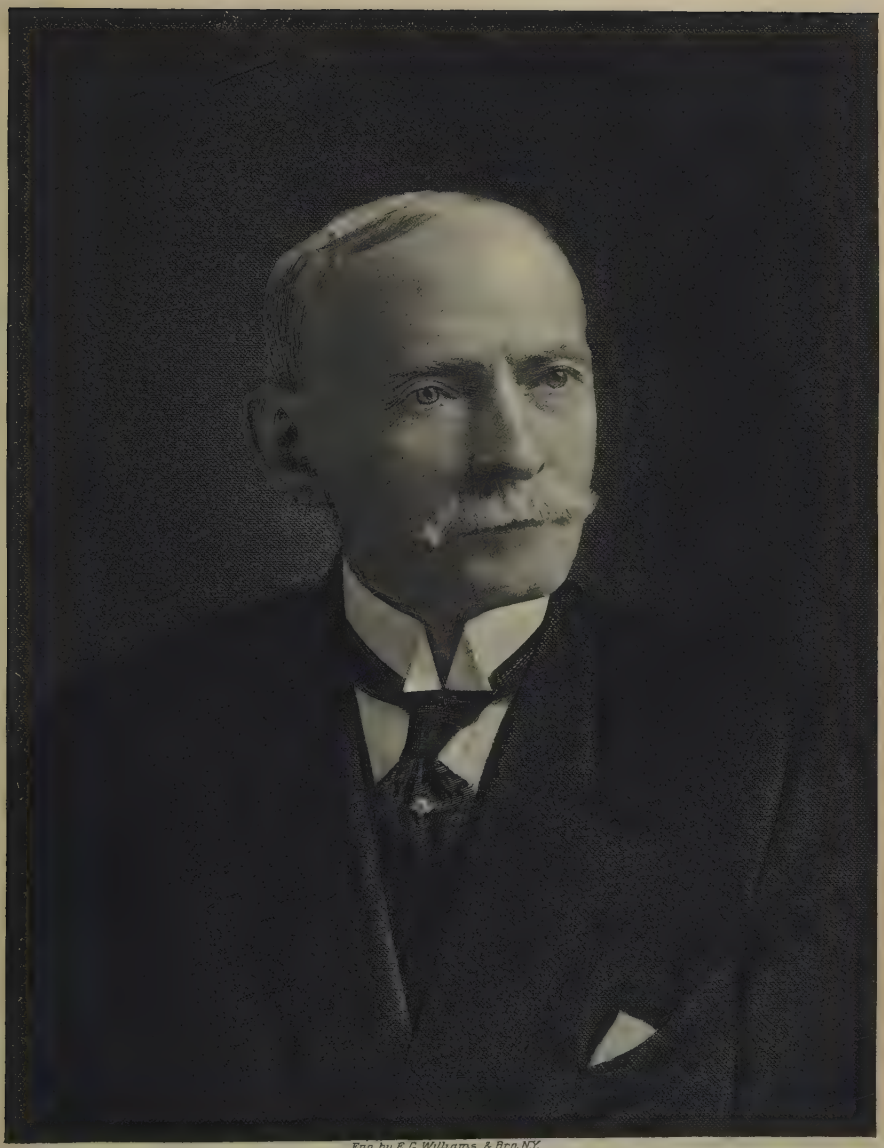
W. A. Blount

on Uniform Laws. This position he held for several years. His work in these capacities was distinctive, and in September, 1920, he received the highest honor in the power of his fellow members of the Bar to give, when he was elected president of the American Bar Association. Mr. Blount's business interests and the positions which he held were many and varied. He served four years as president in the Chamber of Commerce in Pensacola, Florida; was appointed a member of the Capitol Commission for the reconstruction of the State Capitol in Tallahassee, Florida; was selected Trustee of the H. M. Flagler Estate and later became Trustee, by will, of the Bingham Estate; was Vice-president and Director of the Florida East Coast Railway Company, the Florida East Coast Hotel Company and of the Florida East Coast Car Ferry Company; President of the Mexican Gulf Steamship Company; Vice-president of the Southern States Lumber Company and Aiken Tow Boat and Barge Company; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Lumber Company; Director of the Atlantic National Bank, Jacksonville, Florida, and the Security Sales Company, of Florida, and other companies. Mr. Blount was an orator of National reputation, his delivery being quiet, but forcible. A wonderful control of words, enabled him to present his arguments clearly, concisely and conclusively. He delivered many notable addresses before various Bar Associations and the public. Among these were "Ethical Duties of Lawyers" delivered to the Law Class of Stetson University, 1902. The same year, he was commencement orator of the University of Florida. He delivered the memorial address at the University of Georgia on "The Relation of the Trusts to the People"; "The Passing of Individual Rights of Property" was delivered before the Georgia State Bar Association, 1911; "The Past, Present and Future Status of Employers and Employees," before the Alabama Bar Association, 1911; "Procedural Reform", before the Illinois Bar Association, 1912; "The People and the Courts," 1914, before the State Bar Association of Louisiana; and "The Struggle for Simplification of Procedure—The Goal and its Attainment," before the American Bar Association at Montreal, Canada, in 1914. Mr. Blount was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Order of the Cincinnati and the Georgia Historical Society. His club membership included the Seminole Club of Jacksonville, Florida, and Osceola and Country Clubs of Pensacola. He took an active interest in all charities and held the position of vice-president and member of the Board of Directors of the Children's Home Society at Jacksonville, Florida. In 1878, at Pensacola, Florida, he married Miss Cora Nellie Moreno, daughter of Fernando J. Moreno, a prominent shipbroker of Key West, Florida. They had seven children, four of whom survive him. William A. Blount, Jr., the eldest son, died in 1918 while a young man of brilliant promise, holding the position of State Attorney for the first Judicial Circuit of Florida and County Solicitor of Escambia County. Another son, Frederick J. Blount, rendered distinguished service for three years as an officer with the British forces and later with the American oversea army. His daughter, Miriam V. Blount, married Louis A. Craig, the youngest Lieutenant-Colonel in the oversea army.

GATES, Merrill Edwards, educator, b. in Warsaw, N. Y., 6 April, 1848; d. in Littleton, New Hampshire, 11 August, 1922; son of Seth Merrill and Fanny Jeanette (Parsons) Gates. In 1832 Seth Merrill Gates was elected to the state legislature. Six years later (1838) he purchased and became editor of the "Le Roy Gazette." He was elected a representative from New York to the twenty-sixth Congress and was re-elected to the twenty-seventh Congress. Merrill Edwards Gates when a boy attended the schools in Warsaw and was early recognized as a scholar of ability. From the University of Rochester he received the degree of A.B. in 1870 and A.M. in 1873. He became principal of the Albany Boys' Academy, Albany, New York, in 1870, and succeeded in establishing a high standard of scholarship. In 1880 he received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from the University of the State of New York. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton College, 1882; Rochester, 1882; Columbia, 1891; and Williams, 1893; L.H.D. Columbia, 1887. In 1882 Mr. Gates assumed the presidency of Rutgers College. In 1884 he was appointed by President Cleveland, a member of the Board of Indian Commissions. In 1885 he wrote and published "Land and Law as Agents in Educating the Indians." During his presidency of Rutgers College, 1882-1890, he assisted in drafting, and actively urged the passage of legislation in Washington and in New Jersey to increase the endowment of state colleges, and it was due to his efforts that his own college became the State College of New Jersey. His lectures on Political Ethics, to his senior classes, were notable contributions to good citizenship, and will long be remembered by his students. In 1890 he was called to the presidency of Amherst College and at the same time to the presidency of Oberlin College. He accepted the former election and presided over that historic institution for nine years, during which time the science departments were greatly strengthened and the student enrollment increased. Those who came in contact with Mr. Gates, even casually, retained a clear impression of a strong, fine personality, a cultured mind and a gracious presence. He became widely recognized as an inspiring force in elevating educational standards not only by scholarship but by character building and he was always interested in plans for civic betterment, and for social and religious teaching. He became a licensed preacher of the Congregational Church in 1899; was president of the American Missionary Association from 1892 to 1898, and for many years presided over the Mohonk Indian Conferences. He was a member of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A. from 1882 to 1902, and vice-president of the American Bible Society and of the American Tract Society. He was deeply interested in the Student Volunteer movement of the Y.M.C.A.; also active in acquiring Government aid for agriculture. A bril-

liant public speaker, he was frequently in demand for addresses in churches and assemblies upon educational, social and religious subjects. He wrote "Sidney Lanier" (1887); "International Arbitration" (1897); and "The Highest Use of Wealth" (1907). In 1919 he edited a Pocket Edition of the United States Constitution, published by the National Association for Constitutional Government, which has had a circulation of more than one hundred thousand copies. Mr. Gates was a member of the Century Club of New York; the Cosmos and Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C.; the American Philosophical and the American Historical Association and the Academy of Political Science. For recreation Mr. Gates played tennis and in later years, golf. He married Mary Bishop of Rochester in 1873; who died in 1905. In 1913 he married Elizabeth Head of Chicago, who survives him. His three children, born of his first wife, also survive: Merrill E. Gates, a lawyer practising in New York; Rev. William B. Gates, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Olean, New York; and Margaret J. Gates, living in Providence, Rhode Island.

JONES, Thomas Edward, coal operator and capitalist, b. in Carbondale, Lackawanna County, then a part of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, 21 February, 1852; d. at Scranton, Pennsylvania, 12 January, 1921, son of Edward (1814-1892) and Mary Elizabeth (Jones) Jones. His father, a native of South Wales, came to America from Glamorganshire in 1846, settling at Carbondale. Here he was quick to take advantage of the wonderful opportunities just opening up in the Carbondale region, was one of the first coal operators in the Lackawanna Valley, and opened some of the first mines in the Middle Valley. He was also president of the Merchant's and Mechanic's Bank of Scranton. He was active in politics and was at one time, in the early seventies, a candidate for Congress against Hon. William H. Stanton. Thomas E. Jones received his elementary education in the public schools of his district and later studied for four years in Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He then took a course in the Wyoming Commercial College, graduating in 1873. He entered business life in Kingston, in 1873, as a clerk in the general store of Jones, Simpson and Company. In a few months he left this employ to take a position with W. G. Payne and Company at their East Boston mines in Kingston, and remained there for several years. In 1879 he resigned for the purpose of making a trip around the world. Upon his return to the United States Mr. Jones became connected with Meeker and Company, wholesale coal dealers of New York City, remaining there for three years. He then, after investigation, developed the unexploited coal and timberlands of West Virginia, and in a short time established important business enterprises in bituminous coal and lumber. He was treasurer and director of the Blue Creek Coal and Land Company; secretary and director of the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company; treasurer and director of the Kanawha and West Virginia Railroad Company. Later he carried his lumber and railroad operations into the state of Georgia. Mr. Jones was interested as an official in many large corporations in Pennsylvania and Scranton. He served as a director in the First National Bank of Scranton after its consolidation with the Merchants and Mechanics Bank, director of the Lackawanna Trust Company; director and member of the executive committee of the Scranton Trust Company, director and member of the executive committee of the International Text Book Company. For more than twenty years he was director and member of the executive committee of the International Correspondence Schools in England. He was a director in the Hebard Cypress Company, of Georgia; the Cherry River Paper Company; the Fentress Coal Company, of Tennessee; and of various other corporations. Mr. Jones was a member and vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Scranton, for thirty years and was a liberal contributor to the various charitable and other activities of the church. Upon the death of Mr. Jones the vestry of this congregation adopted the following minutes: "In the death of Thomas E. Jones the Church of the Good Shepherd has lost one of its most devoted and generous friends. Thirty years he faithfully served this church as vestryman, and through all the long years he never wavered in his loyalty to his church and he proved himself the soul of honor in its duties and responsibilities. We shall remember with thankfulness his life of Christian gentleness, his loving kindness and his many benefactions so modestly bestowed. His transparent sincerity, his unfailing friendship, his inbred courtesy, his intense interest in making his church efficient to meet the greater needs of this greater day, his high ideal that only the best and choicest gifts of men were worthy of God's house, his democratic bearing towards all people, his charity towards all men, have won for him a place in the annals of this church and community that is ineffaceable, a place in the hearts of his colleagues that can but stimulate to nobler aims, deeper consecration and sweeter intercourse." The resolutions of the First National Bank and Lackawanna Trust Company contained the following tribute: "Mr. Jones had many characteristics which endeared him to his friends. He was broad-minded, unselfish, generous, and affectionate. He had a genial, sunny disposition, which made his company much to be desired. He always had hosts of friends and made new ones wherever he went." Mr. Jones was an extensive traveler and for many years made an annual trip abroad, visiting Europe, China, India, Japan, Ceylon, Manchuria, Korea and other Eastern countries as well as the greater part of the United States and Canada. He was a member of the Scranton, Scranton Country, Engineers and Elks Clubs, all of Scranton. Mr. Jones married, at Warwick, Orange County, New York, Louise Evelyn Wisner, daughter of Rennselaer Jay Wisner, of Pittston, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of two daughters: Evelyn Louise, who married Captain Claude A. Cubberley, of Philadelphia; and Marion Wisner, wife of Warren Coursen Graham, an attorney of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



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Thomas L. Jones

ers unable to purchase them. She organized the "Work Horse Parade," and every year for eight years presided at the Grand Stand in Madison Square, distributing medals and prizes to the best cared-for animals in the Police, Fire and Street Cleaning Departments, as well as to the truck horses representing the various trades conducted in the metropolis. She was instrumental in stopping the auction sales of Police Department horses and in finding comfortable homes for these superannuated animals, a work which brought her the gratitude of the mounted police whose horses had become to them dear and valued companions. Mrs. Speyer's most notable work in behalf of animals was the building and equipment, with the cooperation of her friends, among whom were Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, and others, of the widely known "Free Hospital and Dispensary for Animals" at 350 Lafayette Street, New York, under the auspices of the New York Women's League for Animals, which she founded and of which she was president. Every device for operation and treatment is installed in this model building and any sick or injured animal can there receive the best medical care without cost. This institution was the climax of many years effort in behalf of helpless and homeless creatures in the great city. In one year 680 dogs, 185 cats and 203 horses were treated in the league's hospital; and 5,755 dogs, 1,438 cats and 1,051 horses received free treatment in the hospital dispensary. In December of 1915, a bronze tablet to Mrs. Speyer was unveiled in the Hospital for Animals, at which time the following resolution was presented: "We, the undersigned members of the New York Women's League for Animals, with feelings of deepest affection and highest regard for our beloved president, Mrs. James Speyer, have this day caused to be erected in the Animal Hospital at 350 Lafayette Street, a tablet to her memory. Her unselfish and intelligent interest in behalf of God's dumb creatures, together with her unfailing love, sympathy and wholehearted devotion, have found expression in the inception of this free hospital for animals, which owes its existence largely to her efforts, and we hereby heartily indorse her work and pledge our earnest cooperation." The names signed to the resolution were those of many women of prominence in humanitarian work in New York. The tablet, which is 18 x 24 inches in size, bears the following inscription: "This tablet is erected by the members of the New York Women's League for Animals, Incorporated, in honor of its president, Mrs. James Speyer, whose untiring interest, zeal and devotion in behalf of God's dumb creatures have made possible this hospital for animals." Mrs. Speyer's activities and philanthropies were so many and varied that it is impossible to give space to enumerate them all within the scope of this article. She was especially interested in the welfare of the policemen and firemen of New York, and in their families. For many years she had a Christmas tree at her home for the children of these public servants, and watched them grow from infancy to useful men and women. Her interest and affection for the stage people of New York was always manifest in many practical ways and in the drive for the "Actor's Fund" in December, 1919, Mrs. Speyer was unanimously chosen Chairman of the Woman's Committee which raised a large sum for this organization. Her love for children was manifested by her interest in, and work for St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, of which she was Treasurer for many years and for which she organized an annual entertainment which netted several thousand dollars. The Lisa Day Nursery, and the Nursery for Colored Children, were also the objects of her special interest as was the Preventorium for Tubercular Children at Lakewood, New Jersey. She was an officer in each of these organizations and in the National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild. Mrs. Speyer's patriotic service dates from 1898, when upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in association with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and others, she founded the American Red Cross Auxiliary No. 3 for the maintenance of trained nurses, receiving for her service a personal letter of commendation from President McKinley, at the close of the war. During the late World War she was Chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Trained Nurses for Overseas Work, and entertained hundreds of nurses at her home before their departure for Europe, as well as providing suitable quarters for them while here, in connection with the Central Club for Nurses. Her most individual war relief work was the formation of the Aqueduct Guard Citizens' Committee, which provided necessaries, comforts, and entertainment for the men guarding the Croton Aqueduct. She was tireless in her personal visits to the camps, carrying needed clothing, dainties, and cheer to the men in the vicinity of her summer home at Scarborough-on-Hudson, New York, and for many miles around. To all of these she was known as the "Mother of the Regiment," and her lovely and winsome personality evoked their enthusiasm and regard. Another important phase of Mrs. Speyer's war relief work was her work for unemployed women, during the hard times of the winter and spring of 1915. Appointed chairman of the "Mayor's Sub-Committee on Unemployment among Women," with her associates, she established workshops in various parts of the city where thousands of needy women were given temporary employment and permanent work secured for thousands more. A nursery and kindergarten were operated in connection with the workrooms, with trained nurses in attendance to give information to the mothers on the care of children. Through this agency many families were kept from actual starvation and needed garments distributed to the training camps, hospitals, etc. Upon Mrs. Speyer's death, there was such an outpouring of tribute to her memory from every class in the great city of New York, that even her friends marveled at what she had accomplished. At the funeral services in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the crowded church and the deep sorrow of all present bore witness to her generous and loving nature and the impress of her unselfish helpfulness on all those with

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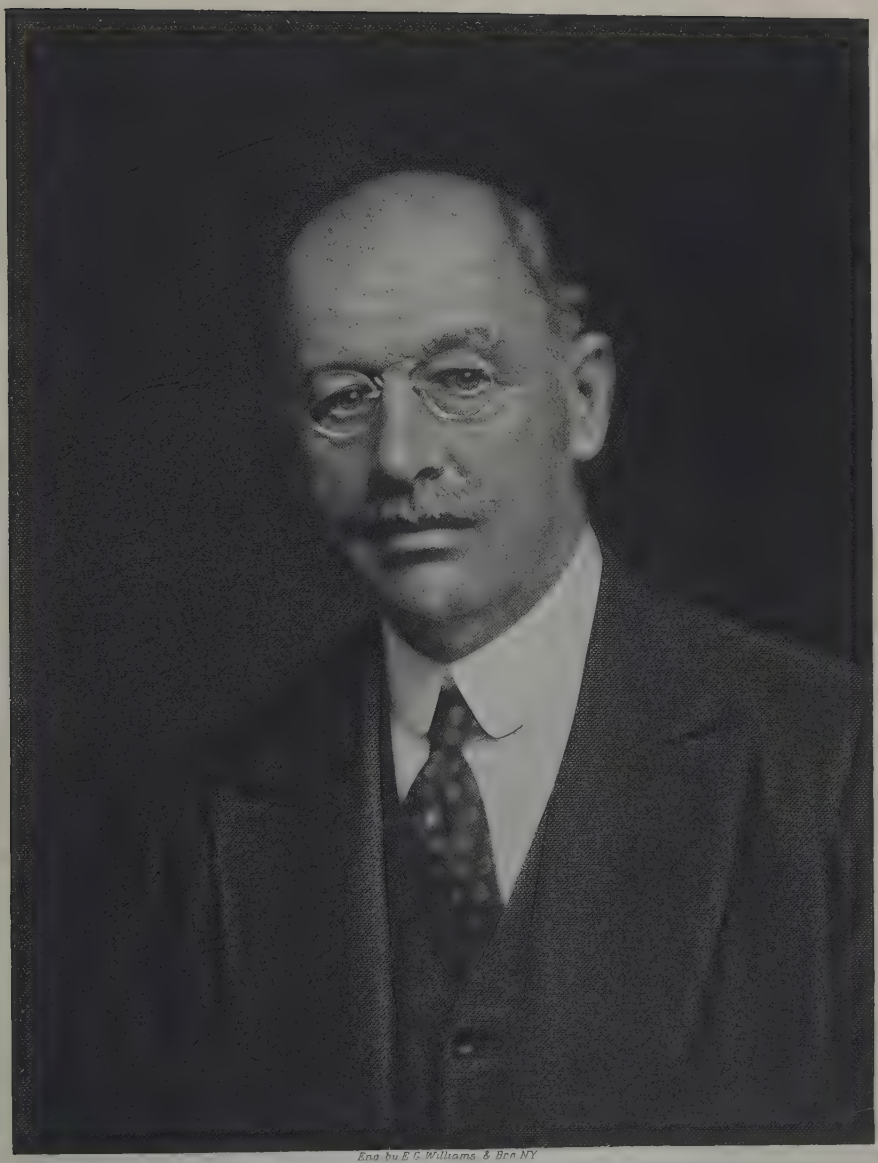
whom she had come into contact. Fritz Kreisler, the eminent violinist and one of her dear friends, voluntarily rendered one of her favorite selections, and several of the daily newspapers printed editorial comments on her passing, press and public alike mourning a great, loving, unselfish woman. One of these, from the "New York Sun" may be quoted as follows: "In that limited company of men and women who by their good deeds have made themselves the elect of humanity, Mrs. James Speyer, whose death occurred today, won and held a place which in the shock of her passing we can only comprehend in part. Her works of beneficence were so many and covered so wide a field that, despite her own distaste for publicity, Mrs. Speyer grew into a great public character. Her devotion to a splendid ideal of citizenship inspired her to the accomplishment of tasks of such magnitude that her power of endurance became a subject of amazement to her intimates. In a life filled with hard work for others she could always find time to perform new services in the public welfare. None of her crowded days was so crowded that new opportunities for generous acts went unimproved. Her burden of self-imposed labor was never so heavy that she could not add to it new and heavy responsibilities. The gifts which made her conspicuous in philanthropic endeavor were displayed in another manner in her social life and won for her the devoted friendship of those who valued sincerity and great ability adorned with all the refinements inherited from generations of splendid men and women. Mrs. Speyer's vision was broad —her heart went out to the weak, the suffering, the helpless, wherever they were found. No narrow formalism limited her field of beneficence. Her lovely nature, expressed in a life given to toil for others when every inducement to the pursuit of pleasure beckoned her is written in her deeds. More than money, more than executive skill, more than enthusiasm, more than diligence, she put her heart in her tasks and those who benefited— as all New York has—from her ministrations won from her besides material aid something of her own sweetness, conveyed through a gracious personality whose charm revealed its goodness and the essential refinement of her rich nature. This was a New York woman, the creditor of all of us; the record of her fine ideals accomplished will remain forever an inspiration to worthy deeds." Another metropolitan editorial comment ran: "The qualities for which Mrs. Speyer is memorable are rare in any age, rarest of all perhaps in ours. They were the qualities of essential womanhood as it was understood in the days before feminism became synonymous with unrest. Eager always in public benefaction, and efficient in all she undertook, she brought to every cause a heart brimming with sympathy, manners of the simplest and most gracious, a mind, the sure comprehension of which was softened and illumined by infinite sublety and charm. All this was obvious to the thousands with whom she came in contact, the humblest no less than the most discerning; yet one conspicuous trait was recognized by comparatively few. It was the originality and the energy of the pioneer. Thirty-seven years ago, when feminism was a deed without a name, she was a moving spirit in organizing the first working girls' club in the United States. Fifteen years ago she gave her house for the organization of the Girls' Branch of the Public Schools Athletic League, as she did for its annual meetings thereafter. No movement for the care of the sick and weak, and especially of children and animals, appealed to her in vain. In organizing the Workhorse Parade, which was held for eight years preceding the war, the keenness of her sympathies and the quaint originality of her mind found perhaps their happiest and most forcible public expression. It was not for nothing that she belonged to the Travers family, the celebrated lawyer and wit being her uncle. Her conversation was remarkable alike for high intelligence and for the play of humoresque fancy. Doubtless the metropolis of today has its own precious qualities; but with Mrs. Speyer has passed one of the few remaining personalities of nineteenth century New York." In the "Memorial Magazine" of the New York Women's League for Animals, issued shortly after Mrs. Speyer's death, is published her annual report of the activities of the League for the preceding year. The first and last paragraphs of this lengthy and able document may here be quoted as characteristic of her philosophy, beauty of soul and felicity of expression. They run as follows: "The alleviation of suffering among those unable to help themselves has ever been Humanity's most sacred trust; and—just because they cannot speak and plead their own cause; just because they are absolutely dependent upon us for food and shelter and love—this trust is never so surely fulfilled as when we are doing our share to make happier the lot of our 'Little Dumb Brothers', the animals. This is the aim of the New York Women's League for Animals, and as each succeeding year marks the growth of our organization and an increasing spirit of cooperation on the part of the general public, we are encouraged to believe that the world is awakening more and more to the realization that every one of God's creatures, no matter how small and insignificant, is entitled to respect and to protection against wanton and unnecessary suffering.... The first perfection of vital beauty is the kindness and unselfish fulness of heart which receives the utmost amount of pleasure from the happiness of all things; for none can love God nor his human brother without loving all things that his Father loves, nor without looking upon them every one, as in that respect, his brethren also, and perhaps worthier than he, if in the under concords they have to fill, their part is touched more truly." The opening paragraph of an editorial comment from "The Spur," which epitomizes Mrs. Speyer's useful and unselfish life, pays her this tribute: "In the death of Mrs. James Speyer, New York loses a personality with whose name was associated such a record of good deeds that the amazing tributes to her memory which her passing brought forth have rarely been equaled even in these days when

women stand pre-eminent in the van of benevolence and progress. It would be something of a task to attempt to enumerate the almost endless enterprizes, civic and humanitarian, into which she entered wholeheartedly, giving generously from ample means, but above that generosity she gave her time and thought unreservedly. Hospitals, working girls' club, school associations, humane societies, church work, everything in which she could find good for others, claimed always and received her full-hearted support." The New York Women's League for Animals adopted the following resolution: "WHEREAS, By the death of Ellin Prince Speyer on February Twenty-third, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-one, there has passed from among us a most devoted friend and protector of animals, in whose welfare she was sincerely interested and who gave unstintingly of her time and energy in their behalf, and, WHEREAS, It was through her vision and personal efforts that the New York Women's League for Animals was founded, and its work carried on and furthered, and, WHEREAS, For a continuous period of eleven years she directed the activities of the League as its President, be it *Resolved,* That the League has lost a most beloved member and deeply mourns its loss, and that it is fitting at this time to pay tribute to her memory as one whose loyalty and generosity to the humane cause have done so much to relieve suffering among the animals of New York City, and be it *Resolved,* Further that the heartfelt sympathy and condolence of the League be expressed to her grieving family, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. James Speyer, and that they be spread in full upon the minutes."

THOMPSON, Henry Burling, cotton manufacturer, b. in Darby, Pennsylvania, 6 August, 1857, the son of Lucius Peters (1829-1883) and Caroline Jones (Burling) Thompson. He is the sixth in descent from Benjamin Thompson who settled in Salem County, New Jersey, in 1700, in the early days of that province. His predecessors were probably original settlers in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1660. On the maternal side Mr. Thompson is seventh in descent from Edward Burling, who emigrated from London, England, at an early date, and died at Flushing, Long Island, in 1697; and seventh in descent also from John Thomas, a native of Wales, and one of the founders of the Welsh colony in Pennsylvania, about 1690. His father was a prominent cotton merchant in Philadelphia, from 1860 to 1880, and took an active part in the civic and social life of that city. He was an original member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, in 1861; was one of the chief promoters of the Philadelphia Exhibition, held in 1876, a promoter of the Reform Club, in 1870; and an original member of the committee of One Hundred of Philadelphia. Henry B. Thompson was graduated B.S. in Princeton University in 1877. During the same year he entered the cotton and woolen manufacturing business with the Thomas Dolan Company, Quaker City Dye Works, in East Philadelphia, remaining in this association until 1880. In 1881, he went into the employ of the Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Massachusetts. After a year he resumed his connection with Thomas Dolan & Company as superintendent retaining this position until 1889, when he left to become treasurer of the firm of John Bancroft and Sons Company of Wilmington, Delaware, cotton manufacturers and bleachers. In 1914, he went to New York City, as president of the United States Finishing Company, printers of cotton, a position which he still (1920) retains. Apparently born to the cotton manufacturing business and equipped with the advantages of superior education, and long years of experience in every department of the business, Mr. Thompson holds a prominent place among the members of the cotton industry. He has been deputy chairman and Class C director, Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia from 1916 to the present (1920) date. He was active in patriotic work during the period of the European War, serving as chairman of the Committee on Dye Stuffs, advisory to the War Trade Board, and now advisory to the Department of State of the United States Government. He is also chairman of the Princeton Endowment Fund. While never a candidate for office, Mr. Thompson has been active in the political life of Delaware since early manhood. He was a member of the Republican State Committee, Delaware, from 1890 until 1897, and chairman of that body during his last seven years membership; was acting member of the National Republican Committee for Delaware, 1894-1896. He was chairman of the Delaware Child Labor Commission, in 1901; Jury Commissioner of New Castle County, Delaware, 1908. He is also actively interested in religious and educational work; has been Senior Warden of Trinity Church Parish, Trinity Church and Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware, from 1900 to the present date; life trustee Princeton University since 1906; Chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, Princeton University, since 1908; president of the Board of Trustees Delaware College 1915 to the present time; and is trustee and treasurer of the American University Union in Europe. As far back as 1902 he was associated with the Red Cross Society as Chairman of the Delaware Chapter. He served as president of the Wilmington Young Men's Christian Association from 1904 to 1916; and in 1918, was chairman of the United War Work Campaign for Delaware. Mr. Thompson is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Historical Society; and Delaware Historical Society; member of the Wilmington Country Club; Wilmington Club; Philadelphia Club; Germantown Cricket Club; Princeton Club of Philadelphia, University Club of New York; Merchants Club of New York; Princeton Club of New York; Nassau Club of Princeton, New Jersey; Ivy Club, Princeton; Hope Club, Providence; Tokalon Club, Pawtucket; and the Society of Colonial Wars, Delaware. He is devoted to outdoor sports and athletics, and riding and tennis; was a member of the Princeton Varsity Football Team; member of the Athletic Board of Control, Princeton University from 1912 to 1915, and is chairman of the committee on



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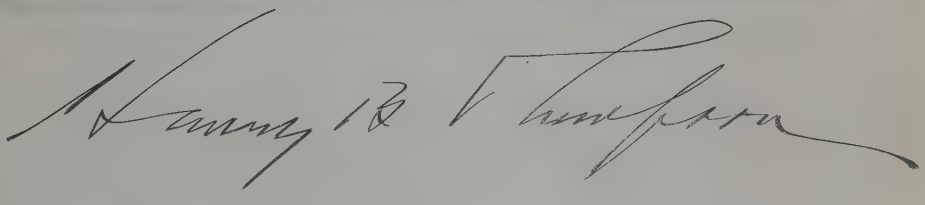

Rowing, Princeton, at the present day (1923). He also holds membership with the Germantown Cricket Club, the Wilmington Country Club, and the North East Harbor Gulf Club. Mr. Thompson married, 14 April, 1891, Mary Wilson, daughter of General James Harrison Wilson, of Stockford, Delaware, a graduate of West Point and a Major-General of the Civil and Spanish Wars, now retired. The couple have five children: Mary Thompson Reath, the wife of Thomas Reath, Jr., and mother of two boys, Thomas Reath, 3rd, and Henry T. Reath; Katherine Thompson, who was for eighteen months engaged in war work with the Red Cross in Brittany, the Argonne, and the Hoover Relief during the year 1917 and 1918 in France, serving with great efficiency; Henry Burling Thompson, Jr., who served with distinction with the American Ambulance Corps in the French Army; James H. W. Thompson, and Elinor Thompson. The war record of H. B. Thompson, Jr., is conspicuous. He was wounded at Chemin des Dames in October, 1917, and received the Army Citation and the Croix de Guerre for bravery. On 1 January, 1918, he enlisted in the American Army, entering as a private, and being promoted to second lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, and Pursuit Pilot. Lieutenant Thompson was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1920.

BERGER, Frederick Gardiner Bart, naval aviator, b. in New Castle, Pennsylvania, 10 November, 1893; d. at Cape May, 29 April, 1919, son of George Leonard Reis Bart and Rebecca Niccolls (Gardiner) Berger. His great-grandfather, Samuel Gardiner, came from Ireland to Pennsylvania, early in the 19th Century. His father was one of the pioneers in the steel and iron industry in the Shenango Valley, Pennsylvania and retired from active business life upon the formation of the United States Steel Corporation. Lieutenant Berger attended Shady Side Academy, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, 1907-1912. In the fall of 1912 he entered the academic department of Yale University, class of 1916. After the completion of his freshman year, however, he transferred to the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale where he would have been graduated in the spring of 1917 had his career not been interrupted by the outbreak of the European War. Early in April, 1917, Lieutenant Berger volunteered for service in the New York Naval Militia. Shortly after the entrance of America into hostilities, on 16 April, 1917, his unit became a part of the aerial section of the National Naval Volunteers in which he was enrolled as aero mechanic on board the U. S. S. "Granite State." After a course of instruction, he was transferred to Bay Shore, Long Island, New York, where he assisted in the construction of the Naval Aviation Station. He continued at this station throughout the summer and fall of 1917 where he completed his training as a naval aviator, and, on 12 December, 1917, was discharged as chief machinist, was enrolled in the Naval Reserve Force with the rank of ensign, and was designated as naval aviator for duty involving flying in aircraft, including dirigibles, balloons and airplanes. On 15 December, 1917, he was detached from the Naval Air Station at Long Island and was ordered to the Naval Air Station at Key West, Florida, where he arrived 21 December, 1917. At Key West, he acted as instructor of flying in naval seaplane and flying boats, in which work he was associated with Lieutenant Commander Read, who later commanded and flew the naval seaplane N. C. 4 in its "hop" across the Atlantic. On 12 April, 1918, he was detached from the Key West Station and was ordered to the Naval Air Station at Miami, Florida, for duty with the Marine Aviation Force, and, on 24 June, 1918, he was ordered to the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Florida. He continued his flying and instruction at both of these stations, preparatory to service abroad, and, on 27 July, 1918, he was ordered to Paris for duty with the U. S. Naval Aviation Forces in France. He sailed from New York on 24 August, 1918, and, upon his arrival in France, was, on 4 September, 1918, stationed at the Naval Air Station at Pauillac, and later, on 15 September, 1918, was transferred to Montchic, Lacanau, Gironde. While at these air stations, he was trained for night bombing and was actively engaged in the delivery of air and seaplanes and flying boats. At this period he made and held the record for the endurance test in sustained flight. On 1 October, 1918, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps, Class 5, G. S., U. S. N. R. F. On 6 November, 1918, he was transferred to the Naval Air Station at Brest. When President Wilson first sailed for France, on the U. S. S. George Washington, the duty of greeting him at sea was assigned to Lieutenant Berger, who was the first American to meet him and escorted his ship into Brest. He was detached from duty at Brest on 19 January, 1919, and returned to America in February, 1919. He served continuously at Bay Shore, Long Island, until 27 February, 1919, when he was transferred to duty at the Naval Air Station at Cape May, New Jersey. He was second in command of the Cape May Station, where he supervised and instructed in a series of "submarine spotting" manoeuvers. It was while acting as observer and completing these manoeuvers that his flying boat fell and he met his death on 29 April, 1919. While a student at Yale University Lieutenant Berger was a member of the Cloister Club and of the Book and Snake Society of the Sheffield Scientific School.

ROCKHILL, Clayton, merchant, b. in Pittstown, New Jersey, 17 May, 1861; d. 1 March, 1918, son of John Clayton and Caroline (Burton) Rockhill. The family is of English extraction on both sides, the first of the name, Robert Rockhill, having come to America about 1627. His cousin, Hon. William Woodville Rockhill, was a distinguished member of the American diplomatic corps. Clayton Rockhill was educated at St. John's School, Ossining, New York, and at Columbia University, New York City. After completing his studies he obtained employment with the firm of William T. Coleman and Company, commission merchants, where he rose from one position to another as his knowledge of the business increased. It was under the personal supervision of Richard Delafield, now president of the National Park Bank in New York, but at that time connected with the firm, that he learned the rudiments of the business in which he became eminently successful. In 1884 he formed a partnership with Carl Vietor, under the firm name of Rockhill and Vietor. Under his skillful guidance the business attained remarkable proportion within a comparatively brief period, and today the firm is regarded as one of the leading houses of this line of commerce. They are the representatives in this country for some of the largest importers and exporters in Europe and the Orient, among them the Bagaroff Freres et Compagnie, Bulgaria; Franz Fritzsche and Company, Hamburg, Germany; Bertrand Freres of France; Samuel Samuel and Company of Japan and China; Suzuki and Company of Japan, and M. Samuel and Company of London, England. Notwithstanding his great commercial activity, many demands were made upon Mr. Rockhill's time for public affairs. He was appointed by royal decree of His Majesty, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Honorary Consul General for Bulgaria in the United States, a position which brought him into intimate contact with affairs in the Balkans. Its duties were discharged by Mr. Rockhill with great efficiency until the outbreak of the War with Germany and the entrance of America in the struggle, when he resigned. Mr. Rockhill was a man of high integrity, and combined the strict principles of business with fine moral ideals. He was an unusual type of business man, one to whom mere success was not the one great object to be attained at any cost. He was a member of numerous organizations, among them the Asiatic Society, and the Chemical, Drug, Downtown and Ardsley Clubs and India House. On 10 December, 1884, he married Mary Folsom Hodge, of New York, and they had one son, Clayton Robeson Rockhill. On 6 December, 1895, he married, a second time, his bride being Evangeline, daughter of James B. Smith, of New York, and they had two children: Jerome Burton Rockhill; and Eleanor Rockhill, who married 24 April, 1920, Loren F. Collins, son of Roderic G. Collins, a resident of Chicago, Illinois. Just prior to his death, Mr. Rockhill with his daughter Eleanor visited the Orient, and were lavishly entertained by the nobility of Japan.

JENNINGS, William Sherman, lawyer, statesman and seventeenth governor of the State of Florida, b. in Centralia, Marion County, Illinois, 24 March, 1863; d. at St. Augustine, Florida, 27 February, 1920, son of Joseph W. and Amanda (Couch) Jennings. He was a cousin to William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State and thrice candidate for President. By the paternal line he was a descendant of English Colonial ancestry, and through his mother traced his line to good South Carolina stock. His father was a judge of the county court of Marion County, a successful cattle raiser and grain producer. William Sherman Jennings, thus fortunate in his early environment, obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of Marion County. Later he attended the Southern Illinois Normal University located at Carbondale, Illinois. After finishing the course he matriculated at the Union Law School, of Chicago, where he completed the course in two years. He also read law for one year under his brother, Charles E. Jennings, at that time a rising young attorney and a law partner of Judge Silas Lillard Bryan, father of William Jennings Bryan. In 1885 Mr. Jennings removed to Florida, and, in May, 1886, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Brookville. One year later he was appointed Circuit Court Commissioner for the Sixth Judicial Circuit; appointed County Judge of Hernando County, May, 1888; and in November, 1888, was elected to succeed himself by popular vote. From this time on, his political career could have been called meteoric, so rapidly did political honors fall upon him. In 1899, he was appointed colonel of the 35th Florida regiment of the state militia by Governor Flemming. In 1892, he was elected to the Florida Legislature from Hernando County; and again elected in 1895. In his second term he was unanimously elected Speaker. During his service in the Legislature Mr. Jennings' ability was further recognized by appointments to several important committees, and by his selection as chairman of that on rules and regulations. He also accepted a post on the public health committee by special request of the governor. He was chosen presidential elector on the William Jennings Bryan ticket, in 1896; in the early part of the following year was delegated to convey the Florida state vote to the electoral college in Washington; and in 1898 was chosen chairman of the State Democratic Convention which met in Orlando, all of which offices he discharged with ability and distinction. At the politically youthful age of thirty-five he had pleased his constituents and gained the attention and favorable regard of powerful men in his party as well as that of the rank and file of the citizens in his state. In 1900 this wide popularity resulted in his nomination for governor by the last state Democratic convention that assembled in the state, at Jacksonville that year for the purpose of choosing the chief executive of the State of Florida. Governor Jennings polled a very large vote for Governor, running well ahead of the rest of his ticket. He filled his important office with dignity and directed the

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affairs of the state with great efficiency and energy, developing the financial resources of Florida to an unprecedented degree. Of his services Judge J. B. Whitfield of Tallahassee, writes as follows: "The Administration of Governor Jennings from January, 1901, to January, 1905, was one of the most progressive and fruitful of good results to the people in the history of the state. His loyal devotion to the state of his adoption, his vision and foresight, his ability to accomplish matters of magnitude and general good, were displayed in many ways to the lasting benefit of the people of Florida. During his administration the Capital building at Tallahassee was so enlarged and improved as to double its size and to greatly enhance its appearance; the tax levy for general state purposes was by his direction under legislative authority, reduced to the lowest point in the history of the state; the titles to all state property, buildings and grounds were thoroughly examined and duly perfected; the properties were all greatly improved and enlarged; a complete volume was collected and published giving data as to Florida soldiers and sailors in the Mexican War and in the War between the States; the appropriations for common schools and for pensions were greatly increased; the management of and caring for the State prisoners was made more systematic, humane and less expensive; he inaugurated the system of conditional pardons which was sustained by the supreme court and has proven so useful and elevating in the management of State business; he secured the enactment of a statute under which the hundreds of thousands of tax sale certificates that had been kept in the basement of the capitol were sent to the counties where the lands are, in order that they may be more conveniently examined and redeemed; he appointed more state officials than any other Governor since 1887 when the present constitution became operative; all of his appointments to office were endorsed by the people of the state in subsequent elections, many of whom were still in office at the Governor's death; he secured without cost to the state the patent No. 137 from the United States conveying more than three million acres of swamp and overflowed lands in the state, including the Florida Everglades for purpose of drainage and reclamation; he procured the enactment of statutes under which the State Comptroller appointed by him, aided by the county tax assessors, made an equilization of taxes that resulted in a great reduction of both state and county taxes; he secured the enactment of laws to increase the number and to facilitate the business of the Supreme Court as well as of the trial courts; he first asserted and having been sustained by the courts in his interpretation of the law, he enforced the right and duty of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State, consisting of the Governor and four members of his Cabinet, to drain the Florida Everglades; he compromised and settled the claims of railroad companies to many millions of acres of State lands under legislative law grants, thereby saving several millions of acres which since then and now are being used in the great enterprise to drain the Everglades which have so wonderfully developed the southern portions of the State, and have multiplied the taxable values and useful resources of the State, bringing thousands of persons and immense wealth to Florida; as an official and a private citizen, he induced many useful citizens to settle in the State; he perfected the titles to all the state lands that have since then been used in developing the State and he first conceived and formulated the plans for drainage and improvement of the great Everglades in South Florida that have brought such world famed results and permanent good to the State; in short he was Florida's developer whose useful service will ever be a bright chapter in the history of the State. In doing all this and very much more for the state he loved so sincerely, he was at all times a most modest, affable, considerate and generous Christian gentleman. As a lawyer he stood among the foremost; as an Executive he had no superior; as a legislator he secured the passage of many useful statutes; as a business man of large affairs he was liberal, broadminded, unselfish, careful and remarkably successful; as a friend he was loyal, true and magnanimous, as a citizen he was distinguished, beloved and honored. He, perhaps, more than any other man in the State, had an intimate knowledge of the lands and resources of the State and of the laws and official acts that affected them. His collection of useful data upon matters concerning the State and its resources is the most complete and useful in existence. Those who labored with him in this life work for the good of Florida will treasure his memory as a great and good man whose chief aim was useful service to his adopted State. And this service with its beneficial results to the people of Florida will be an inspiration to others who may emulate his example." Governor Jennings was again chosen a presidential elector, in 1906, his personal popularity among the people of the state giving him a vote far exceeding that of his colleagues. It was said of him: "Governor Jennings possessed the capacity and discriminating judgment to learn accurately the political and economic needs of Florida. The great ambition of his life was to serve Florida faithfully, whether as public officer or citizen, and he gave unsparingly of his time and talents to the accomplishment of work helpful to the State. He was not a dreamer nor an idealist. Rather was he a man of the most practical type, a man of achievement. His mind was constructive, his motives were benevolent, he thoroughly prepared himself by study and preparation to effectively prosecute the development work so close to his heart. By patient investigation he knew the conditions existing in the State respecting a wide range of activities and possibilities. By critical reflection and extended consultations with men of affairs, he worked out the solutions of many problems affecting the public welfare. A great factor in his success was his capacity and his will for work—unremitting labor to improve the condition of the people to whose service he devoted his life." Following his retirement from public office, in 1905, Governor Jennings removed

from Brooksville to Jacksonville where he resumed his law practice. He was for a number of years the General Counsel for the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund and of the Board of Drainage Commissioners of the State of Florida, handling the Everglades drainage work, a post which he resigned in 1908. This work of drainage and reclamation was the movement in which Governor Jennings was perhaps the most deeply interested. He was the author of the Florida Drainage Law and plan for draining the Everglades; was Chairman of the Committee appointed by Secretary of the Interior Lane to prepare amendments to the drainage bill; and was counsel in drafting and settling the contract for a comprehensive investigation and survey of the Everglades by a commission of expert engineers. The drainage of the Everglades is the greatest engineering project of its kind in the world under construction at the present time. Owing to the vastness of the undertaking and the fact that the ultimate completion of the work will make available this domain which is acknowledged by experts to rival the valley of the Nile in richness and productiveness of soil, it will be a lasting monument to the farsightedness of Governor Jennings, as he started the movement and was a most active and dominent figure in its development. Governor Jennings acted as Vice-President and General Counsel of the Florida Bank and Trust Company, the Internal Improvement Fund for the State of Florida, the Board of Drainage Commissioners of Florida, and the Florida State Drainage Land Company; and was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Naval Stores Association of Florida. At the time of his death he was President of the Jennings Artesian Farm Land Company, the Dade Muck Land Company, Attorney for the Furst-Clark Construction Company, Everglades Contractors and Bowers Southern Dredging Company. He was at one time President of the Leesburg State Bank, and of the Titusville State Drainage Company, Chairman of the Florida Tax Commission, a Director of Barnes and Jessup Naval Stores Company, and a member of the Federal Drainage and Reclamation Commission. Besides these he was associated with a number of other public and private enterprises. Governor Jennings was a member of the Brooksville town council for ten years, and served as president for eight years. He was also president of the board of trustees of the Brooksville High School, but resigned both of these positions upon his election to the State Legislature. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of John B. Stetson University, DeLand, Florida; was at one time vice-president of the state Baptist Convention and was a deacon in the Main Street Baptist Church of Jacksonville, Florida. Among his last public acts was his service as chairman of the Florida tax commission in 1911 and 1912. Also when William Jennings Bryan was Secretary of State, Governor Jennings was named as a member of the American Peace Commission under the Paraguyan Treaty. Governor Jennings was pre-eminently democratic—a man of the people, modest, unassuming, quiet, and easy to approach. He never disdained the bridge on which he crossed and while acting always in the best interests of the public held his friends in grateful remembrance. He was a brilliant lawyer, the possessor of unusual executive ability and gifted with remarkable foresight. He was a recognized authority on corporation law, tax law, land titles and legislative procedure. He married, in Tallahassee, Florida, 12 May, 1891, May Austin Mann, daughter of Senator A. S. Mann of Florida. They have one son, S. Bryan Jennings, an attorney and capitalist of Jacksonville.

JENNINGS, May Austin Mann, civic worker, b. at Centerville, New Jersey, daughter of Hon. Austin Shuey and Elizabeth Rachel (Kline) Mann. Her father, who was a native of Ohio, removed to Florida, in 1874, where he purchased the famous Christy Grove at Crystal River. A man of much ability he early accumulated a considerable fortune and became prominent in his new home as a lawmaker and politician. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention; was called the "Father of Good Roads;" and was identified with many of the state's progressive movements. He represented his country in the state Legislature and was afterward in the Senate. When Mrs. Jennings was eleven years of age she was placed in St. Joseph's Academy, St. Augustine, and completed the course in 1889, as valedictorian of her class. Always an eager student she was awarded a gold medal for excellence in class-work in her junior year, and another for music, art, and English at graduation. She was an accomplished French scholar and proficient in both piano and voice. Returning to St. Joseph's for a post graduate course, she spent one more year in study and then threw herself into the social activities of the state, spending much time at Tallahassee, where her father was residing in his capacity of state Senator. Here she married Honorable William Sherman Jennings, in 1891, the Legislature attending the wedding in a body. She made her first home in Brooksville, where her husband was County Judge of Hernando County. In November, 1893, her son Sherman Bryan Jennings was born in Brooksville. In 1900 upon the election of Judge Jennings as Governor, the family removed to the Capitol where they kept "open house" after the old Southern style. Mrs. Jennings was an admirable hostess and attained great social popularity. Keen intellectually as well as the possessor of great tact and native insight she was deeply interested in all her distinguished husband's aspirations and was of the greatest assistance to him in the administration of his affairs both personal and official. In 1905, following the expiration of his term, Governor and Mrs. Jennings made their home in Jacksonville where Mrs. Jennings still resides (1923). Mrs. Jennings' life has been one of service. One biographer says: "As the daughter of Senator Austin Shuey Mann, May Mann inherited a public spirit, big view points, and a gift for leadership. As the wife of William Sherman Jennings, she was his true help meet throughout his brilliant career. He and his state al-

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W. S. Jennings

ways found Mrs. Jennings ready and able to accomplish big things. Her club work records the same story. She has done the big things and the hard things." Beginning her club work in Brooksville, as Secretary of the Whittier Club, she later organized the Village Improvement Association, which has given place within the last few years to the Woman's Club of which she is a member. During the years 1912-1914 she acted as President of the Springfield Improvement Association; helped to revise their constitution and secured their charter; raised the money to establish "Home Demonstration" work in Duval County, Florida; and upon her motion secured the appointment of the first woman on the County School Board of the State. As a member of the Woman's Club she served eight years as Chairman of Legislation and later as Conservation Chairman; was Chairman of the Committee on the remodelling of Raspberry Park—the nucleus of the present splendid county prison farm; and also served on the committee which revised the Constitution and By-Laws of this club and secured the Charter. As Chairman of the Civic Committee with other members, she secured the appropriation for the City Play Grounds, and also helped secure $50,000 appropriation for St. Luke's Hospital infectious ward. Through her efforts also a system of yearly school prizes was established by the Federation which helped many young people through college. She served as Chairman of the committee on Charter and By-laws for the organization of the Jacksonville Y.W.C.A., securing the state charter; served on the Board of Directors for four years; and was in charge of the physical culture department. A born executive and leader, it was but a natural development that Mrs. Jennings should be chosen to lead not only individual clubs but the Florida Federation of Clubs. As President of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, to which office she was elected at the Lakeland Convention of 1914, she secured the charter for the Federation, and doubled the membership. During her ad-administration of three years, she founded the Endowment Fund for the Federation. She secured for the State organization, Royal Palm State Park, a tropical jungle of nine hundred and sixty acres and a similar tract from the late Mrs. Henry M. Flagler. Under her leadership the Federated Clubs secured much notably helpful legislation, including a constitutional amendment permitting bonds for public schools; compulsory education laws (state wide law 1919); the creation of a commission to look into the needs of an Institution for Feeble Minded (established in 1919); the securing of an Industrial School for Girls; and the putting into operation in this and the Industrial School for Boys the cottage plan of living. As Conservation Chairman of the Federation she was active in the interest of Bird Protection, Forestry, Waterways, Good Roads, and Seminole Indians. She advocated Food Production School Gardens, State and County Parks, State Games Refuges and Forest Protection. In short she has been associated with nearly all great reform or progressive movements in Florida for the past fifteen years. Mrs. Jennings' War Work will always stand out significantly in the midst of her other accomplishments. She was a member of various executive committees and chairman of the most important of these; served as State Chairman, Woman's Division, War Savings, a work which resulted in the sale of over $5,000,000 of War Savings Stamps, largely due to the efforts of the women of Florida. She served during the five Liberty Loan Campaigns, as State Chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, the organization selling $17,140,897 worth of Liberty Loan Bonds in a state with a population of only 1,000,000 inhabitants. At the close of her administration as President of the Federation the "1914-1917 State Club" was formed including in its membership all those who had served with Mrs. Jennings during her administration of the club's affairs. At the Tampa convention of the Federation held in November, 1917, Mrs. Jennings was elected Florida Director to the General Federation of Women's Clubs, this organization being made up of all the State Federations, and about nine thousand directly affiliated organizations, thus making a membership of over 2,000,000 women. In this capacity she served with great credit to herself and to her state. During the years 1918-1919 she served as state chairman of the Woman's Land Army Work of Florida. She was organizing chairman of the Jacksonville Federation of Mother's Clubs, and also of the Duval County Federation of Women's Clubs; is a member of the Daniel Memorial Orphanage; and of the Katherine Livingston Chapter of D.A.R. In June, 1920, Mrs. Jennings was elected first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, at the biennial convention held in Des Moines, Iowa. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of that body held the same year at Washington, D. C., she was appointed Director of Home Economies Demonstration Extension Work, in co-operation with the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture, this work being considered one of the most important phases of government work and a vital factor in the developing of the nation's resources. Mrs. Jennings also served the Democratic party as associate chairman of the National Democratic Committee for Florida in organizing the women of each county of the state during the presidential campaign of 1920. Mrs. Jennings was associated with Governor Jennings in his business activities during his life time and following his death many important interests fell under her control. She is the President of the National Investment Company of Jacksonville; Vice-President of the Jennings Artesian Land Company; and of the Dade-Muck Land Company. She is an active member of the Main Street Baptist Church of Jacksonville, and an ardent prohibitionist.

JENNINGS, Bryan Sherman, lawyer, b. in Brooksville, Florida, 11 November, 1893, son of Governor William Sherman and May Austin (Mann) Jennings. After his graduation in Stetson University Law Department, in 1916, he entered upon professional practice, and after his father's death succeeded to his

business. Inheriting much natural ability from both parents and aided by the advantages of their association and guidance, he has been unusually successful in both his law and business pursuits. With his mother he holds the controlling stock and is an official in the enterprises established by Governor Jennings. He is President of the Jennings Artesian Farm Land Company, a holding of sixty thousand acres which is located within twenty-six miles of Jacksonville; President of the Dade-Muck Land Company, a tract of eighty-seven thousand acres in the upper and Lower Everglades. He is Treasurer of the National Investment Company, which owns much city property in Jacksonville. He is also the President of the Jacksonville Real Estate Exchange, and Vice-President of the State Exchange. He is attorney for the Arundel Corporation of Baltimore, an organization which has the contract with the state for the digging of canals in connection with the Everglades drainage work. Mr. Jennings was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the John B. Stetson University in February, 1920, succeeding his father. He enlisted in the United States Navy, March, 1918, as a chief yeoman, serving until the armistice, 11 November, 1918, being stationed at Key West, Florida. He is now a member of the Naval Reserve, and also a member of the American Legion. He married, 2 July, 1918, Dorothy Isabelle Brown of Jacksonville, Florida. They have one daughter, Lela May.

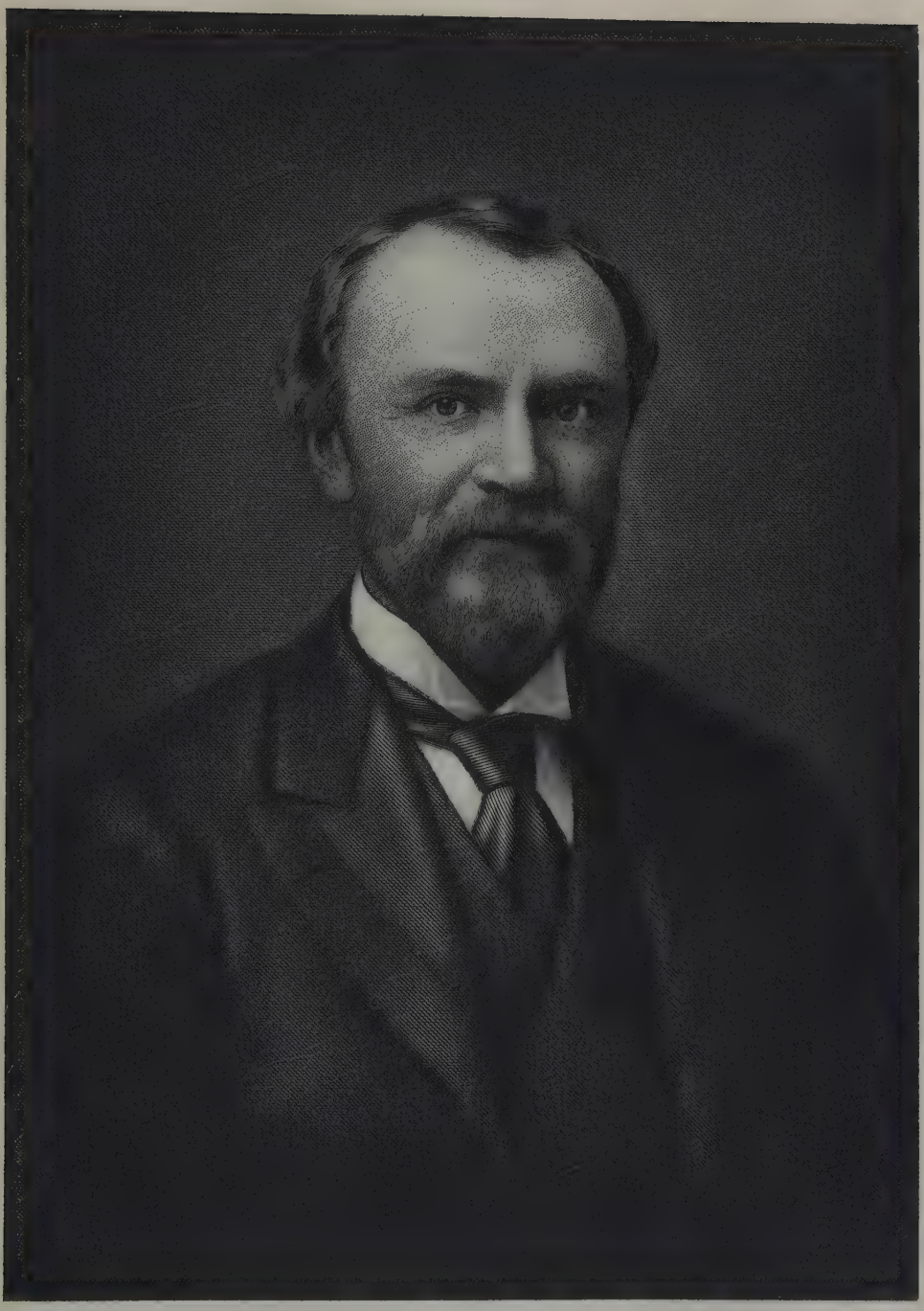
KRECH, Alvin Wilhelm, b. in Hannibal, Missouri, 25 May, 1858, son of E. Wilhelm and Mathilda (Grow) Krech. He was educated in the public school of Hannibal, and at the age of sixteen engaged in the flour milling business in his native state. For fourteen years (1874-1888), he applied himself intensively to the business, and by the time that he was thirty years of age had amassed sufficient funds to capitalize himself as a contractor specializing in railway work. Here his executive ability was manifested so strongly that in 1892 he was invited to identify himself with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. For the next two years (1893-1894) the welfare of this road received his undivided attention. In the meantime, his superior business qualifications had attracted such wide attention that in 1894 he was elected president of the Mercantile Trust Company of New York. With this corporation he remained for nine years (1894-1903), and its progress during this period is a notable episode in banking history. He transferred his allegiance to the Equitable Trust Company in 1903, and carried it safely through the panic of 1907 and subsequent perilous times. In addition to being president and trustee of this company, he is president and director of the Equitable Safe Deposit Company, and the Western Pacific Railroad Corporation; vice-president and director of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Society of New York; treasurer and director of the Permanent Blind Relief Fund; chairman of the Board of Directors of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, U. S. Food Products Corporation, Equitable Eastern Banking Corporation; a voting trustee of the Woodward Iron Company; and a trustee of St. Luke' Hsospital. He is also a director of the Manhattan Railway Company, Wabash Railroad Company, Western Maryland Railroad Company, Norfolk Southern Railroad Company, Raleigh Charlotte and Southern Railway Company, Federal Sugar Company, National Surety Company, Western Power and Light Company, Buxton and Landstreet Company, Davis Coal and Coke Company, John L. Roper Lumber Company, The Southern Cotton Oil Company, Virginia–Carolina Chemical Company, City Investing Company, Robins Conveying Belt Company, Texas and Pacific Railroad, Trans-Oceanic Commercial Corporation, St. Bartholomew's Loan Association, Metropolitan Opera Company, American Ice Company, Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, Southern New York Power and Railway Company, Union Dye and Chemical Corporation. His club membership includes: the Travelers' of Paris, the Royal Thames Yacht of London, and the Metropolitan, Century, Grolier, Church, City and Midday clubs of New York City. He married in 1895, Angeline S. Jackson of Utica, New York. The union has been blessed with two sons and three daughters.

PHIPPS, Henry, iron master and philanthropist, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 27 September, 1839, son of Henry and Hannah (Franks) Phipps. The name is ancient, appearing in public records, deeds, etc., as early as the end of the thirteenth century. It has been variously spelled Phippe, Phips, Phippes, Fips, Fippes, Fipes, Ffyppe and Ffypps, although Phipps is the usual form, and seems to be a patronymic derived from Phip or Philip. Thus, apparently, it is cognate with such familiar family names as Phillips, Phelps, Filkin, Philpots, and others composed with the syllable Phil or Fil, and having the common significance, "son of Philip". According to parish registers and other public records, the name was borne by families residing in both Somerset and Yorkshire, and there is apparently excellent inference that the ancestors of Henry Phipps removed from Somerset to Yorkshire about the middle of the sixteenth century. The strongest evidence for this assumption is found in the conveyance in May, 1587 by one Richard Phipps of Tankersley, Yorkshire, to Humphrey Bowdler of Ludlow, Shropshire, of a "messuage", or manor, in Cameley, Somerset, which he had inherited from his grandfather, Richard Phippe, son of Johannes Phippe, and father of Thomas Phippe, or Phipps. The descent then, from Johannes Phippe is through Richard and Margaret Phippe and Thomas and Anne Phippe, or Phipps, parents of Richard Phipps of Tankersley. Richard Phipps married, 11 September, 1586, Margaret Bowdler, daughter of Humphrey Bowdler of Ludlow, and sister of the grantee in the deed of 1587. Of the four sons of Richard Phipps, Humphrey, the eldest, had a son Richard, who removed to Berkshire, and was the ancestor of Sir William Phipps, who was appointed Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1691; while Thomas, the youngest, married Eleanor, daughter of George Mackworth of Derbyshire, and sister of Sir Thomas

Alvin W. Krech

Mackworth, Baronet, of Empingham, Rutland. Thomas Phipps died in 1616, leaving one son, Francis (b. 1615) of Cound, Shropshire, who married Mary Bridgewood of Broseley, and became the father of Francis, 2d. (b. 1656). Francis Phipps, 2d. married Elizabeth Taylor, and had five sons, of whom the second was Francis, 3d. (b. 1681). The line of descent runs, then, through Francis Phipps, 3d. and his wife Elizabeth Jones; through their son, Edward Phipps (b. 1702), and his wife, Anne Curtis; through their son, Samuel Phipps (b. 1736), and his wife, Mary Taylor; through their son, William Phipps (b. 1771), and his wife, Amelia Fosbrooke, and through their son, Henry Phipps, 1st. (b. 1804), and his wife, Hannah, daughter of John Franks of Ellesmore, Shropshire. Henry Phipps, 1st., was a shoemaker by trade. He married in June, 1824, and continued to reside in England until 1832, when, with his wife and two sons, William and John, he came to the United States. The first American home of the little family was Philadelphia, where Henry Phipps, 2d., was born, but in 1845 they moved westward, locating finally in Allegheny City, now a part of the Greater Pittsburgh. Here the future iron master was reared, acquiring such educational advantages as were afforded by the local schools, and, like the other boys of the neighborhood, hiring out for any kind of paying jobs in out-of-school hours. Among his boyhood associates were the Carnegie brothers, Andrew and Thomas M., Thomas N. Miller, and others who later achieved notable success and reputation. Henry Phipps' first regular position was in the jewelry store of a certain Mr. Barton on Liberty Street, Pittsburgh. Later he served with one John Eagan, a dealer in newspapers and small merchandise. Finally, at the age of seventeen, feeling the need of a permanent position with better prospects, he inserted a card in the Pittsburgh "Dispatch", announcing that "a willing lad wants work." This advertisement proved to be the turning-point in his career, for it led to his employment by the firm of Dillworth and Bidwell, dealers in iron and spikes, and agents in Pittsburgh for the Dupont powder mills. With this firm he began in the humble capacity of office boy and general clerk, but soon was advanced to the position of bookkeeper. Here the excellence of his early training served him well; for, like the Carnegies, and others of his youthful associates, he had mastered the principles of double entry at the night school taught by a certain Mr. Williams. When at the end of five years of service, the firm was dissolved, he was offered a partnership by Mr. Bidwell. In the meantime, in 1859, he had made his entry into the iron business by becoming a silent partner with the Kloman brothers, Andrew and Anton, who had achieved considerable reputation as manufacturers of sales. Andrew Kloman had originated a method of reversing the lay of successive fibres welded into the mass of an iron axle, which greatly increased the strength and durability of the structure. Desiring to enlarge the equipment of their shop by the purchase of another trip hammer, the Klomans had offered a substantial interest in the business to Thomas N. Miller for an investment of $1,600. As Miller was at that time purchasing agent for the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, later known as the Fort Wayne and Chicago, he hesitated to accept the offer openly, and induced Mr. Phipps to invest half of the amount, and to act as his proxy in the firm. Mr. Phipps borrowed $800 for this purpose, accepted the agency for Miller's interest, and became a member of the new firm of Kloman and Phipps. At first his activity was confined to keeping the books of the firm in hours not occupied by his regular engagements, but within two years the business had increased so greatly that a larger mill was acquired, and the firm was re-organized as the Kloman Brothers Company. According to the articles of agreement signed by the contracting partners, the business of the concern was specified as "manufacturing, selling, and mending axles, iron forgings, and the rerolling of scrap into iron bars, and the general work of an iron mill and all things pertaining thereto." With the advent of prosperity, however, came new and grave difficulties. Anton Kloman withdrew from the business in June, 1863, selling his interest to Mr. Miller for $20,000. This arrangement was so unsatisfactory to Andrew Kloman that Miller was obliged to sell him one-half of his newly acquired holdings. But even this concession failed to satisfy Kloman, who was annoyed at finding himself possessed of only half interest in the business which he had founded, and which had been built up largely upon his own inventions. Accordingly, he attempted to compel both Phipps and Miller to sell out, and their continued refusal resulted in an open and serious quarrel between the partners. At this juncture Miller solicited the friendly offices of his old associate, Andrew Carnegie, to bring about a solution of the difficulties. Carnegie failed in his attempt to adjust the present difficulties, but succeeded in persuading the partners to sign a new agreement, according to which Miller became a special partner with a one-sixth interest in the capital of $60,000, subject to a sixty days' notice to sell out and retire, "upon payment to him of the capital invested by him and share of profits coming to him." In a few months Miller was expelled under the provisions of this clause, and one-half of his interest was acquired by Thomas M. Carnegie, brother of Andrew. This was the occasion of the entrance of the Carnegie brothers into the iron business, and the first step in the accumulation of their vast fortunes. The original difficulty seems to have been a personal disagreement between Kloman and Miller, which is the probable explanation of the "sixty day clause". After his withdrawal, Miller built a competing mill, known as the Cyclops Iron Mill, in which Andrew Carnegie held a heavy interest. Although designed to be the best in Pittsburgh, it was indifferently successful, largely because of the inexperience of its founders. Ultimately, at the suggestion of Thomas Carnegie, this plant was purchased by Kloman and Phipps, and a new company was organized under the style of the Union Iron Mills, with a capital of $500,000. By the terms of the deal, the interests represented by Andrew Carnegie and

Miller obtained somewhat less than fifty per cent. of the stock. After the completion of this transaction, Mr. Phipps and Andrew Carnegie made a tour of Europe, and after their return in the autumn of 1865, Mr. Phipps assumed the financial management, Thomas Carnegie being business manager and Andrew Carnegie chief salesman. The progress of the concern into prosperity was steady, if at times slow, but personal discords still continued among the partners, which resulted, in 1867, in Miller's sale of his interest to Andrew Carnegie. In 1870, Mr. Phipps, in association with the two Carnegies and Kloman, built the first blast furnace at Fifty-first treet, Pittsburgh, called the Lucy Furnace, in honor of Thomas Carnegie's wife. The second Lucy furnace was erected in 1877. As the result of his careful observations on the operation of the Lucy furnace, Mr. Phipps made a notable discovery, which proved of the utmost value in the business. In the production of mill iron in this furnace from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of puddle furnace cinder, to from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of Lake Superior ore were used. The puddle furnace cinder, being rich in phosphorus, could be used in higher percentages; but the flue cinder, as Mr. Phipps found, contained less phosphorus than the puddle cinder, and could be mixed with ore very much better. He then introduced its use at a great saving. It was found by actual experiment that sixty per cent of flue cinder and forty per cent. of ore produced a better grade of pig iron than could be obtained with the usual proportions of ore and puddle cinder. The flue cinder of other mills was quietly purchased, and the improvement in practice introduced in his furnaces. In 1872 Mr. Phipps negotiated the sale of the so-called "Lower Mill," originally built by Thomas N. Miller, to a company in which his brother-in-law, John Walker and Andrew Carnegie were interested. In 1873, Mr. Carnegie also purchased the interest of Andrew Kloman, who had become involved in some unfortunate investments in Lake Superior ore. The firm of Carnegie, McCandless and Company came into existence in the same year, but was merged into the Edgar Thompson Steel Company in October, 1874. Mr. Carnegie, in the meantime, had purchased the holdings of several of his partners, including half the interests of Mr. Phipps and Thomas M. Carnegie, with the result that he found himself in possession of the controlling interest in the business. The company advanced steadily to greater prosperity usually succeeding in overcoming competition by purchasing the plants of rival concerns. Thus in 1883, they acquired the mills at Homestead, Pennsylvania, erected by the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company, in which their former partner Andrew Kloman had been a leading spirit. Kloman's death occurring just as the plant had been completed, enabled the purchase on favorable terms. The Homestead mills proved nearly the most profitable department of the business. Mr. Phipps was also heavily interested in the subsidiary corporation, Carnegie Brothers and Company, and Carnegie, Phipps and Company, organized in the early "eighties". About 1890, Henry C. Frick became an important factor in the business, not only bringing valuable interests to their assistance, but also succeeding in purchasing the plant of the Duquesne Steel Company, which had become a formidable rival, largely at Frick's instigation, the several companies representing the interests of Carnegie, Phipps, and their associates, were combined in one large corporation, known as the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, with a capital of $25,000,000. In the meantime, both Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Phipps had withdrawn from active participation in the business, and Mr. Frick became the manager. Principally through his enterprise, the available assets of the company were increased by extensive iron ore interests in the Lake Superior region, which necessitated the founding of a line of ships, and a railroad, to bring the ores to Pittsburgh. As reported in 1899, the earning capacity of the combined interests of the Carnegie Steel Company and the H. C. Frick Coke Company amounted to $15,000,000 per year. The unfortunate controversy between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick, which resulted in prolonged legal actions was terminated by the sale of the company's assets to the United States Steel Corporation in March, 1901. In the upbuilding of the vast enterprise ultimately associated with the name of Carnegie, the part played by Mr. Phipps can not be overestimated. From the earliest days of his partnership with Kloman and Miller, he was the recognized financial manager of the business. In times of stringency, when ready money was scarce, even for running expenses, he did effective work in raising funds and securing continuance of the work. Later, when his company had become one of the largest and most important in the country, it was his sound judgment that dictated many of its most important moves, and indicated the way to achieve prosperity. But the soundness of his judgment on business matters was ever coupled with a strong sense of justice. In the numerous controversies among his partners, which seem to have been the inevitable consequence of the close association of men of strong character struggling for mastery among themselves, Mr. Phipps was always found attempting to reconcile contending interests, or if taking sides, urging adherence to principles of right and fairness. By a merely logical extension of these excellent characteristics, he was always found to be a man of the greatest liberality to all worthy causes for the benefit of his fellow-men, even solicitous of opportunities to give assistance wherever needed. While, in the usual order of things, he could not avoid receiving credit for his deeds of charity, and having his name attached to large undertakings for the public good, the bulk of his benevolent doings were anonymous and are quite unknown to the present day. In the words of Francis J. Torrance, formerly President of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charities, Mr. Phipps was described as "one of the few men that great wealth has made no change in, except that it has increased his liberality to worthy objects." Probably the most conspicuous benefaction made by him while a resident of Pittsburgh is to be found in the public baths, playgrounds, reading rooms



Henry Phillips

PHIPPS

and conservatories, which he gave to the city. These are valuable contributions to the pleasure and profit of the working classes, and are still notable features among Pittsburgh's public institutions. His kindly solicitude for the good of the masses of the people was evidenced in his provision that the Phipps conservatories should be kept open on Sundays, in order that they might be enjoyed by the people who had no leisure during the other six days of the week. On his retirement from business in 1901, Mr. Phipps' attention turned at once to systematic philanthropy as an occupation for his leisure. Naturally, he sought for opportunities to contribute to such causes as should accomplish the greatest good and prove of the most lasting benefit. With this object in view, he consulted Francis J. Torrance, who unhesitatingly recommended the work of Dr. Lawrence Flick of Philadelphia in behalf of the consumptive poor. After careful examination of Dr. Flick's methods, Mr. Phipps became a constant contributor, anonymously at first, but later in full personal co-operation with the noble physician. Through his generosity Flick's White Haven Sanitorium, maintained on an old farm, was placed on a basis of permanent and prosperous efficiency. He also contributed the funds necessary to purchase a suitable building in Philadelphia for a clinic for tubercular patients. The institution was begun on a greatly larger scale than Dr. Flick had dared to hope, and became the nucleus of the Henry Phipps Institute for the Treatment, Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. As a practical preparation for undertaking the work, Mr. Phipps took Dr. Flick to Europe, where he could study the methods followed in the great sanatoria in France, and other countries. The result was a thoroughly equipped institution—a hospital with 100 beds for advanced cases, modern laboratories, and a dispensary modelled on the Roux Dispensary at Lille, France, intended for the treatment of the disease in its earlier stages. Mr. Phipps' initial donation was the sum of $50,000 annually for the support of the clinic, but, as the work progressed, this figure was necessarily much increased. The Henry Phipps Institute was the first organization ever established solely for the purpose of fighting one disease, with the view of eliminating it. The wonderful results achieved in the course of its operation have not only placed tuberculosis in the category of curable diseases, but also demonstrated the fact that the disease may be successfully treated anywhere, and in any climate. The institute originated and developed the practice of recruiting special nurses for tuberculosis work from among young women who had themselves recovered from the disease. Its hospital was also the first of its kind to open a social service department in forwarding its crusade against the scourge. Mr. Phipps' interest in the work of the institute from its inception was not confined merely to contributing generously to its support. He maintained a personal supervision of its activities, and friendly relations with the members of its staff. During the first seven years of its existence (1903-1910) the work of the institute proceeded satisfactorily, and with the accomplishment of untold good among the poor victims of tuberculosis. With the desire, however, of perpetuating its usefulness, Mr. Phipps then transferred it to the University of Pennsylvania, to be continued as a department of that institution forever. In thus entrusting to the university the continuation of the work which had claimed so large a share of his interest and attention for several years, Mr. Phipps aimed, doubtless, to give to Philadelphia the same advantages as his generosity had already secured for Baltimore. In 1903 he began his notable work of assisting the medical department of Johns Hopkins University in the establishment of a tuberculosis clinic by a generous donation to the late Dr. William Osler. In acknowledging this donation, Dr. Osler's colleague, Dr. William Welch, wrote to Mr. Phipps, as follows: "You can count upon every effort and consideration being given by Dr. Osler and his colleagues to secure the best results from the expenditure of your generous donation. The subject is one in which he and others among us are deeply interested. We have started in Baltimore a small hospital for consumptives, and we hope to establish by public and private aid a sanitarium for early cases in the Blue Ridge Mountains in this state. A commission has been appointed by the Governor to investigate the local conditions in this state regarding tuberculosis, and to report upon measures to combat the disease. A considerable degree of interest has been aroused by public meetings. Your gift, therefore, is most timely and encouraging, and this substantial expression of your interest in furthering our efforts will be a great stimulus to us. I trust and believe that you will not be disappointed in the results." That the aims of the projectors of the tuberculosis dispensary were worthily carried out is evidenced by the fact that Mr. Phipps duplicated his original donation in the following year, and thereafter for ten years contributed $5,000 annually toward the maintenance of the Phipps Dispensary, as it was called in his honor. On the occasion of his second donation the Board of Trustees of the hospital passed a resolution thanking him for his assistance. To this he responded: "The Johns Hopkins Hospital and University have taken so high a place by doing original and good work that they deserve all the gifts a liberal public can shower on them, and I was only doing my little part when I sent my contributions." Even with two strong organizations generously assisted to the work of fighting tuberculosis Mr. Phipps' interest in the cause of public health and well-being was not satisfied. His attention had already been drawn to the need of adequate provision for the care of sufferers from mental diseases in the incipient stages. This idea discussed with the authorities of the Johns Hopkins Medical School led to the preparation of an estimate covering the cost of founding and maintaining a psychiatric clinic and hospital. The result was the construction of the Henry Phipps Psychiatric Clinic of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, erected at a cost of about $800,000, with accommodations for 80 beds and appropriate laboratory facilities, and an annual contribu-

tion of $58,300 for ten years. The clinic was opened April 16-18, 1913, with notable exercises to which foreign and American guests were invited, Sir William Osler giving the leading address and tribute to Mr. Phipps. In his letter of donation Mr. Phipps said: "I understand that there is urgent need in this country in connection with university medical schools and their hospitals for institutions similar to those known as psychiatric clinics, to provide for the better care of patients suffering from mental disease, especially in its earlier and often curable stage, under conditions similar to those of a general hospital. A psychiatric clinic, as thus understood, should also afford much needed opportunities for the instruction of medical students and physicians in this important field of medicine, and should be equipped with laboratories for the scientific investigation of the nature, cure and prevention of mental diseases. It is my hope and expectation that the psychiatric clinic thus founded may serve as an example of what such institutions should be, and prove to be a stimulus to the establishment of similar hospitals and professorships elsewhere." In 1923, at the expiration of the ten year period, Mr. and Mrs. Phipps made a gift of $1,000,000 toward an endowment fund of $2,000,000, which ensures a continuation and extension of the work of the clinic. A most significant impetus was thus given to the attack upon one of the most difficult and important present-day problems, that of mental hygiene and the training of physicians in psychiatry. In 1908 the meetings of the International Congress on Tuberculosis, composed of workers in the fight against consumption from all parts of the civilized world, were held in Washington, D. C., through the generosity of Mr. Phipps. On this occasion the gold medal of the International Association was conferred on him and Frederick Althoff of Berlin, in recognition of their "unusual work in the crusade against tuberculosis." On the occasion of the opening of the new building of the Phipps Institute in Philadelphia in 1913, the University of Pennsylvania conferred on Mr. Phipps the degree of LL.D., in recognition of his works as a "philanthropist, unswervingly devoted to the amelioration of disease-stricken humanity, with a sympathetic zeal and ardor which have won the approbation of the wise and good the world over." In addition to his notable work in establishing the tuberculosis clinics and hospitals in Philadelphia and Baltimore, Mr. Phipps contributed generously to several noted sanitaria, such as that of Dr. Trudeau and the Gabriel Sanitarium in the Adirondacks, to the Loomis Sanitarium in the Catskills, and to others. He gave also the sum of $1,000,000 toward a fund for establishing sanitary tenements in the poorer districts of New York City. Such activities, however, are only a few of the generous contributions to the good of humanity made by this able man, who has made benevolence a business, since his own retirement from active participation in the conduct of vast manufacturing and commercial organizations. With a modesty that is as laudable as it is unusual, most of his benevolent work has been done secretly, anonymously, and without public credit. Any cause that appealed to his sympathies found a quick response in his heart and a generous assistance at his hand. Thus, in 1902, he contributed $100,000 toward the cause of freedom among the Boers of South Africa, because he believed that they had been wronged in many particulars. In making this donation he braved the disapproval of many of his closest friends, who had been influenced by anti-Boer propaganda. Mr. Phipps married, in 1872, Anne Childs, daughter of John Shaffer, a manufacturer of Pittsburgh. They have three sons, John, Henry Carnegie and Howard Phipps, and two daughters, Amy and Helen Phipps.

BARTLETT, Philip Golden, lawyer, b. in Washington, D. C., 25 November, 1859, the son of David W. (1826-1912) and Julia MacMahon (Painter) Bartlett. Thirteen of his ancestors came to this country in the "Mayflower". The first Bartlett ancestor to arrive in this country was Robert Bartlett, who came from England to Plymouth, in 1621. David W. Bartlett, father of Philip Golden Bartlett, was a journalist and distinguished in his profession; when nineteen years of age he went to England with Elihu Burritt on his "World Peace" Mission; was editor of the Hartford (Connecticut) "Republican", and the "National Era"; was Washington correspondent for many Northern newspapers, and afterward secretary of the Chinese Legation; and was the author of many books. Philip G. Bartlett received his early education from private tutors and schools of Washington, and Hartford, (Connecticut) High School. In 1881 he was graduated A.B. in Yale College, and later in the National University Law School at Washington. In June, 1884, he began his professional career in the office of Simpson, Thacher and Barnum, New York, becoming in 1890 a partner in the firm. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Barnum some years later the firm name became Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett, and since the death of Mr. Thacher and Mr. Simpson in 1919 and 1920, Mr. Bartlett has been senior partner. This firm has been long prominent among similar partnerships and had a large corporation and general practice, being concerned in many important litigations and reorganizations, and in the formation of many large corporate "combinations". These include Brooklyn Union Gas Company, American Locomotive Company, American Smelting and Refining Company, American Steel Hoop Company, Republic Iron and Steel Company, American Sheet Steel Company, American Can Company, Railway Steel Spring Company, Union Bag and Paper Company and many other large industrial and financial organizations. Of most of these Mr. Bartlett had general charge and to him belonged chief credit for the fact that they were effectively carried out and have escaped or withstood all attacks as to legality. It is said that he introduced to a large extent new methods and forms for carrying out these large corporate combinations and that these became and remained standards for such transactions. His activities as a lawyer were not, however, confined to the formation of these combinations but have covered the whole range of general

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Philip S. Bartlett

legal practice, except "trying cases". Possessed of unusual abilities and judgment and having a fine record of success, it is not too much to say that in his wide legal activities he stands in the front rank of the American bar. He is a member of the Century, University, Yale and Midday clubs; the Mayflower and other societies. Mr. Bartlett married, in New York City, 10 May, 1892, Beatrice Cynthia Sturgis, daughter of Russell Sturgis, of New York, a noted architect and writer and one of the best critics and historians of his time, an impressive and interesting speaker and an authoritative writer on the subjects he chose to discuss. He was the author of many books on architecture and art. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are the parents of five children: Priscilla Alden Bartlett, Russell Sturgis Bartlett, Julia MacMahon Bartlett, Philip Golden Bartlett, Jr., and Sarah Barney Bartlett.

SEAMAN, Louis Livingston, Surgeon, b. at Newburgh, New York, 17 Oct., 1851, son of Valentine and Anna Amelia (Ferris) Seaman. Through his mother he is a direct descendant of Colonel Robert Livingston (1686-1728) first Lord of Livingston Manor. The Livingstons were a noble family in Scotland. Sir Batholomew Livingston was killed at Flodden Field, 1513, and Sir William Livingston accompanied King David II on his expedition to England, 1346. The progenitor in this country, Robert Livingston, received a charter from King George I, erecting the manor and lordship of Livingston in 1715; was appointed Indian Commissioner by Governor Andrus; was captain of the New York troops in 1693, and colonel of this body in 1710. Philip Livingston, the second Lord of the Manor was born at Albany in 1686. His son, William Livingston, born at Albany in 1723, was a delegate to the first Continental Congress, and was first Governor of New Jersey. By the paternal line, Dr. Seaman was descended from Captain John Seaman of Plymouth, England, who came to America in his own ship and settled on the North Shore of Long Island, 1621. The early records indicate that his land grants extended from Hempstead to Oyster Bay and included them. He was appointed Schepen of Hempstead (L. I.) in 1673 under Peter Stuyvesant, first governor of Nieuw Amsterdam, being given wide latitude in administrative and legislative affairs of Long Island. Major Seaman's grandfather was the celebrated Dr. Valentine Seaman, who after his studies in Europe under Jenner, introduuced vaccination in the United States in 1799, and who was the only physician to remain in New York City during the great yellow fever epidemic, maintaining that the disease is not contagious. He delivered a series of lectures to the nurses of the New York Hospital in 1798, published in 1800, being the first training school for nurses in the world, half a century before Florence Nightingale. Major Seaman's father (1802-1899) was engaged in the wholesale drug business until the great fire in New York City in 1837, when he retired to country life. His early education was obtained in the district school of Newburgh, N. Y,. and Siegler's Academy. He passed the entrance examination at Cornell University in 1868, before the inauguration of the university, and although compelled by ill health to abandon his studies was subsequently graduated A.B. Following a strong inclination to a medical career, he studied medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1876. He also won the de Costa prize, a gold medal, for the invention of an instrument for auscultatory percussion, the first of its kind ever used; he also invented a splint for fracture of the patella. Later he took a post graduate course in the Medical School of New York University, receiving there, in 1877, the degree of M.D. He studied law also at this University, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1884. Dr. Seaman began the practice of his profession as physician in New York City in 1877. He was resident surgeon and Chief of Staff of the New York City and State Hospitals, (Ward's Island, and Blackwell's Island) 1877-1885, publishing in the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1886) an expose of institutional conditions entitled, "The Social Waste of a Great City." In 1889 he made special studies of contagious and epidemic diseases peculiar to the Orient, in the hospitals of India and China. In May, 1898, as Surgeon-Major of the 1st Regiment of United States Engineers, he was the first volunteer to enter the Spanish-American War and served to the end, receiving the "service medal". As surgeon on General Frederick D. Grant's staff, and with the 17th Regiment of Infantry in the Philippines, he saw active service, for which he was presented with a "service medal". He was with the Army of Occupation in the Boxer war, China, 1900–1901, under General Chaffee. His intimate acquaintance as consulting physician to Li Hung Chang, the great viceroy of China, enabled him to gain a peculiar and confidential insight into the religio-political life of that somnolent empire, "our friend in the East", so imperfectly comprehended by traveller and statesman alike. Many a lively "tea and repartee" engagement with this Chinese statesman cemented their friendship. In a heated discussion on the Tai Ping rebellion, which was suppressed by Generals Ward, U.S.A., and Gordon, British, Major Seaman declared emphatically, "Your Excellency, there is where you failed to grasp the opportunity of history, to seize the reins of government and become the dictator of China, that again it might rise from its ashes, 'Phenix-like to Jove' "—at which arraignment the old statesman exhibited deep emotion. He looked up, sadly, lifted his bent arms up and down like the flapping wings of a bird and said pathetically, "Yes, Major, you are right, but the Phenix has grown very old, and his wings are weary." Major Seaman was with the Japanese and Russian armies in the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-1905. In recognition of his services, he was decorated by the Emperor of Japan with the order of the Rising Sun, and was awarded the Order of Special Merit and the Order of the Treasury, both for distinguished service in the field, also being made an honorary life member of the Red Cross Society. In January, 1905, at the request of Dr. George F. Shrady, he investigated the yel-

low fever situation in Cuba He published the first account of the ravages of the hook-worm in Puerto Rico, which up to that time had not been isolated. The perniciousness of this scourge was responsible for many deaths in the islands, also in the southern states of our own country. He was in South Africa during the Zulu campaign and in East Africa during the atrocious German campaign in 1906 against the Hururos. The abandoned cruelty committed in that short war equalled anything that history has recorded. On one occasion, 208 men were hung on the mango trees and shot to pieces before their wives and children for protesting against the exorbitant "hut" tax. He made two trips to East and South Africa to study sleeping sickness and other tropical diseases prevalent there. Leaving the International Medical Conference in Lisbon in 1906, he went to Africa with Dr. Nicholas Senn, meeting Dr. Koch there, and made his studies of the tsetse fly and sleeping sickness. (See "National Geographic Magazine" for June, 1911). Volumes could be written from his experiences in 1909, as a big game hunter and traveler, especially in Africa, where Livingstone, a distant relative, had blazed the trail, and his description and photographs of the Falls of Zambesi adequately reflect the wonder and grandeur of the Dark Continent. After a hunting trip extending to Victoria Nyanza and the headwaters of the Nile, he reached Mombasa a day before the arrival of Colonel Roosevelt from the United States, and aided in entertaining him at a dinner given at the Mombasa Club in the Colonel's honor, by the big game hunters of Africa. He has been around the globe four times. Major Seaman was the first American volunteer officer in the World War; leaving on 7 August, 1914, for the front, he proceeded immediately to Belgium and was in Antwerp at the time of the first Zeppelin raid. The "Liber Scriptorum" 1921, of the Authors' Club, contains data of historic interest, as follows: (Cablegram): "Antwerp, 25 August, 1914. Woodrow Wilson, My dear Mr. President: Unless the barbarism of the German Kaiser ceases, the civilization of Europe will be set back a century. The rules of the Hague Tribunal have been grossly ignored. Innocent women and children have been bayoneted. Old men and non-combatants have been shot. The white flag and Red Cross ambulances have been fired upon. A Belgian Red Cross officer was shot while assisting at the burial of a dead German. Villages of non-combatants have been burned, and historic monuments desecrated. Churches have been sacked, and hostages murdered. This morning, bombs, dropped from a Zeppelin in an attempt to assassinate the royal family, killed eleven citizens and desperately wounded many more. This is not war but murder. As vice-president of the Peace and Arbitration League of the United States, I implore you in the name of humanity and justice to back American protest so vigorously that German vandalism must cease and the future disarmament of Europe made possible. Respectfully yours, Louis L. Seaman." Receiving a dispatch from President Wilson directing him to maintain silence, he sent the following: "Antwerp, 26 August, 1914. Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President, Washington, D. C. My dear Mr. President: Preferring liberty of speech to military or other service where it is denied, especially when silence would be a crime against humanity, I herewith tender my resignation as an officer of the Reserve Corps of the United States Army." Respectfully, Louis L. Seaman. He immediately joined the Red Cross Service of Belgium and later that of France and England. On 5 September, 1914, he dispatched the following cablegram: "President Woodrow Wilson; Mr. President: America must expect war. Her people may not believe it, but preparation must be made, for it is as certain as the night falls, that if Germany is successful in the present conflict, and her maritime power restored—which God forbid—the time is not distant when, with renewed energy stimulated by conquest, her military preparation and activities will be redoubled, and our defeat, unless we follow a similar policy of preparation, will be inevitable. In the name of humanity, I beg our nation to act at once and with sufficient emphasis to end the rule by 'Divine Right' and make a repetition of scenes such as Europe is now witnessing, impossible forever. America's power, if properly used, can end this barbarism. Louis Livingston Seaman." With Richard Norton of Harvard University and Colonel Barry of the British Army, Major Seaman assisted in forming the first American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, in London in August, 1914, which long afterwards was absorbed by the Red Cross. He served for many months in Belgium and France in the field, as an officer of the Belgian and French Red Cross, being present at the Battle of the Marne, where he was wounded. On returning temporarily to the United States, he was invited to aid the British War Relief Association of America and was elected its president. This association was the first and only incorporated relief organization of the war, and one of the largest, and its executive corps is ready to function instantly in the event of another conflict. In addition to the usual activities of similar associations, such as sending quantities of medical supplies and surgical dressing, and motor ambulances, this organization presented a fighting tank, which did excellent execution from the day America entered the war, and saw active service until the cessation of hostilities. It bore a plate with the motto, "The only good Hun is a dead one. Tank, do your duty". King Albert of Belgium awarded Major Seaman the Order of Leopold; as one of the founders of the Rumanian Society, and for his services, the Order of the Crown was conferred upon him by the King of Rumania. He has also been decorated by France and China. He is a trustee of the American Defense Society. Among his activities, his advocacy of the restoration of the Army Canteen, which had been abolished in 1901, brought out the bitter opposition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, but the wisdom and experience of years was not to be conquered, and while his bill, introduced in Congress and fostered by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, "as a moral and

Louis Livingston Seaman

sanitary necessity", was defeated, the final evolution into the Red Cross Canteen of the Great War, repaid him for his sacrifices. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and Royal Society of Arts, London; and has been a delegate to various international medical congresses in London, Moscow, Berlin, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon and Budapast; honorary member Geographical Society of Lima, Peru; founder and president emeritus China Society of America; member of Academy of Medicine, and a fellow of the American Geographical Society. He is also a trustee of Sulgrave Institution, founded, "To foster friendship and to prevent misunderstanding among English speaking people." He is endeavoring to have the name, "Sulgrave Manor" changed to "Washington Manor", so as to be truly representative of the ancestral home of George Washington, and has presented property in Westchester County, New York, held by original grant to his ancestors in 1686 from King James, which has been in continuous possession of his family. He is a member of the University, Army and Navy, Cornell and Author's Clubs of New York, Metropolitan of Washington and The Royal Societies Club of London. Dr. Seaman has been a frequent contributor to the "North American Review", the "Outlook", the "Independent" and the "Military Surgeon" and medical journals on subjects relating to his profession and travels; and his monograph on the League of Nations, addressed to the United States Senate, "Shall the Treaty of Peace be One of Justice or One of Infamy", read by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, in the Senate, attests his public spirit. He is also the author of numerous books and pamphlets including, "From Tokio through Manchuria with the Japanese", "The Real Triumph of Japan", "The Crucifixion of Belgium", "Shall Disease Triumph in our Army ", "Native Troops for our Colonial Possessions", "The Recognition of the Chinese Republic", "The Aftermath of the Balkan War", "Le Ration du Soldat en Campagne" read before the Sorbonne in 1907, for which he was awarded the Diploma of Honor of the French International Exposition. "The Real Triumph of Japan" was quickly appreciated by the Chilean Government where it was immediately translated into Spanish and used as a text book. He is one of the founders, charter members and trustees of the Museum of Safety and Sanitation, and patented the street car fender use on street railway lines all over the world. He is a trustee of Cornell University and a former president of the Cornell Club, and is the donor of the "Varsity Cup", designed by Charles Dana Gibson, which represents the rowing supremacy on inland waters, among the several leading universities. He also established five yearly prizes at Cornell University, to be awarded in the different branches of military education, in order to encourage recognition of the necessity for military instruction, if American freedom and institutions are to be preserved. He designed the cartridge belt now in use in the armies of all nations, which is suspended from the shoulders, thereby relieving pressure on the abdomen and preventing ailmentary, pelvic and intestinal disorders. He drafted a bill, introduced in the Senate by Chauncey M. Depew, for the establishment of the Parcels Post system similar to that in vogue in England. He also initiated the "penny" postal savings system, now conserving millions of dollars for an army of small depositors of the United States. He organized a company in 1896 to install the first postal carrier by pneumatic tubes or "Tubular Despatch" from the old Post Office to the Battery in New York City, to demonstrate this means of rapid transportation of mail to distributing centers. During recent years he has taken an active part in advocating the reorganization of the medical department of the United States Army, so as to diminish the huge losses of life from preventable diseases which in every great war of history, have killed from five to fifty times as many men as the bullets of the enemy. Since the Spanish-American war, he has several times appeared before Congress, pressing the necessity for increased rank and authority for medical officers. In one of his speeches he declared that "Every death in the army from preventable disease is an insult to the intelligence of the age and a governmental crime." "In every campaign the battle casualties have not exceeded one-fourth of the deaths from preventable diseases." His efforts finally resulted in legislation giving advanced rank to the medical officers, and empowering them to enforce military sanitation, hygiene and dietetics, unheralded but of tremendous potentiality. This practically accomplishes that for which he had striven for over a period of twenty years, and its achievement will be the means of saving thousands of lives, needlessly sacrificed in every conflict. In 1916 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Seaman by Lincoln University. He married in 1884, Fanny Blackstone Freeman, great-great-granddaughter of Sir William Blackstone, the noted English jurist and author of the "Commentaries". She died three years later. In 1907 he married Mary Stuart Huntington, fourth in descent from Colonel Jabez Huntington of Revolutionary fame, of Norwich, Conn.

ATKINSON, George Wesley, governor of West Virginia, b. in Kanawha County, Va., 29 June, 1845, son of Colonel James and Miriam (Rader) Atkinson. He was graduated A.B. at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1870, and LL.B. at Howard University in 1874, being admitted to the bar of West Virginia in 1875. He was elected to the West Virginia House of Representatives in 1876 and to Congress in 1889. In 1897 he was the successful candidate for governor and served four years. Thereafter for eleven years (1905-1916) he was Judge of the U. S. Court of Claims. He is prominent in Masonic circles, and has filled important offices in the Order. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Mount Union College, O., and the degree LL.D., by U. S. Grant and Nashville Universities. In 1897 the University of West Virginia honored him with the degree of D.C.L. Governor Atkinson is a man of literary ability. His books and writings include "History of Kanawha" (1876); "West Virginia Pulpit" (1878); "After the

Moonshiners" (1879); "Revenue Digest" (1880); "A.B.C. of the Tariff" (1882); "Don't or Negative Chips from Blocks of Living Truths" (1886); "Political Economy" (1888); "Prominent Men of West Virginia" (1895); and "Psychology Simplified" (1897). He has also published volumes of public addresses and poems. Governor Atkinson married, in 1868, Ellen Eagen, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. She died in 1893, and in June, 1897, he married Mrs. Myra Louise Camden, widow of Judge G. D. Camden.

WIBORG, Frank Bestow, manufacturer, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, 30 April, 1855, son of Henry Paulinus and Susan (Bestow) Wiborg. He was educated in the public schools of Fulton, Illinois. After the death of his father in 1866 the family removed to Chicago, where he obtained employment with Moses Warren, agent for D. Appleton and Company. Following this, he was employed by Callahan and Cockroft, law book publishers, and later with Dix and Case, wholesale grocers, and with their successor, J. H. Dix. Here he remained until the fall of 1871 when came the overwhelming catastrophe of the Chicago fire, in which eighteen thousand buildings were destroyed. He and his mother then removed to Cincinnati where he returned to school. By diligence and close application he completed the course of study at the Chickering Institute in 1875. Three years later he entered upon the important work of his life, joining L. A. Ault in the manufacture of printing inks. From a small beginning the business of Ault and Wiborg increased and prospered. Gradually the plant was enlarged until it exceeded in size the combined factories of all other western ink manufacturers. Their product is used in almost every city and village in the United States, and branches have been established in South America and Europe. Mr. Wiborg was formerly vice-president of the Ault and Wiborg Company of Cincinnati, and is now (1923) vice-president of the Ault and Wiborg Company, of New York. He is a member of the Queen City Club of Cincinnati, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the Union League Club of New York, and several country and golf clubs. He is the author of: "An Unofficial Attaché", (1902), an account of a trip around the world with General N. A. Miles; "A Commercial Traveller in South America" (1904). Mr. Wiborg married, in April, 1882, Adeline Moulton Sherman, daughter of Hoyt Sherman, president of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Iowa. They have three daughters: Mary Hoyt Wiborg, Mrs. Gerald C. Murphy, and Mrs. Sidney W. Fish.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, diplomat, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 18 August, 1807; d. there 21 November, 1886, son of John Quincy and Louisa Catherine (Johnson) Adams. His first name was bestowed in memory of a deceased uncle, and the second was in honor of his father's venerated friend, Francis Dana, whom he had accompanied on a diplomatic mission to Russia in 1780. When Charles Francis Adams was but two years old, his father was appointed by President Madison first United States representative at the Court of St. Petersburg. The next six years were spent in Russia, where the growing boy learned to speak Russian, German and French. In 1815, his father visited Paris, and later was joined by his wife and son, who journeyed from St. Petersburg in a private carriage. This undertaking was both difficult and dangerous at that time in Europe. In 1815 John Quincy Adams was appointed United States Minister to Great Britain, and the family removed to London, where Charles Francis Adams was placed in an English boarding-school. The general feeling of hostility to all things American, current at that time, was shared by even the small boys of England, and very often it was necessary for him to enforce respect for his country with his fists. In 1817 his father was appointed Secretary of State by President Monroe, so the family returned to America. He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, entered Harvard University in 1821, and was graduated in 1825, the year in which his father entered upon the presidency. Under his father's direction, Mr. Adams began the study of law in Washington, D. C., where he had numerous opportunities to meet the most distinguished men of the time. He often listened to the great debates in Congress, which afforded him a clear insight into the principles of American government. In 1827 he returned to Boston, and continued the study of law in the office of Daniel Webster; being admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1828. However, he never practiced his profession, and during the ten years following, resided quietly in Boston. During this time he devoted his energies to study, also writing many financial and political articles which were published in newspapers and magazines, and several pamphlets, notably "An appeal from the New to the Old Whigs" (1835). In 1839, Mr. Adams' refusal of a nomination to the Massachusetts Legislature greatly disappointed his father, who strongly urged him to accept the proposal if it were renewed. Accordingly, in 1841, he was elected to the State House of Representatives; was re-elected in 1842 and 1843, and served in the State Senate in 1844 and 1845. Some days after his first election, Mr. Adams received a leter from his father, which closed with this paragraph: "You have so reluctantly consented to engage in public life, that I fear you will feel too much annoyed by its troubles and perplexities. You must make up your account to meet and encounter opposition and defeats and slanders and treacheries and above all fickleness of popular favor. .....Let me entreat you, whatever may happen to you of that kind, never to be discouraged or soured. Your father and grandfather have fought their way through the world against hosts of adversaries, open and close, disguised and masked; with many lukewarm and more than one or two perfidious friends. The world is, and will continue to be prolific of such characters. Live in peace with them; never upbraid, never trust them. But—'don't give up the ship!'". The lasting effect of this letter is evidenced by Mr. Adams' faithful observance of its recommended principles throughout his life. In view of that fact that not one of Mr. Adams' proposi-

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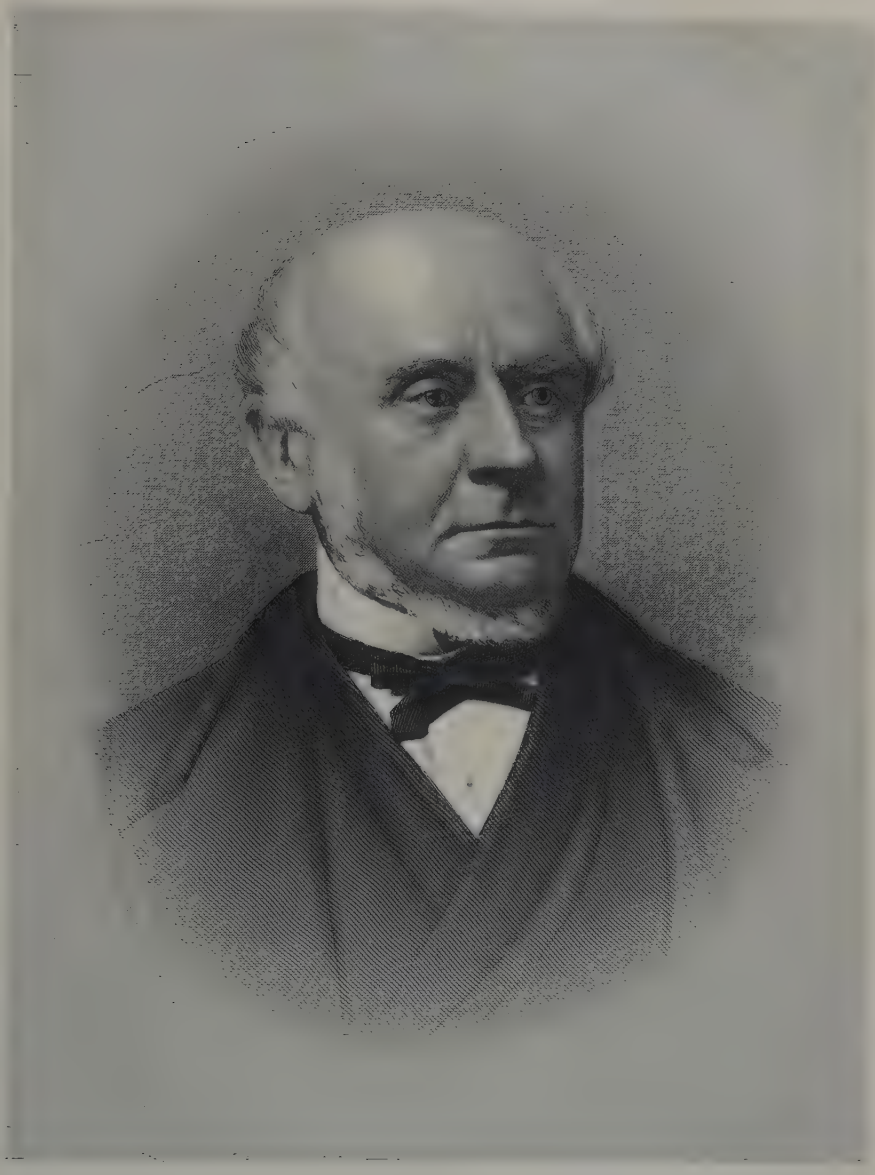
tions failed, his record in the State Legislature, was notably creditable. Five of the seven subjects in which he was most interested, involved national issues, which subsequently left deep impressions on history. These were (1) the question of the northeastern boundary, settled by the Ashburton treaty of 1842, (2) the law authorizing the marriage of persons of different color, (3) the Latimer fugitive slave case, (4) the controversy arising out of the expulsion of Mr. Hoar from South Carolina in December, 1845, (5) the resistance to the annexation of Texas. Mr. Adams was president of the Boston Young Men's Whig Club during the campaign of 1844, but when the party began to disintegrate, identified himself with the "Conscience Whigs", as opposed to the "Cotton Whigs", on account of regarding slavery, rather than the tariff, as the most important issue of the time. In 1846, with Stephen C. Phillips, John C. Palfrey, Charles Sumner, and Henry Wilson, Mr. Adams began publishing "The Whig". In spite of the fact that its circulation was small, and it was financially unsuccessful, it exerted a far-reaching influence as the organ of the "Conscience Whigs". They constantly espoused the cause of freedom, until, with the approach of another presidential election, a crisis arose. President Polk's administration ended in a triumphant war, of which General Taylor had been the hero. His popularity was so great in consequence, that in spite of the fact that he was a citizen of a slave state, and an extensive owner of slaves, he was nominated for the presidency by the Whig Party in June, 1848. The Democratic nominee was Lewis Cass, a northern man of southern principles, standing on a distinctly pro-slavery platform. The Conscience Whigs could not consistently vote for either candidate, for to vote for the first would be to honor the man who had done so much to promote the cause directly opposed to them, and to vote for the second would be to sanction the policy and party which they had so strenuously denounced. They therefore refused to accept either candidate, and called for a convention to be held in Buffalo in August. At this convention an anti-Cass element, known as "The Barnburners", combined forces with the Conscience Whigs, and it was agreed that the Barnburners might name the candidate, and the Conscience Whigs might frame the platform. Thus came into existence the Free Soil Party, which, eight years later, was crystallized into the Republican Party. Martin Van Buren was nominated for president, and Mr. Adams for vice-president, but, although they polled nearly 300,000 votes in the country at large, they failed to carry the electoral college. However, the Free Soil Party secured more than one-fifth of the entire vote cast in Vermont, New York, Ohio and Wisconsin, while in Massachusetts it polled close to thirty percent. As this unprecedented result was directly due to the influence of Mr. Adams, who had had the support of the anti-slavery forces of Massachusetts, he felt a justifiable pride in his contribution to the new political organization. After the election of 1848, and upon the death of his father, Mr. Adams retired to Quincy, and began to prepare an authentic biography of his grandfather. For the next ten years he participated but little in politics. In 1852 he was the Free Soil candidate for Congress in the Norfolk district, but as the Democrats refused him their support, his Whig opponent was elected. Shortly after this time the Free Soil Party became a mere political fragment and through its famous "coalition" with the Democracy, Mr. Adams was thrown completely out of touch with it. Two years later, the "Native American" or "Know-Nothing" party was formed, which swept both the Free Soil and Whig parties out of existence. Since Mr. Adams was emphatically opposed to the principles of this new party, he was politically isolated. However, in 1856, the Know-Nothing Party was dissolved, and out of the chaos resulting from the re-appearance of the anti-slavery agitation through the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Republican Party emerged. He was a delegate to, and vice-president of the new party's convention in Philadelphia, and during the ensuing campaign strongly upheld its candidates, who very nearly secured the election. By this time, however, Mr. Adams was in the dangerous position of a man known to possess political ambitions, whose name is constantly mentioned for public office, but who, for some reason never receives preferment. Realizing this, Mr. Adams resolved to find his way into active public life without further delay. Accordingly, in 1858, he became the Republican candidate for Congress. His nomination was due largely to the influence of Mr. Sumner, and also to George R. Russell, who, although he was the logical candidate of those of former Whig leanings, generously withdrew in favor of Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams was elected by a majority of nearly twelve hundred votes over two opposing candidates. In the first session of his term he spoke but once. In no way was his speech sensational, and its calm, even tone and well ordered reasoning naturally appealed to an audience satiated by months of turgid rhetoric and personal abuse. In May, 1860, the Republican National Convention met at Chicago. Inasmuch as Mr. Adams was an earnest supporter of Seward, he was naturally disappointed in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. However, he actively participated in the ensuing campaign, and accompanied Governor Seward in his memorable canvassing journey through the States of the middle west. In November of that year, Mr. Adams was re-elected to Congress by a majority of nearly three thousand votes. By the election of Mr. Lincoln, the anti-slavery movement had at last triumphed. However, four months were to elapse before the change of administration would be effected, and during the interim the government might well be wrecked. It is now apparent that for the North it was of vital consequence that the impending cataclysm was deferred until after March 4, for if the southern states had seized the government with Buchanan as President, they would undoubtedly have been able to overthrow it. Mr. Adams, although he did not at first believe that the controversy would result in actual warfare, now realized that if a break occurred before

the government had been transferred, it would prove entirely disastrous to the North. In order to avoid this catastrophe, therefore, Mr. Adams advocated the appointment of committees, the summoning of conferences, and the presentation and discussion of plans—anything, in fact, which would consume time and preserve peace. To this effort Mr. Adams devoted his total energies, and soon rose to great congressional prominence and leadership. Mr. Adams represented Massachusetts on the famous Committee of Thirty-three, which was appointed to devise some way of extricating the country from the impending catastrophe. In this position, he was closely associated with Governor Seward, who was already recognized as the Secretary of State in the coming administration. Mr. Adams drew up adjustment and conciliation measures which later formed a large part of the committee's report. Before the House of Representatives these measures caused discussion which consumed time to the end of the session, and thus accomplished the result for which they were intended. Of course, the necessity of employing every stratagem to bridge over this veritable interregnum was not generally known; consequently, in the north, Mr. Adams' motives were very often misunderstood. He received the general support of the people, but there was an undercurrent of dissatisfaction and distrust. In January, 1861, Mr. Adams delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, which was declared the most significant expression of conciliation that had yet been made by a Republican. The speech was published repeatedly in the leading papers of the country, and elicited emphatic and favorable response. When the cabinet of the new administration was being formed, Mr. Adams' name was much discussed. Fortunately for him, however, he was eliminated by the decision that the representative from New England should be Democrat. He was, therefore, eligible when, in March, 1861, through the influence of Secretary of State Seward, he was appointed by President Lincoln minister to Great Britain. Mr. Adams left Boston 1 May, 1861, and arrived in London on the day the Queen's Proclamation of Belligerency was issued. Manifestly, the haste in which this was issued was that the Confederacy might be established as a belligerent before the arrival of the new American minister. From the very beginning, therefore, Mr. Adams had to contend with continued violations of the neutrality laws. His position, both socially and officially, was very difficult, for the sympathy of the financial and aristocratic classes was almost entirely with the Confederacy. He was peculiarly fitted for his duties, however, for his apparent frigidity of manner, his habitual restraint, and his simplicity of character, appealed to the English mind, and proved of great advantage to him. In November, 1861, events followed one another in rapid succession, and culminated in the "Trent Affair". This episode was the result of the forcible removal of two Confederate envoys from the British mail steamer "Trent" by the United States ship "San Jacinto". In the autumn of 1861, James M. Mason of Virginia, and John Slidell of Louisiana, had been appointed commissioners of the Confederate States to England and France, respectively. They ran the blockade at Charleston, South Carolina, on 12 October, and on 7 November they boarded the "Trent" at Havana. In the meantime, the commander of the "San Jacinto", who had been searching for Confederate privateers, determined to intercept the "Trent", and capture the commissioners. Of course, this forcible removal of two passengers, who were on their way from one foreign port to another, was a direct infringement on the principles of international law for which the United States had long and vigorously contended. The really singular feature of the incident, however, is the nation's utter lack of realization of what was transpiring. These two envoys had been commissioned to embroil the United States in a foreign war. Now by the indiscretion of their adversaries, their mission was being accomplished for them to an extent which they could never have hoped to effect by their own effort. Curiously enough, however, this fact seemed to have been almost universally overlooked. In America the event was hailed with almost unanimous commendation, while to Messrs. Mason and Slidell it presented the aspect of an unalterable catastrophe. In England, it was regarded as a wanton insult, and the British minister at Washington was instructed to demand the release of the prisoners, with a proper apology. The period of negotiations was limited to seven days. Therefore, in order to avoid war, the prisoners were surrendered, and the act was disavowed as done without authority, although it was maintained that the prisoners were contraband of war, and were released because the "Trent" had not been taken as a prize and the case submitted to the proper courts. The British government accepted the release of the prisoners and the apology, but denied the premises upon which the action was based. Mr. Adams had labored assiduously to effect this peaceful climax, and three days after the settlement wrote: "The excitement of the times has given my situation so much prominence that I am a sort of mark for all classes to shoot at". The next problem with which Mr. Adams had to contend was that of the cotton famine in England. The cotton mills of Lancashire depended on the southern states for eighty-five per cent. of their raw material. After the blockade became effective, but little cotton was obtainable, and the mills were forced to shut down. This caused great distress among the laboring classes, and by November, 1862, almost 500,000 persons had been forced to seek the assistance of relief committees and boards of guardians. The situation by this time had developed into a crisis, and it seemed as if intervention in the war by the raising of the blockade by England was inevitable, for many in that country favored complete recognition of the Confederacy. The delicacy of Mr. Adams' position at this time can well be appreciated, and the final outcome of this crisis bears evidence of his great diplomatic skill. Mr. Adams received his greatest support in this conjuncture from the cotton opera-



Charles Francis Adams

tives themselves, who were so opposed to slavery that they preferred to suffer, rather than help the cause in any way. By 1863, cotton began to arrive from the United States and elsewhere, and the famine was terminated. The crisis had passed and Great Britain had refrained from raising the blockade, and recognizing the Confederacy. One of the most difficult tasks of Mr. Adams' career as minister to Great Britain was in connection with the Confederate warship "Alabama". The British Foreign Enlistment Act had unquestionably been designed to prevent the building and equipping of warlike expeditions in English ports. However, the provisions of this act were riddled. It was contended that if a ship were built in England as one operation, and munitions with which to equip her were purchased as another operation, if they subsequently came together a marine league away from the British coast, no law had been broken, and no disregard had been shown to the proclamation. The "Alabama", or "290", as she was then called, had been built by the Messrs. Laird, the noted Liverpool shipwrights. It was a matter of common town talk that it was designed as a warship for the Confederacy. Mr. Adams had followed closely the stages of her preparation, and had bombarded the Foreign Office with depositions and evidence in regard to her. These constantly met with the reply that the Government had the matter under consideration, but that the crown lawyers uniformly agreed that a sufficient case had not been made against the vessel. Therefore, in spite of Mr. Adams' repeated representations, the government officials delayed action until 29 July, 1862, when the law officers of the crown rendered the decision that the vessel was clearly intended for warlike use against the United States, and recommended that she be seized at once. However, on that day, under pretense of going on a trial trip, she had left Liverpool, and started on her career of destruction. A serious international issue had thus been raised, which was destined to endure and be discussed throughout the next ten years. It culminated in the formation of a joint high commission, which formulated the famous Treaty of Washington, signed in May, 1871. Among other things, it provided for the reference of the "Alabama" claims to a tribunal of arbitration. Shortly before the completion of the "Alabama", the Confederacy contracted for two iron-clad ships of war, which, when finished, were superior to any warships in the United States at that time. However, after the escape of the Alabama, the British officials began to exercise a degree of surveillance, and the Confederacy became apprehensive of great difficulty in getting these rams out of England. To Messrs. Mason and Sidell, therefore, was assigned the task of gaining possession of the vessels, and they were instructed that no effort or sacrifice was to be spared in the attempt. Mr. Slidell was an adept at intrigue, and from Paris directed all their movements in Europe. Through him, the aid of the French government was enlisted, and material assistance was given to the Confederacy. His most difficult and most important work, however, was in England, where, through the great sagacity of Mr. Adams, and the bungling of Mr. Slidells' associates, his purpose was finally defeated. Mr. Adams had constantly watched the progress of these rams, and after the first one was launched, wrote an urgent letter to Earl Russell, and enclosed four affidavits which gave conclusive evidence of the purpose and destination of the vessels. He had at first believed that it would be necessary only to recite the facts to induce the government to take action in such a clear case. However, after weeks had passed by, and he had received no response other than simple acknowledgment of his persistent protests and affidavits, his letters began to assume a tone of solemn warning. At last a reply came, which quoted the belief of the collector at Liverpool that the vessels were not intended for the Confederacy, and therefore, the government was "advised that they cannot interfere in any way with these vessels". In reply to this communication, Mr. Adams sent the dispatch which contained his memorable expression: "It would be superfluous in me to point out to your lordship that this is war". In consequence of this letter, or at least directly upon its receipt, the British government issued instructions to detain the rams, and shortly afterward they were purchased by the Admiralty. Unquestionably, possession of these iron-clads would have won the war for the Confederacy, for the Union would have had absolutely no defense against them. The severity of this blow to the Confederate cause may be gauged by the quotations of the stock exchange at that time. Mr. Slidell had negotiated a Confederate cotton loan in Europe, and bonds to the amount of £3,000,000, had been floated at ninety per cent. All the combined military and parliamentary disasters of the Confederacy during July, 1863, affected the barometer thirteen points, while the seizure of the Laird rams reduced it fourteen points. Mr. Adams had bent every effort to effect this result, and when it materialized it was indeed gratifying to him. Twenty-five years later, his successor, James Russell Lowell, said of him: "None of our generals in the field, not Grant himself, did us better or more trying service than he in his forlorn outpost in London". However, as a mere function of state, the position of minister offered no attraction for him, and he repeatedly referred to his prolonged residence in England as an "exile". Yet no other American representative has ever enjoyed a more gratifying position than that held by Mr. Alams during the last four years of his service. He had, under most exacting circumstances, won the confidence of all parties, and the cause and country he represented had emerged from the struggle victoriously, and certainly not less in Great Britain than elsewhere success was recognized. Mr. Adams returned to America in June, 1868, retired to his home in Quincy, and resumed the life which he had abandoned ten years before. In the following year, the Presidency of Harvard University was tendered to him, but he declined on the ground that, as he stated, he was "not especially qualified for the office", and because it would interfere with his plans. In

the autumn of 1871, Mr. Adams was appointed by President Grant representative of the United States on the tribunal of arbitration, which had been created by the Treaty of Washington. This tribunal was composed of representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Brazil, and met at Geneva, 15 December, 1871. During the first six months a violent controversy over what was known as "indirect damages" threatened to wreck the whole procedure. These claims had been included in the case only to satisfy the extreme element of public opinion in the United States, consequently, there was no desire to press them, and they were ruled out. The tribunal in August, 1872, rendered the decision that Great Britain had failed in her duty as a neutral in connection with the "Alabama", the "Florida", the "Shenandoah", and their tenders, and for losses incurred thereby, the United States was awarded an indemnity of $15,500,000. This decision, whether measured by the gravity of the issues, or by the magnanimous statesmanship which brought about such a peaceful climax, has been justly regarded as one of the greatest that the world has known. Of Mr. Adams' judicial carriage in securing this very satisfactory result for the United States, one of the representatives subsequently wrote: "I must bear testimony to the perfect and dignified impartiality with which, throughout the proceedings, Mr. Adams maintained his position as judge between the two contending nations. Of him, at least, it may be said that his love of country never controlled his sense of justice, and that at no time did he appear as an advocate." Meanwhile, in America, great disasatisfaction was felt with the first administration of President Grant. Many of the Republican leaders were in open insurraction, and they were supported by the greater part of the independent press. The Democratic party was demoralized by repeated defeat, and was ready to accept any candidate, whom they thought had a possible chance of being elected. Under these circumstances, a brilliant political "coup" was conceived. A convention of the independent elements was summoned, and it was proposed to forestall the action of the Democrats by uniting the entire opposition under one generally acceptable candidate. His character, experience, isolation from party, and freedom from recent controversies made Mr. Adams the logical candidate of such a movement. However, by an ingeniously-devised political manoeuvre, Horace Greely was substituted. Mr. Adams fully realized that he had been saved from either a political defeat or a Presidency destined from the very beginning to failure. Meanwhile, he was offered the nomination for Vice-President on the Republican ticket, but he declined to consider the proposition. In 1876, Mr. Adams was an earnest supported of Samuel J. Tilden, at whose urgent intervention he was nominated for governor by the Massachusetts State Democratic convention. He accepted the nomination, but neither expected nor desired to be elected. Undoubtedly had Governor Tilden become President, Mr. Adams would have been appointed secretary of state. Immediately after his return from Geneva, Mr. Adams had begun publishing portions of his father's dairy, which he entitled "Memoirs of John Quincy Adams". The first volume appeared in 1874, and the last in 1877. Mr. Adams also edited the "Letters of Abigail and John Adams" (1840-1841), and the "Works of John Adams" (1851-1856). He delivered Fourth of July orations at Boston (1843), Quincy (1846), Fall River (1860) and Taunton, Massachusetts (1876). Among his numerous addresses were the "Struggle for Neutrality in America", before the New York Historical Society (1870), a memorial address on William H. Seward before the New York Legislature (1873), and an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa chapter of Harvard University (1873). He was awarded the degree of LL.D. by Harvard in 1864; declined the degree of D.C.L. offered by the University of Oxford in 1867, and was made LL.D. by Yale in 1872 on the occasion of the Geneva award. Mr. Adams married in 1829, Abigail Brown, youngest daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks of Boston. Of their seven children, four sons and one daughter survived them.

GASTON, William, Governor of Massachusetts, b. in Killingly, Connecticut, 3 October, 1820; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 19 January, 1894, son of Alexander and Kezia (Arnold) Gaston. He was a lineal descendent of Jean Gaston, who, upon the confiscation of his estate, fled, about 1630 to Scotland, whence in 1675 his three sons, John, William, and Alexander, emigrated to the north of Ireland. One of these sons, John Gaston, was the father of John and Alexander Gaston who emigrated from Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, landing at Marblehead, Massachusetts, and locating in Voluntown, Connecticut in 1724. The year 1736 found John Gaston a freeman of Voluntown, at the organization of the town government, and a leading member of the separatist church at that place. His son John (1750-1805), was the father of Alexander Gaston (1772–1856), born at Sterling, Connecticut, and grandfather of William Gaston. John Gaston fought in the Revolutionary War; was commissioned lieutenant in 1796, and captain in 1797, of the sixth Company of the First Connecticut Regiment. Alexander Gaston was a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1809, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1832, 1834. Dr. Alexander Gaston, cousin of John Gaston of Voluntown, an eminent physician, of Newbern, North Carolina, once ardent Tory, who had espoused the Whig cause, was murdered by the Tories, 20 August, 1781, in the presence of his wife and children. His son, Judge William Gaston, was a graduate of Princeton, 1796; a member of the State Senate, 1799; and elected to the House of Delegates, in 1808. He was a member of Congress, 1813-1815; Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina from 1834 until his death; and was offered, but declined, the United States Senatorship in 1840. On the maternal side Governor Gaston traced his ancestry to Thomas Arnold, who, with his brother, William, came to Massachusetts Bay Coloney in 1636, and, in 1654, joined Roger Williams in Rhode Island. William Gaston attended the Brooklyn (Connecticut) and Plainfield Academies, was graduated A.B. with

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honors at Brown University in 1840. In 1843 he received the degree of A.M., and in 1875, in recognition of his eminence in his profession, he was honored with the degree of LL.D. by Brown University and Harvard University. Self reliant and ambitious, he early resolved to become something more than the traditional rich man's son, and chose the law as the best field for the development of his strong mental and hereditary traits. He read law first in the office of Judge Hilliard, of Roxbury, and later with Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis, in Boston. On 16 December, 1844, he was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar, and two years later opened an office in Roxbury. Here he practiced his profession for nineteen years, gaining recognition as one of the eminent members of the Norfolk County bar. In 1865, Mr. Gaston formed a partnership with Harvey Jewell and Walbridge A. Field, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, under the style of Jewell, Gaston and Field. Originally a Whig and afterwards a staunch advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, Mr. Gaston entered politics early in his career. He was city solicitor of Roxbury from 1856 to 1860; and mayor of the city during the years 1861–1862. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1853, 1854 and 1856, and of the State Senate in 1868. In 1871, following the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, Mr. Gaston was elected mayor of the city for two terms. In November, 1874, he was elected governor of Massachusetts by a plurality of nearly 7,000 votes over Thomas Talbot, Republican, thus winning the distinction of being the first Democratic governor elected since Hon. George S. Boutwell, in 1852. Horatio G. Knight Republican, of Easthampton, was elected lieutenant governor on the same ticket. Profoundly versed in the law, conservative in his views, and the possessor of great soundness of judgment, Governor Gaston's administration was characterized by ability and dignity. He was always an able and impressive representative of the Commonwealth on all occasions, notably upon the centennial celebration of Lexington and Bunker Hill. At the time of his election to the gubernatorial chair, Mr. Gaston had retired from the firm of Jewell, Gaston and Field. After his return to private life in 1878, he practiced alone for one year, and then entered into association with Charles L. B. Whitney. In 1883, his son William Alexander Gaston was admitted to the bar, and immediately afterward to the firm, which continued as Gaston and Whitney until 1888, when Mr. Whitney withdrew. In 1890, Mr. Frederic E. Snow became a partner, and a year later, Mr. Gaston retired from active professional life. Mr. Gaston was one of the eminent members of the Massachusetts Bar, for many years one of the leading trial lawyers of the state. His unusual knowledge of all branches of legal jurisprudence and his powerful and convincing oratory made him especially strong with the jury. Aside from being a great jury advocate and pleader, he was a hard and agressive fighter, when the occasion demanded vigorous action, and was noted for his skill and tactfulness in examining witnesses. One of his chief traits was his ability to break down his opponent's case. He was constantly in the courts, chiefly in behalf of other lawyers, and handled probably more cases during his career than any lawyer in the state. Personally, he was one of the most unassuming and courteous of men, mild in manner and exceedingly democratic and of a companionable nature. He was universally esteemed and respected as a citizen, lawyer and public official. He was not only a great attorney and statesman, but an honorable and upright citizen, devoting his best energies to the welfare of his fellow-men. He was rigid in his support of the ethical principles of his profession. Mr. Gaston was a member of the Union, St. Botolph and Law Clubs of Boston, Massachusetts, and a charter member of the University Club of that city. For several years he was president of the Boston Bar Association, and head of the Massachusetts Bar Association. Mr. Gaston married 27 May, 1852, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, Louisa Augusta Beecher, daughter of Laban S. Beecher, lumber merchant, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and a cousin of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. They were the parents of three children: Sarah Howard Gaston (b. 23 April, 1853; d. unmarried 29 October, 1914); William Alexander Gaston (b. 1 May, 1859), a prominent lawyer of Boston; and Theodore Beecher Gaston (b. 8 February, 1861; d. 16 July, 1869).

BROWN, Daniel Russell, Governor of Rhode Island, b. at Bolton, Tolland County, Connecticut, 28 March, 1848; d. in Providence, Rhode Island, 28 February, 1919, son of Arba Harrison and Harriet Marilla (Dart) Brown. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, supplemented by a course of study at Manchester Academy and at a business institute in Hartford, Connecticut. At an early age he became a clerk in a hardware store in Rockville, Connecticut, and worked so faithfully and diligently that in a short time he obtained the position of leading salesman at one of the largest hardware stores in Hartford. Enlarged experience and disciplined ability dictated his next procedure, when he assumed the charge of the mill supply business of Cyrus White of Providence. In this new undertaking Mr. Brown allied himself closely with even the minutest details of business management, and in a few years engaged in business for himself. He formed a partnership with the old firm of William Butler and Son, under the new style of Butler, Brown and Company, dealers in mill supplies. In 1887 this concern became Brown Brothers and Company, a younger brother having been admitted to partnership. In 1893 the business was incorporated as the Brown Brothers Company, with Mr. Brown as President and Treasurer, but subsequently passed through a reorganization, which left the entire control in the hands of Daniel Russell Brown and Son. In 1897 Mr. Brown became a part owner of the Providence "News", and successfully conducted its publication to 1906, when he transferred his interests, but at a later date reacquired the property only to sell it again. As the successful administrator and organizer, Mr. Brown's capacity for leadership was

acknowledged. His thoroughness and practical sense were understood, and his fellow citizens believed in him, and enthusiastically supported his ideals and teachings. His political life began in 1880, when he was elected to the Common Council as the Republican candidate from the old Fourth Ward in Providence. He was annually re-elected to this office until 1884, when he entered the contest for the Mayoralty of his city. In 1888 Mr. Brown was a successful candidate for Presidential elector, and had the honor of casting one of the votes of the state of Rhode Island for President Harrison. As the thirty-ninth executive of the State of Rhode Island, Governor Brown proved himself an eminently practical and worthy representative and his public service was creditable to himself and of advantage to his state. He was elected in 1892 and again in 1894, and held over in 1893 owing to a disagreement in the Legislature over the control of the House of Representatives. In his official capacity he was a member of several commissions. He was Chairman of the State Armory Commission until his death, and it was his pride that the armory was completed during his administration. Governor Brown was also a member of the State House Commission, President of the Providence Building, Sanitary and Educational Association, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Providence Chamber of Commerce, and was a thirty-second degree Mason. He was enrolled in some thirty clubs and organizations, including the Commercial Club, the Congregational Club, the Economic Club, the Hope Club, the Providence Art Club, the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Squantum Association, and the Sons of the American Revolution. On 14 October, 1874, Mr. Brown married Isabel, daughter of Milton Barrows of Attleboro, Massachusetts. They had one son, Milton Barrows, and two daughters, Isabel Russell Brown, and Hope Caroline Brown, wife of Howard M. Chapin.

GASTON, William Alexander, lawyer and banker, b. in Roxbury, Massachusetts, 1 May, 1859, son of William and Louisa (Beecher) Gaston. His father (1820-1894) a lawyer, was governor of Massachusetts in 1875. His first American ancestor, John Gaston (1703-1783), a native of Ireland, and an early settler at Voluntown, Connecticut, was a grandson of Jean Gaston (born about 1590), a Huguenot who fled to Scotland from religious persecution in France. William A. Gaston was educated at the Roxbury Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1880. He made his professional studies at Harvard Law School; was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1883, and began practice in association with his father. Through his activities in several important cases, he won reputation for special aptitude in corporation law, and demonstrated marked ability for aiding the rehabilitation of weakened enterprises. In 1897, when Boston's traction facilities had become greatly demoralized, and bankruptcy proceedings were threatened, Mr. Gaston was retained by financial interests representing several of the companies to undertake the large and difficult task of reorganization. He at once assumed duty as active manager of the local traction companies, and proceeded to organize the disconnected roads into one large integrated system. The service was greatly improved, the financial position was strengthened, the wages of employes were raised to the maximum then current in the United States, a workmen's compensation measure was introduced ten years before there was any legislation on this subject, and an insurance system was instituted. Having devoted almost five years, 1897-1901, to this work, he resigned the management of the property to others, conscious of having well fulfilled the task he had undertaken. In 1902 and 1903 Mr. Gaston was the Democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts, and although successful in neither campaign, his activities so strengthened his party in the state that in 1904 a Democratic governor was elected. In that year Mr. Gaston was a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, and was the member from Massachusetts in the National Democratic Committee. In 1905 he was named by the Democratic caucus of the legislature of Massachusetts for United States senator, and although assured of the full vote of his party, withdrew his name. In May, 1907, Mr. Gaston was installed as president of the Shawmut National Bank, and became a leading figure in the effort to stem the tide of financial panic then sweeping over the country. Under his guidance the Shawmut has gained steadily until it has become New England's strongest financial institution. During the War Mr. Gaston was director of the Public Service Reserve, the United States Employment Service, State Committee on Public Safety, chairman of the Committee on Finance, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on War Efficiency representing in Massachusetts the Council of National Defense, examiner of shipbuilding, manager of the Adjustment Board for Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, chairman of the Boston Citizens' Honor Roll and of the committee to receive soldiers and sailors, and an active supporter of the Y.M.C.A. and the Salvation Army in their drives. He is a director of the Manufacturers National Bank, E. Howard Clock Company, Colonial National Bank, Eastern Audit Company, Commonwealth Trust, of which he has served on the executive committee, the American loan and Trust Company, Fore River Ship Company, Columbian National Life Insurance Company, where he was a member of the financial committee, Boston Elevated Railway Company, serving as chairman of the board of directors and president of the corporation, National Rockland Bank, Real Estate Exchange, serving as chairman of the board of directors. In addition to other important public and corporate offices, Mr. Gaston is a trustee of the Boston Public Library, and an overseer of Harvard College. He is a member of the Somerset, Algonquin, Curtis, Exchange, Athletic, and Tennis and Racquet Clubs of Boston; the Country Club of Brookline; the Manhattan and Harvard Clubs of New York City; the Bostonian Society; the Massachusetts Horticultural Association; Roxbury Military As-

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sociation; the Harvard Law School Association, and the Boston Bar Association. At Barre, Massachusetts, he maintains an extensive farm, devoted largely to the breeding of high grade cattle, an enterprise in which he takes particular pride. He married, 9 April, 1892, May Davidson Lockwood, daughter of Hamilton Davidson Lockwood, a merchant of Boston. Of their five children, four are now living: Ruth, William, John and Hope.

BACON, Robert, banker, diplomat, soldier, b. in Jamaica Plain (now part of Boston, Massachusetts) July 5, 1860; d. in New York, May 29, 1919, son of William Benjamin and Emily Crosby (Low) Bacon. His father was a ship owner and merchant, and afterward a member of the banking firm of Baring Bros. He traced his descent from Nathaniel Bacon, founder of one branch of the numerous and distinguished Bacon family in this country, who came to America from England in 1639 with Samuel Bacon, presumably his brother, and Elizabeth, a sister. They settled in Barnstable, Cape Cod, before 1642, the year in which Nathaniel Bacon married Hannah Mayo, daughter of Rev. John Mayo, first "teacher" of the first church in Barnstable. Nathaniel was a tanner and currier, and developed into a man of consequence in the colony. Robert Bacon was in line from Jeremiah, third son of Nathaniel and Hannah Bacon. He was educated in the Hopkinson School, Boston, and at the age of sixteen entered Harvard University, where he was graduated in the notable class of 1880. Among his classmates were Theodore Roosevelt, Robert Trimble. in later years Secretary and Treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation, Robert Winsor, partner in the banking house of Kidder, Peabody and Company, Boston, Joseph Quincy and Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of History in Harvard College. Mr. Bacon was President of the class during its college career, and after graduation was chosen its Permanent President. Immediately upon leaving college he embarked on a trip around the world with his classmate Trimble. On his return in 1881, he became a clerk in the banking house of Lee, Higginson and Company, Boston. Two years later he became a partner in the firm of E. Rollins Morse and Brother, bankers and brokers, Boston. This firm were the Boston representatives of J. P. Morgan and Company, of New York, and Mr. Bacon was thus brought into close connection with that famous banking house. In 1894 he was admitted to the Morgan firm as a junior partner, and removed to New York. In time the conduct of all the large constructive operations of the house was assigned to him, and ultimately he became its recognized active administrative head, with full direction of affairs during Mr. Morgan's extended absences abroad. On 1 January, 1902, Mr. Bacon retired from the Morgan firm, still, however, retaining his connection with a number of the corporations and financial enterprises in which it had become interested. At various times he was a director in the United States Steel Corporation, the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the Northern Pacific, the Erie, the Buffalo and Lockport, the West Shore, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Hocking Valley, the Northern Securities Company and other corporations. In 1906 he entered the government service in Washington as Assistant Secretary of State, under Secretary Elihu Root, by appointment of President Roosevelt. Thereupon he resigned from many of the corporations with which he was connected. The duties of Acting Secretary fell upon him with his assumption of this office, as Secretary Root was absent in Labrador when he was sworn in. Early in his career he entered the fascinating field of diplomacy. In his first year in office he accompanied Secretary of War Taft to Cuba, in the effort, under the Platt Amendment to settle the insurrection in the island without formal intervention by the United States, and he conducted the correspondence which brought about the appeal of President Palma for help by which the necessity of intervention, otherwise than in response to formal request, was avoided. He remained in this position four years, with the exception of the period between 27 January and 6 March, 1909, when upon the retirement of Mr. Root, who had been elected to the United States Senate, he served as Secretary of State, during Secretary Root's unexpired term. In December, 1909, he was appointed by President Taft Ambassador and Plenipotentiary-Extraordinary to France, and entered upon the duties of this important diplomatic post on the first of January following. After two years of distinguished service in Paris, he resigned in April, 1912, and returned to America. In that year he was chosen a fellow of Harvard University, having previously served on the Board of Overseers, in 1889-1901 and again in 1902-1908. Always interested in the welfare of his Alma Mater, he now took a still closer personal part in the conduct of its affairs, and soon afterward was made chairman of the Board of Syndics of the Harvard University Press, organized in January, 1913, "for the publication of works of a high scholarly character." In August and September, 1916, he made a whirlwind four weeks' campaign for Senator from New York in the Republican primaries. His campaign was fought entirely on the issues of preparedness and Americanism, and so great was the enthusiasm which he aroused throughout the State that 50,000 more votes were cast than in the gubernatorial contest of 1914, and he lost by a margin of less than 10,000 votes, with almost the entire party machine favoring his opponent, Senator Calder. Among other patriotic activities, Mr. Bacon was, with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, a leading figure in the effort to arouse the American people to a realization of the need for preparedness and universal military training and service. He was President of the National Security League from January, 1916, until he resigned to enter the military service in May, 1917, and was also one of the founders of the Universal Military Training League of Chicago in 1916. As a soldier he had a distinguished career. He entered the military service abroad first in 1914 with the British R. A. M. C., to help in a cause which he felt was righteous. He was also one of the principal organizers of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, which won

world-wide fame during the war, and was the first American organization to ignore neutrality and offer its sympathy to France, opening its doors 6 September, 1914. Returning home late in the fall of 1914, his conviction that America must ultimately become involved in the war caused him to take a leading part in the fight for preparedness, and, as a patriotic example, he entered the first Plattsburg camp in 1915 as a private, but soon was promoted to the rank of sergeant. When America entered the war he was commissioned major in the U. S. Reserve and went to France with General Pershing 28 May, 1917, as an aide de camp, and served with distinction as Post Commandant at General Headquarters. Later he was made Chief of the American Mission to British Headquarters, with rank of colonel, and still later was attached to the personal staff of Field Marshal Haig as liaison officer. This was at Sir Douglas Haig's special request. Colonel Bacon was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by General Pershing, Croix de Guerre with two palms by France, which also made him an officer of the Legion of Honor. By Great Britain he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, being awarded the Cross and Star. He received several citations from America, France and Great Britain for distinguished and exceptional services. He was a member of the central committee of the American National Red Cross, and of the following clubs: The Somerset (some time president), and the University, of Boston, the Harvard of New York, and the Metropolitan of Washington. He was offered an LL.D. degree by Harvard in 1918, but could not leave his duties abroad to accept it. It was offered him again in 1919, but he died three weeks before Commencement day. The degree was, however, conferred posthumously. Mr. Bacon was an athlete at college, being on the Varsity crew and Track Team, and was Captain of the Football Eleven. In later life he was fond of big game hunting and similar sports in the wild. He married 10 October, 1883, Martha Waldron, daughter of General Eliot C. Cowdin, of New York. Four children were born to them: Robert Low, Gaspar Griscom, Elliott Cowdin and Martha Beatrix (now Mrs. George Whitney). All three sons were in the army with the rank of major during the War; Captain Elliot C. Bacon having been recommended for promotion in the field in August, 1918, although his commission as major did not reach him until after his return to America in March, 1919.

HORNBLOWER, William Butler, jurist, b. at Paterson, New Jersey, 13 May, 1851; d. at Litchfield, Connecticut, 16 June, 1914, son of William Henry and Matilda Ann (Butler) Hornblower. The family is of old English stock originating in Worcestershire and Shropshire. In 1753 Josiah Hornblower, the great-grandfather of Judge Hornblower, settled at Second River, (Belville), New Jersey. By profession he was an engineer, and he brought with him from England the first steam engine ever seen in this country. He gained distinction as Speaker of the New Jersey Provincial Congress in 1780, and as a member of the Continental Congress in 1785. Josiah's son, Joseph C., was Chief Justice of New Jersey for fourteen years. William Henry Hornblower, son of Judge Joseph C. Hornblower, was graduated at Princeton College, and began the study of law. Later, however, he became a Presbyterian clergyman, and for twenty–seven years was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Paterson, New Jersey. From 1871 to 1883 he was a professor in the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania. His wife, Matilda Ann, was the daughter of Asa Butler, a paper manufacturer. William Butler Hornblower's school days were passed at the Quackenbos Collegiate School in the City of New York, and he entered Princeton with the class of 1871. He was graduated A.B. with honors; received the Master's degree in 1874, and in 1875 completed his studies at the Columbia Law School receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Before completing his education he was a clerk with the firm of Sanford, Robinson and Woodruff, where his leisure time was spent in preparation for his legal life. This position he held from 1873 to 1874, when he became a clerk with the firm of Carter and Eaton. Within a year he was admitted to the firm, and in 1875 the concern was known as Chamberlain, Carter and Hornblower. Five years later the firm name was again changed, this time to Carter, Hornblower and Byrne. He soon became senior partner of the new firm of Hornblower and Byrne, (1888-1891), which was afterwards Hornblower, Byrne and Taylor, (1891-1894); Hornblower, Byrne, Taylor and Miller (1894-1899); Hornblower, Byrne, Miller and Potter (1899-1907); and Hornblower, Miller and Potter (1907-1914). A successor firm is known as Hornblower, Miller and Garrison. Professional distinction came to him at an early age, and in fullest measure. Having inherited strong intellect and character from many distinguished ancestors, he succeeded so rapidly at the bar that, when only thirty-six years old, he was asked by the judges to become a candidate for appointment to the New York Court of Appeals, and at thirty-nine he was appointed by Governor David B. Hill on the Judiciary Commission which planned the reorganization of the New York Courts, later effected by the State Constitution of 1894. Meanwhile, as secretary of a Bar Association committee, headed by ex–President Cleveland, he managed the Judiciary Centennial Celebration of 1890. In 1898 President Cleveland nominated him for Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and the nomination was very favorably received by the press as well as leaders of the bar of both political parties. It was also endorsed unanimously by the Bar Association of New York City. It happened, however, that Mr. Hornblower was then a member of a Bar Association committee which had severely criticized methods used in an election contest, and was opposing Isaac H. Maynard's candidacy for a State judgeship. At once there sprang into existence a bitter political feud which spread with rapidity through both parties. The Senate rejected Mr. Hornblower's

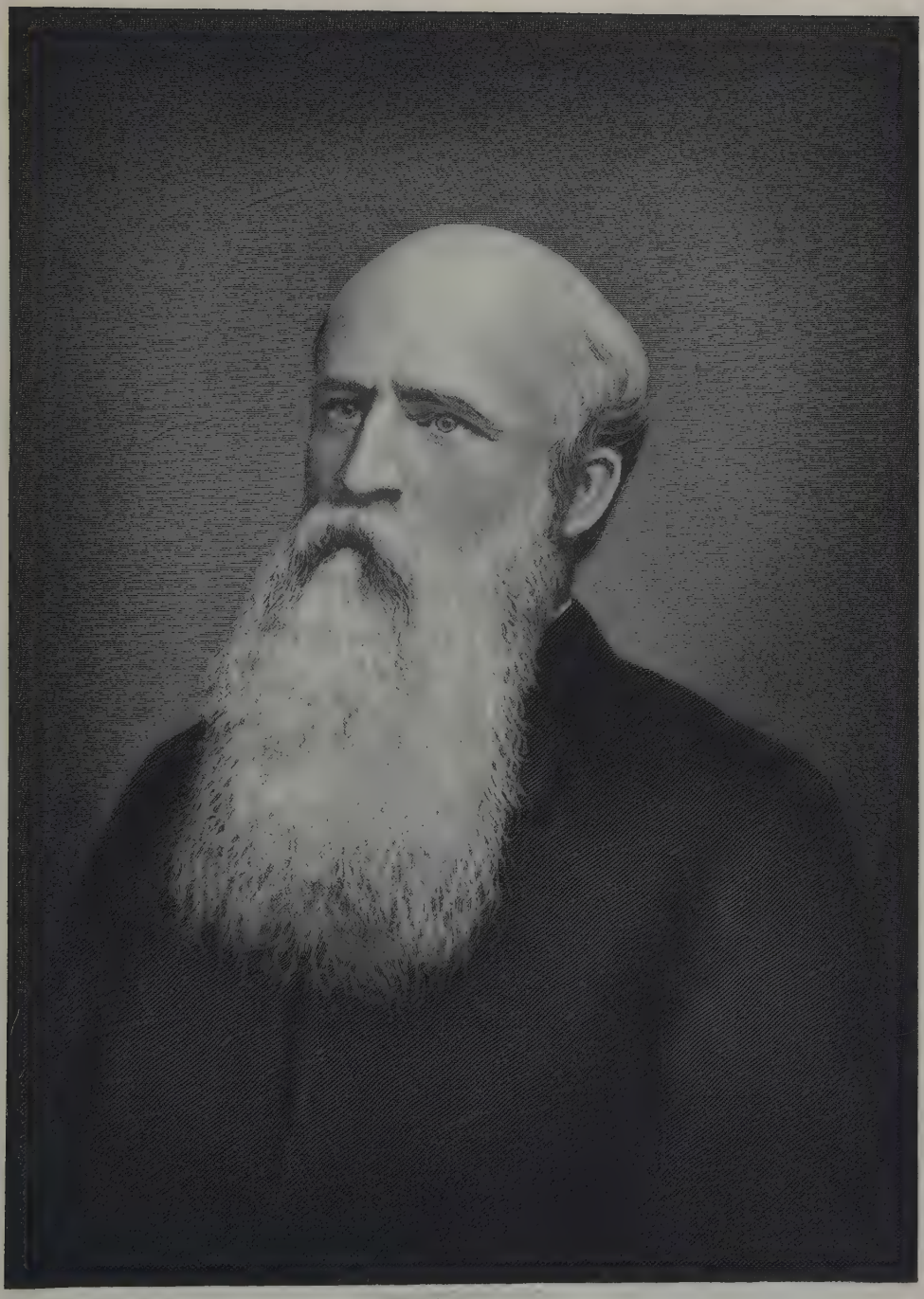
Wm B. Hornblower

HORNBLOWER

nomination by a small majority. This incident, followed by the similar rejection of President Cleveland's second nominee, Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, greatly enhanced Mr. Hornblower's reputation throughout the State and Nation; as shown by his subsequent election to office in various bar associations and, in 1914, his unsought appointment to the New York Court of Appeals with the unanimous approval of the State Senate. In 1894 Mr. Hornblower was a leader in the successful Anti-Tammany municipal campaign, as an officer of the Committee of Seventy. In 1904 he was Temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention, but refused a suggestion that he run for the Governorship. At various times in his professional career he was counsel to the Receiver of Grant and Ward, also to New York Life Insurance Company, Rome Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company, Otis Elevator Company, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, the Estate of Joseph Pulitzer, and many other important clients; was a frequent advocate in highest appellate courts; and author of many articles in legal publications. He was president of the Parker and Davis College Men's Club in the year 1904, and in 1912 was president of the Woodrow Wilson College Men's League. From 1904 he was a member of the Board of Statutory Consolidation, appointed by the Legislature to rearrange the laws of the State. His work as an Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals was cut short by illness, and his death occurred about four months after he took his seat on the bench. He was president of the Princeton Club from 1892 to 1894, was vice-president of the Reform Club from 1899 to 1914, and a trustee of the City Club from 1892 to 1895; was also a member of the University, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Lawyers', Democratic, and Riding clubs, and of the Meadow Club of Southampton, Southampton Club, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Nassau Club of Princeton, Cliosophic Society of Princeton, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and was its president in 1913-1914; was president of the New York State Bar Association in 1901-1902; was vice-president for New York of the American Bar Association, in 1907-1909; a director of the New York County Lawyers' Association, 1912-1914, vice-president of the Columbia Law School Alumni Association, and a member of the New York Law Institute. In the year-book of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in 1915 is written: "The record of his interests and efforts suffices to show that he was no blind worshipper of the past: that law in his view is a living force; and that it must be shaped, in the language of Lord Bowen, to meet 'The broadening wants of requirements of a growing country, and the gradual illumination of the public conscience.' It was exactly because he found in the common law the forces which, wisely guided, permit this growth by natural and almost unconscious evolution, that he was so steadfastly opposed to choking and deadening them in a tangle of procedural rules or inflexible statutes. But at the same time he was profoundly assured that this great task of interpreting the moral consciousness of the community, of bringing the law into harmony with the living forces of the day, of molding and adapting it so as to make it, as the common law should be, a sound expression of a people's life, could be best fulfilled by a judiciary of permanent and independent tenure. He was solemnly convinced that judges should never be tempted to mistake the fitful gusts of momentary popularity for the slowly gathering and relentless forces by which God moves through the ages. For this reason, he was opposed to the principle of the recall in its application to the judiciary. In an address to the graduating class of the Yale Law School in June, 1912, he gave expression to these views with the fire of intense conviction." Mr. Hornblower's writings include "Conflict between Federal and State Decisions" (American Review, March, 1880), "Legal Status of Indians" (American Association, 1891), "Common Sense of the Common Law" (Dickinson Law School, June, 1898), "Some Legal Problems of the Twentieth Century" (Pennsylvania Bar Association, July, 1899), "The Constitution of 1894 and Appellate Tribunals" (New York State Bar Association, January, 1902), "Insanity and the Law of Negligence" (Columbia Law Review, April, 1905), "A Century of Judge-Made Law" (Columbia Law Review, November, 1907), "Anti-Trust Legislation and Litigation" (American Bar Association, August, 1911). The cases argued by him in our courts are milestones in our legal history during the last forty years, the most notable of which were: Atlantic State Bank vs. Savery (82 N. Y., 291), his first case in the Court of Appeals, which settled important questions in the law of negotiable paper; Cassidy vs. Hall (97 N. Y., 159), a leading case in the law of partnership; Metropolitan National Bank of New York vs. Sirrett (97 N. Y., 320), which expounded the law of special partnerships; Bogardus vs. the New York Life Insurance Company (101 N. Y., 328); Whitehead vs. the New York Life Insurance Company (102 N. Y., 142); Uhlman vs. the New York Life Insurance Company (109 N. Y., 421); Grief vs. the Equitable Life Assurance Society (160 N. Y., 1); and the Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Brown (213 U. S., 25), leading cases in the law of life insurance and of life insurance corporations; People ex rel. Burnham vs. Jones (110 N. Y., 509), which reviewed the decisions governing the remedy of certiorari; Fobes vs. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company (121 N. Y., 505), a landmark in the law regulating the right of railroad corporations in city highways; Brewster vs. Hatch (122 N. Y., 349), a leading case on the subject of the obligations of promoters; Gamble vs. Queens County Water Company (123 N. Y., 91), a decision of the first importance on the subject of the rights of stockholders; People ex rel. Henderson vs. Supervisors (147 N. Y., 1), sustaining the constitutionality of the act by which part of the County of Westchester was added to the County of New York; Belden vs. Burke (147 N. Y., 542), a case of far-reaching importance in the law of private corporations; Martin vs.

the New York Life Insurance Company (148 N. Y., 117), a case constantly cited in controversies between master and servant; Amherst College vs. Ritch (151 N. Y., 282), a case famous in the law of trusts and wills; Bomeisler vs. Forster (154 N. Y., 229), an important decision on the right of a court of equity to restrain vexatious litigation; Continental Insurance Company vs. the New York and Harlem Railroad Company (187 N. Y., 225), which upheld a compromise between two railroad companies where there were common members of the boards of directors; Matter of New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company (193 N. Y., 72), which sustained the Westchester Railway Company's charter, and elaborated the law of de facto corporations; Lord vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society (194 N. Y., 212), which expounded the exception to the rule laid down in the Dartmouth College case; Potter vs. Gilbert (196 N. Y., 576), a noteworthy case on the subject of an architect's liability; United States vs. American Tobacco Company et al. (221 U. S., 106), the famous "Tobacco Trust dissolution suit"; and La Montagne vs. Bank of New York (183 N. Y., 173), (205 N. Y., 621), the last case argued by Mr. Hornblower in the Court of Appeals, in which the right of partners in bank deposits was the subject of the litigation. Judge Hornblower married first, in 1882, Susan, daughter of William E. Sanford of New Haven, who died in 1886. She was the mother of Lewis W. and George S. Hornblower, who were graduated at Princeton College in 1904, and of Susan B. Hornblower, who died in 1900. He married, second, Mrs. Emily Alice Sanford Nelson, the widow of Lieut.-Col. A. D. Nelson, U. S. A., and sister of his first wife.

WARFIELD, Henry Mactier, merchant, legislator, reformer, b. at "White Cottage", Howard County, Maryland, in 1825; d. in Baltimore, in 1885, son of Daniel and Nancy (Mactier) Warfield. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Warfield of Berkshire, England, who located on the Severn River, Anne Arundel County, in 1662, and there received a grant from the British crown of land still in possession of his descendants. Henry Mactier Warfield began active business life with his father's firm, Warfield and Mactier, then one of the largest flour manufacturing and exporting firms of the country. Later he established the firm of Henry M. Warfield and Company, exporters of grain and flour, and was one of the original members and one of the first presidents of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. He was a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and offered the resolution which led to the building of the first Baltimore and Ohio grain elevator, probably the earliest grain elevator constructed in America. He was also a director in many other business enterprises and held many positions of responsibility and prominence. He served the mercantile community of Baltimore in numerous and conspicuous capacities in which the growth and promotion of the city's business interests were foremost objects of his efforts. At the age of nineteen he went to Brazil, South America, on a mission for the United States Government. Later he traveled extensively in various parts of the world and was among the first citizens of the United States to establish a business house in Australia. This he did when he founded his branch, under the name of Warfield, Rogers and Company. He was eight months making his first trip to Australia on a sailing vessel of those days. Mr. Warfield was deeply interested in public matters, and was active as secretary of the political reform movement in Baltimore during 1859, which was successful in defeating the organization of the Know-Nothing Party there. As a consequence of his work in effecting this notable victory, the Democratic Reform Party of Baltimore elected him a member of the memorable "War Legislature" of 1861. The most pressing question to be decided by this Legislature was whether Maryland was to secede and follow the other Southern States, or remain in the Union. An extra session of the Legislature was called for this purpose, to meet in the City of Frederick, Maryland, on 26 April, 1861. Among Mr. Warfield's legislative colleagues from the City of Baltimore were such well-known citizens as John C. Brune, T. Parkin Scott, S. Teakle Wallis, William G. Harrison, Ross Winans, J. Hansom Thomas, Charles H. Pitts, Lawrence Sangston and H. M. Morfit. On the night of 12 September, 1861, he was one of a number of prominent Baltimoreans who were strongly in favor of the legislature passing a bill to sanction the secession of the State. In order to hold the State in the Union, he and his confreres were arrested by order of General John A. Dix, Federal Department Commander, because of their Southern sympathies. He was incarcerated at Fort McHenry (Maryland), at Fort Munroe (Virginia) and later at Fort Lafayette and Fort Warren (in Boston harbor). His imprisonment covered a period of nearly a year and a half during which time his companions in captivity were the most prominent and respected citizens of Maryland. Among his fellow prisoners arrested at the time were S. Teakle Wallis, Mayor George William Brown, Henry May, member of Congress from Maryland, Ross Winans and Thomas W. Hall. Thus was prevented the seceding of Maryland from the Union. Mr. Warfield was one of those imprisoned who later declined to take the oath of allegiance to regain his liberty. The correspondence between Secretary of War Stanton and Mr. Warfied at the time during this period contained some memorable documents. Many Maryland friends of Mr. Warfield also sought to secure his release. The determined character of the man and loyalty to his purpose are exemplified in one of his letters to Secretary Stanton in which he said after declining to take the oath: "On my part as I am confined without charges I renew my claim to be discharged without conditions." He never did take the oath and was eventually released after conditions had become embarrassing to the War Department by reason of the pressure put upon it owing to the prominence of the men held. While Mr. Warfield after his release from Fort Warren was a strong Southern sympathizer and party man, never-



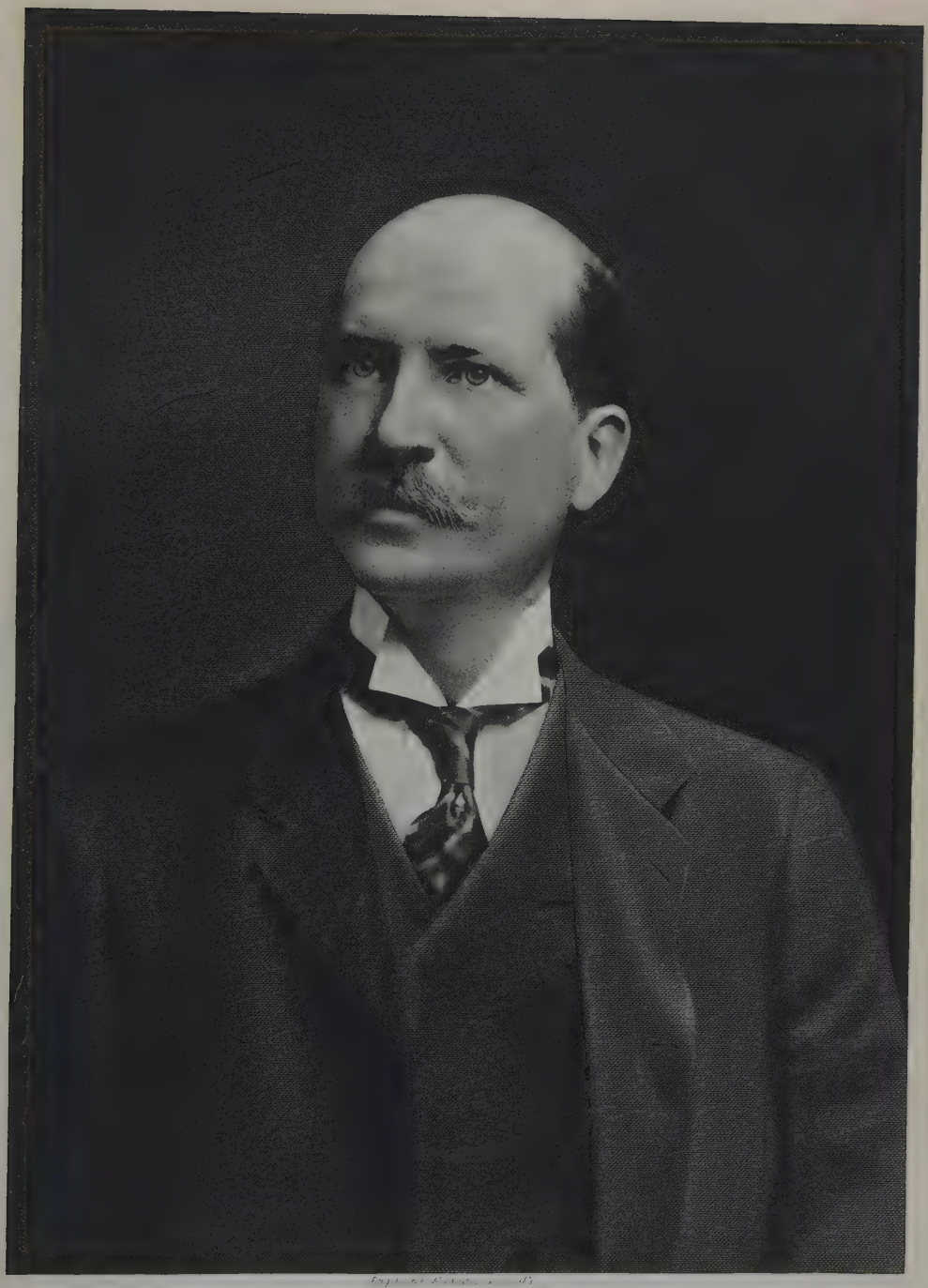
HENRY MACTIER WARFIELD

theless he was prominent during reconstruction times not only in the field of business, but in the vigorous movement for cleaner politics in Baltimore and in the State generally. While a strong Democrat in his political beliefs, he would not tolerate or support abuse of power or unfair methods to gain political ends. A great wave of political reform swept through the state, and Mr Warfield was nominated by acclamation for Mayor of Baltimore on the reform ticket, which was put in the field for both municipal and state officers. The whole reform ticket was defeated at the polls, as it was afterward admitted, through the frauds practiced by the ring of unscrupulous politicians then controlling Maryland politics. It was not until 1896 that election reforms were secured, and Baltimore and Maryland took rank among the best-governed communities in America. On the death of Mr. Warfield the Baltimore "Sun" said editorially: "Henry M. Warfield was one of the best known and personally one of the most popular citizens of Baltimore. Always bright, always cheery, always seeking to do what he could to advance the interests of the city, he numbered among his friends many of the most prominent citizens of Baltimore of both political parties, and was especially liked by the working people whose cordiality he had won by his frank and genial ways and by his liberality to the extent of his means." Mr. Warfield married Anna, daughter of Richard and Ann Emory of Baltimore County, Maryland. Their family homestead, "Manor Glen", was an original grant from the British Crown to Mrs. Emory's ancestors. It is now owned by S. Davies Warfield, son of Henry Mactier and Anna Emory Warfield. Mrs. Warfield was a descendant, through the Emorys, of the well-known Gittings family of Maryland, whose ancestral home was known as "Long Green" located in the beautiful Long Green Valley, Baltimore County.

LORD, Charles Edwin, manufacturer and merchant, b. at Fordham, New York City, 16 June, 1865, son of Charles Asaph and Julia (Bates) Lord. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Connecticut, members of the family having emigrated from England in the seventeenth century and settled around Lyme and Lebanon, Connecticut. One branch of the family removed from Connecticut to New York City about 1800. Edwin Lord, grandfather of Charles Edwin Lord, was a merchant in the metropolis during the thirties and forties; was prominent in the development of railroad and steamship facilities; was vice-president of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and one of the builders of the Morris Canal and of some of the earlier railroads of the East. By the maternal line Mr. Lord's earliest American ancestors were among the original settlers of Massachusetts. His grandmother, Sarah (Tileston) Bates, was a descendant of the Colonial Governor Tileston. His father (1834-1891) was a merchant of New York City and introduced the manufacture of fine colored cotton goods in America. Mr. Lord was educated at Dr. Berthet's School, New York City, and at the Friends' School, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His first business experience also was in Philadelphia in September, 1879. Later he returned to New York City and became a partner in the firm of Galey and Lord, dry goods commission merchants, which he established in association with W. T. Galey. Mr. Lord was a pioneer in the manufacture of fine colored cotton goods in America, was responsible for its initial production in this country, and has aided materially in the development of this phase of the cotton goods industry. He founded, in connection with Mr. Galey, the Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company, of Chester, Pennsylvania. He has given much time and energy to activities of a patriotic and economic nature. Among these was his organization and conduct of a War Chest Association, in 1917; and the direction of war relief work in the local districts surrounding Tarrytown, New York, where he resides. The measure which brought him into national prominence was his fight for the entire revision of the Federal system of taxation. Mr. Lord's ideas on this subject are the result of many years study and practical and successful experience as a producer and distributor. He inaugurated his campaign in February, 1920, with a country wide advocacy of the principle of a low rate sales tax, supplemented by a normal income tax, moderate custom duties and pre-war excise taxes of the character of the tobacco tax as the sources of revenue least varying and most dependable for the government, least burdensome to industry and initiative, most equitable in incidence and simplest of administration; and the abolishment of the excess profits tax, the principle of high surtaxes, and the miscellaneous excise taxes. As a means of disseminating his ideas Mr. Lord prepared and circulated widely a number of briefs on taxation, the first of which was distributed to the public in February, 1920, under title of "Taxing a Soap Bubble", the bubble in question being profits or income. This was followed in a few weeks by another open paper under the title of "Making Taxation a Political Asset Instead of a Liability." Another of this series, "The Bubble has Burst—What Next," was given out in March, 1821. "Federal Taxes and the Farmer" was issued the same month. These papers are all admirable presentations of the subject at hand, sound in principle and substantiated by statistics and precedent, were widely disseminated through the private enterprise of their author, and were instrumental in securing public and newspaper study and discussion of the subject, including the idea of a commodity sales tax; and in developing a rapidly growing sentiment favorable to the character of taxation advocated. In May, 1921, Mr. Lord appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate in advocacy of his plan. He is a director of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation; a member of the New York State Board of the National Economic League; and also of the Sleepy Hollow Country, Hardware, Chester, and Uptown clubs. Mr. Lord married, first, 30 June, 1886, Sarah Garrison Weart, daughter of George W. Weart, an inventor, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Lord died in June, 1896. He married, second, 15

September, 1897, Lucie Taylor Weart, daughter of James M. Weart, a lawyer of Independence, Iowa. He is the father of ten children: Mrs. W. T. Galey, Jr., Edwin, Janet, Taylor, William G., Oswald Bates, Arthur Stone, John Clarendon, Lucie Weart, Julia Bates, and Charles Asaph Lord.

WARFIELD, S. Davies, railroad president and financier, b. in Baltimore County, Maryland, son of Henry Mactier and Anna (Emory) Warfield. His father (1825-1885), a conspicuous figure in the business and public life of his day, was born at "White Cottage" in Howard County, which is part of an original grant from the British Crown to Richard Warfield made in 1662. His mother was a daughter of Richard and Ann Emory of "Manor Glen", another original grant from the British Crown, and now owned by S. Davies Warfield. Early in his career, Mr. Warfield developed marked mechanical ability, perfecting and patenting several inventions, which were manufactured and sold through a company bearing his name. Since completing his education, Mr. Warfield has been conspicuous in the affairs of his state and city, both in business and public service. In 1894, although a young man, he attracted the attention of President Grover Cleveland, then in his second term, and received appointment as postmaster of Baltimore. He was strongly urged by his associates, because of the existing crisis in Maryland politics, to accept the appointment and became the youngest postmaster in the city's history. The Baltimore postoffice under Mr. Warfield was recognized nationally as a conspicuous example of a public office administered on strictly business and non-partisan lines. Although a much younger man, there developed a close friendship between President Cleveland and Mr. Warfield, whom the President frequently consulted on Maryland affairs. President McKinley offered Mr. Warfield re-appointment, although he was a Democrat, and he served through the Republican administration. Mr. Roosevelt, when elected to the Presidency also pressed reappointment on Mr. Warfield, but because of his many and growing responsibilities he declined, and submitted his resignation, after serving three years under President Roosevelt. In politics, while a Democrat, Mr. Warfield worked without respect to party politics for clean political methods. Largely under his guidance, the old Democratic ring that had ruled Maryland since the days of his father's public activities was dethroned from power. In 1898, while engaged in his manufacturing business, and as Postmaster of Baltimore, he secured from the Maryland Legislature a charter for The Continental Trust Company, now one of the leading financial institutions of the South. He has occupied the Presidency from the beginning. In 1899, certain railroads were acquired in creating an extensive railroad system for the development of the South. Mr. Warfield became a member of the organization committee, of which John Skelton Williams, of Richmond, Virginia, was chairman, and assisted in the creation of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. He became a voting trustee, director and member of the Executive Committee. Imbued with the idea that the South, to which by heredity he was devotedly attached, held out opportunities for great constructive work, he threw his force into the development of its resources through the extension of this railroad. When in 1908 the Seaboard, from the active management of which he had retired, went into receivers hands, the Circuit Court of Richmond appointed Mr. Warfield one of the receivers. The rehabilitation of this property by the receivers within two years affords a conspicuous chapter in contemporary railroad history. Several incidents in connection with this railroad that evidenced Mr. Warfield's foresight have made dramatic chapters in the inner history of Baltimore finance. When the City of Baltimore decided to sell the Western Maryland Railroad, he was asked to enter the negotiations. The result was that the property was purchased by the Gould Syndicate, and he became a director. Later he became also a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and a member of the committee that reorganized the Rock Island Railroad in 1916. In 1912 with a group of Southern and Eastern capitalists, he acquired a controlling block of stock of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, and became, as he has since continued, the largest stockholder and President of the system. He re-organized the Seaboard's finances, and extended its lines into Charleston, South Carolina, and elsewhere, bringing about a consolidation of Seaboard properties into the Seaboard Air Line Railway Company. In 1902, Mr. Warfield undertook the development of the Susquehanna River, thirty-eight miles from Baltimore, for generating electric current. He formed a group and purchased the United Electric Light and Power Company, a consolidation of the electric light companies of Baltimore, through which to distribute the river current. His entrance into the public service field was a step in the development of a great natural resources which would be of material benefit in the industrial growth of the city. He financed a syndicate of $11,000,000 for completing the Susquehanna River development. These plans were for the time interfered with by the Baltimore fire which devastated the business section of the city, and laid in waste one hundred and sixty-five acres in the heart of the business district, entailing a loss upwards of $125,000,000. With the determination to build a greater city out of this disaster, Mr. Warfield was the means of bringing millions of outside capital into Baltimore enterprise. As the fire had interfered with his own plans for the Susquehanna development, he assisted in other directions, and negotiated the contract under which electric power was brought to Baltimore, through his local Gas and Electric Company and the United Railways of Baltimore. In the meantime he had purchased for the electric light interests, the Consolidated Gas Company of Baltimore. He organized the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company by consolidating the newly acquired Gas Company with the United Electric Light and Power Company, and became Chairman of the Board and of the Executive Committee. Hav-



James Garfield

ing backed up the Gas and Electric Company with an abundant supply of electric current from the Susquehanna River, he sought to make Baltimore the centre of industrial activity on the Atlantic Seaboard by the introduction of natural gas. He entered into negotiations with the Standard Oil interests of New York, controlling the only available natural gas supply. This meant piping natural gas from the West Virginia gas fields to Baltimore, 260 miles distant, entailing an outlay of $15,000,000. After a year's arduous negotiations, Mr. Warfield secured a contract with the Standard Oil Company. The plans were endorsed by some of the leading engineers of the world. While entailing a heavy initial loss on the Gas and Electric Company, Mr. Warfield believed it was the duty of the Company for the city's benefit, to suffer this loss which would be made up in later years. Adverse, short-sighted influences arose which opposed and delayed required legislation in connection with the natural gas project on the part of the city, although the people of Baltimore heartily endorsed the proposition. The result was the Standard Oil officials notified Mr. Warfield they could not wait longer, and must take the gas intended for Baltimore to cities located in the middle west. Thus was denied Baltimore one of the elements of industrial development, which later the people of Baltimore were sorely chagrined at seeing turned away. The position in which Mr. Warfield left his antagonists proved increasingly uncomfortable. When they found natural gas gone, within a few months they agitated a renewal of the negotiations, which had then become impossible. With a satisfactory outcome of the development of the gas and electric field of Baltimore and the Susquehanna River for electric purposes, Mr. Warfield negotiated the sale of a large block of stock of the Gas and Electric Company, and thus divested himself of the active management of that company. He returned to the development of the great Southern country through the Seaboard Air Line Railway. At a meeting in Baltimore of the presidents of railroads operating in the Southern territory and others interested in its development, Mr. Warfield organized and became President of the Southern Settlement and Development Organization, which without profit has performed a great public work throughout the Southern country in the development of large areas of idle lands for live stock and other purposes, and has contributed largely to the development of the South's natural resources. The most recent public work, which is of great magnitude, was the organization by Mr. Warfield, at a meeting called by him in Baltimore of representatives of public and other investing institutions of the country, of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities. This Association has grown to be the most forceful organization in the country in matters pertaining to large investing interests, such as savings banks and life insurance companies especially, the Association representing eleven billion dollars in railroad securities. Through its efforts the fundamental financial rate-making and other provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920 were incorporated in that Act. In connection with the association of security owners, he organized the National Railway Service Corporation, a public agency operating without profit, for assisting railroads in financing railroad equipment. This corporation was especially successful in helping during the times of great stress following the return of the roads from Government control. In connection with this public work Mr. Warfield brought about the settlement of the shop crafts strike of 1922 through arranging direct negotiations by him with the leaders of the shop crafts. Through this settlement hundreds of millions of dollars were saved to the public. It was reached entirely through Mr. Warfield's efforts after negotiations by the National Administration and by the Association of Railway Executives had failed. Mr. Warfield is a member of the American Geographic Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, National Institute of Social Science, Maryland Society of New York, Maryland Historical Society, and the Southern Maryland Society. He is a director of the Municipal Art Society (Baltimore), and of the Atlantic Georgia Musical Festival Association (Atlanta). His clubs are the Maryland, the Baltimore, the City, the Elkridge Country and Merchants, all of Baltimore; the Metropolitan, National Arts, Down Town and Recess, of New York, and the Metropolitan and Arts clubs of Washington, D. C.

ANDERSON, Larz, diplomat, b. in Paris, France, 16 Aug., 1866, son of Major General Nicholas Longworth and Elizabeth Coles (Kilgour) Anderson. The family of Major General Anderson removed from Cincinnati to Washington, D. C., when Larz Anderson was a boy. He obtained his early education in the United States and Europe until 1882, when he entered Phillips Exeter Academy to prepare for college. He was duly admitted to Harvard where he was graduated A.B. with honors in the class of 1888. After a two year tour around the world, he began the study of law in the Harvard Law School. In 1891 he was appointed by President Harrison to the diplomatic service, and became Second Secretary of the United States legation in London under Robert T. Lincoln. When the mission in London was advanced to an embassy, and Mr. Bayard was appointed first American Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Mr. Anderson remained as Second Secretary of the new embassy at Rome, and acting Charge d'Affaires in the absence of his chief. In 1898, during the Spanish-American War Mr. Anderson served as Assistant Adjutant General of the second division of the Second Army Corps, with the rank of captain. In 1911, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium. He became ambassador to Japan in 1912. He is a commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare (Italy), and Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, having inherited the insignia from his grandfather, Col. Richard Clough Anderson, and is enrolled in the Order of the Spanish-American War.

He is also a member of clubs in Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., New York City, London and Paris. Mr. Anderson's country home, "Weld", is at Brookline, Mass. He married, 10 June, 1897, Isabel, daughter of Commodore George Perkins, U. S. N., of Boston.

BONAPARTE, Charles Joseph, lawyer and Attorney General of the United States, b. in Baltimore, Maryland, 9 June, 1851; d. at "Bella Vista", near Baltimore, 28 June, 1921, son of Jerome Napoleon (1805-1870) and Susan May (Williams) Bonaparte. He was the grandnephew of the great Napoleon, and grandson of Jerome Bonaparte, afterward King of Westphalia, whose exile to America, romantic marriage to the beautiful Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore, and his subsequent enforced desertion of her and her infant son, Jerome Napoleon, at command of the Emperor are all outstanding pages in American History. Charles Joseph Bonaparte received his elementary education in private schools kept by Alfred Bujac and Rev. George F. Morrison, and was prepared for college by private tutors. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1871; and at the Harvard Law School in 1874. In later years, in recognition of his services and attainments, he received the degree of LL.D. from different institutions of the United States, including Harvard University, the Catholic University of America, and the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. Mr. Bonaparte began the practice of his profession in Baltimore, following his admission to the Bar of Maryland at Ellicott City, Howard County, in September, 1874. He attained prominence both socially and professionally, and was repeatedly urged to accept public offices, which he invariably declined. He was always a warm personal friend and admirer of the late President Theodore Roosevelt; was his coworker in the cause of civil service reform, and attained national reputation as special counsel for the Government in the prosecution and conviction of August W. Machen in the postal fraud cases, in which he served until 1905. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Federal Board of Indian Commissioners. Three years later, in 1905, he accepted the Navy Portfolio in the Roosevelt Cabinet. On 17 December, 1906, President Roosevelt made him Attorney-General of the United States. During the years of its existence Mr. Bonaparte was an ardent supporter of the Progressive Party, and in 1912, and again in 1916, earnestly advocated the renomination of Roosevelt for President. He was, on the other hand, an uncompromising political opponent of Woodrow Wilson. He was active in the organization of the National Municipal League, and was for a time its President. As one of the first to realize the need of America's participation in foreign affairs, he sounded the call for Preparedness in letters to the Baltimore "Sun" early in August, 1912. As has been aptly said, this was "A bugle call, when the most of us were suffering from fatty degeneration of the conscience." During the recent European War he performed notable patriotic service, and in 1917 was made a member of the Advisory Board of the Counsel of National Defense. He took a prominent part in the agitation for better political conditions, especially in the endeavor to obtain fair elections in his native state. In 1895 he acted as Supervisor of Elections for Baltimore. In 1904, he was a Presidential Elector, but with that exception never sought or occupied an elective office. He was active in many philanthropic and educational movements; served from 1912 to 1914 as President of the State Board of Charities; was Overseer of Harvard University, 1891-1903; was trustee of the Catholic University and President of the Board of Trustees of the Enoch Pratt Free Library at the time of his death. Mr. Bonaparte married, in Newport, Rhode Island, 1 September, 1875, Ellen Channing Day, daughter of Thomas Mills Day, of Hartford, Connecticut.

VEEDER, Henry, lawyer, b. at Galva, Illinois, 13 May, 1867, son of Albert Henry and Helen Lovett (Duryee) Veeder. He is of Dutch ancestry. The first of the family in America was Simon Volkertse Veeder, who sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, and settled in New Amsterdam, now New York City, in 1652. The line of descent is then traced through his son Volkert and Jannitse (Schermerhorn) Veeder; through Johannes Veeder; through Abraham and Sarah (Veeder) Veeder; through Albert and Nancy (Ecker) Veeder; through Henry and Rachel (Lansing) Veeder, and Albert H. Veeder. One of these ancestors, Lieutenant-Colonel Abraham Veeder, was a lieutenant-colonel in the American Army during the Revolutionary War. Henry Veeder's father, Albert H. Veeder, was a distinguished lawyer and jurist of Chicago, Illinois, where he was engaged in many cases of national interest. He was chosen attorney for the town of Lake (now a part of Chicago), and in 1885 organized and became the general counsel of Swift and Company, which position he held until his death, 13 July, 1914. In this connection he was active in all the important litigation growing out of the business of this great packing company, particularly the efforts of certain states to discriminate against the Chicago packing house products by means of inspection and similar laws. He was also closely identified with the oleomargarine litigation in the State and Federal courts, and added to his reputation in the defense of his clients in the anti-trust litigation against the packing companies (Swift and Company vs. U. S. 196, U. S. 375; U. S. vs. Armour and Company, 142 Federal 808; U. S. vs. Swift, et al, 188 Federal 92). Henry Veeder received his preparatory education in the common schools of Englewood, Illinois, and in the preparatory department of the University of Chicago. After his graduation at Yale University in 1890, he pursued a two years' course in the Law School of Northwestern University. In 1892 Mr. Veeder entered upon his professional career in the office of his father in Chicago and became a member of the law firm of Albert H. and Henry Veeder, and also general counsel for Swift and Company, which position he still holds. Mr. Veeder has participated during the last thirty years in practically all litigation under the Sherman and State Anti-Trust laws affect-

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Henry Veeder

ing the packing industry. Prominent among the celebrated cases in which he engaged was the so-called "Grosscup Injunction of 1903 (U. S. vs. Swift and Company, et al., 122 Fed. Rep. 529), affirmed by the U. S. Supreme Court (196 U. S. 375). In this case in the Supreme Court, Justice Holmes announced the theory of a "current of commerce among the states," which was recently elaborated by Chief Justice Taft in his decision holding the Packers and Stock Yards Act of 1921 constitutional (Stafford vs. Wallace, decided 1 May, 1922). Another celebrated case in which Mr. Veeder was engaged was the "Immunity Bath Case", which in 1906 Judge Humphrey decided against the government because certain relevant information and evidence given by the defendants to the government had been illegally presented to the grand jury (U. S. vs. Armour and Company, et al., 142 Fed. Rep., 808). He participated in the criminal case, brought by the Federal Government against the large packers, which after a trial of more than three months duration, resulted in their acquittal. He was also interested in the lengthy negotiations with Attorney-General Palmer preceding the "Packer Consent Decree," entered in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, 27 February, 1920. In this case the Department of Justice filed a petition in that Court praying that the five large companies and the individuals identified with them be required, inter alia, to dispose of their holdings in public stock yards and stock yard terminals; to forever refrain from engaging in the retail meat business, in the cold storage business and from manufacturing or distributing commodities, particularly groceries, unrelated to the wholesale meat business. A decree was entered in accord with the prayer of the petition, but upon the express condition that the decree should not constitute an adjudication that the defendants had violated any law of the United States. Mr. Veeder also participated in the Congressional hearings growing out of the investigation of the packing industry by the Federal Trade Commission. (See Veeder vs. U. S. 252 Fed. Rep., 414.) The investigation lasted more than a year and the Congressional Hearings occupied eight months continuous time during the years 1919 and 1920, and required seven thousand six hundred and sixty five printed pages to report. The hearings resulted in the Packers and Stock Yards Act of 1921, which gives the Federal Government power to regulate a private manufacturing and distributing business. Mr. Veeder was also active in the litigation resulting from the efforts of manufacturers of competing commodities to either prohibit or restrict the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, in which the principle was announced that State Legislatures have not the power to prohibit the manufacture and sale of a wholesome article of food in the absence of intent to deceive the public or to imitate some other article of food. (Minn. vs. Hanson, 136 N. W., 412, 40 L. R. A. (n. s.), 865; Meyer vs. Wisconsin, 114 N. W., 501; New York vs. Guiton, 103 N. E., 773, L. R. A., 1915, A. 757.) Mr. Veeder is a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations. He holds memberships in the Chicago Club, the Chicago University Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Mid-day Club, the South Shore Country Club and the Yale Clubs of Chicago and New York. On 29 December, 1892, Mr. Veeder married Darlene Gibons, daughter of a prominent Chicago attorney, George Gilbert Gibons. They have two children, Albert Henry and Helen Frances Veeder.

DAVIS, John William, lawyer and diplomat, b. in Clarksburg, West Virginia, 13 April, 1873, son of John J. and Anna (Kennedy) Davis. His father (1835-1916), a lawyer of prominence in Virginia, was active in the movement for the creation of the State of West Virginia, and a member of the forty-second and forty-third Congresses. Mr. Davis received excellent early educational training from his mother, and at Pantops Academy, Charlottesville, where he completed his preparatory studies at the age of sixteen. He then became a student at Washington and Lee University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1892, and LL.B. in 1895. In 1916, this institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Following his graduation he returned to Clarksburg, and entered practice in partnership with his father. He was assistant professor of law at Washington and Lee University, 1896–1897. Mr. Davis entered public life at the age of twenty-six, when he was elected a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket. In 1900 he was a candidate for Presidential Elector at Large; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1904; and during the years 1911-1915 served in the sixty-second and sixty-third Congresses, as representative from the First West Virginia District. In the House his sound legal knowledge and scholarly attainments, unusual ability as a speaker, and fine but modest personality won immediate recognition and the admiration of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. In 1913 he was appointed by President Wilson to the position of Solicitor-General of the United States, which he resigned from Congress to accept. He served in this capacity until 1918, arguing several important cases in the Supreme Court, including those involving the constitutionality of the Selective Service Act and the Adamson Eight-Hour Law, which were decided in favor of the Government. Among the anti-trust cases in which Mr. Davis appeared as counsel for the Government were the International Harvester, United States Steel, and Anthracite Coal suits. Some of the noteworthy Supreme Court cases which he defended were the railroad mail pay and import customs suits, several suits involving the constitutionality of the 1913 income tax law; and the so-called pipe line cases, which involved the constitutionality of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act. In 1918 he was sent to Berne, Switzerland, as a member of the American delegation to the American–German Prisoners of War Conference which met on 23 September. It was during Dr. Davis' absence on this mission that Secretary Lansing announced his appointment as Ambassador to the Court of St. James, London, to succeed Walter Hines Page. The selection of Mr. Davis to

this important post was received with great satisfaction by both the British Government and official Washington. In commendation of the selection, Honorable Frederick H. Gillett spoke in Congress, as follows: "I must say frankly that I have not entertained very highly many of the appointments made by the Administration. I had hoped a Republican might have been appointed as evidence that politics had adjourned, but I can think of no appointment that will give more satisfaction on both sides of this House than that of Mr. Davis. I feel sure he will uphold the high standards of Americanism that so long have represented the United States at the Court of St. James." Ambassador Davis arrived in London 14 December, 1918, and filled his high position with dignity and credit. He was made an honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple, president for the year 1920 of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, and received the degree LL.D. from Glasgow and Birmingham Universities. He was returned to this country upon the change of administration, 4 March, 1921, taking up his residence in New York City, where he became a member of the well-known law firm of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, of New York. Mr. Davis is a member of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase, National Press, University and Lowyers Clubs of Washington, D. C., and of the Piping Rock and Recess Clubs of New York. He married first, 20 June, 1899, Julia McDonald of Kentucky, who died in 1900. He married second, 2 January, 1912, Ellen G. Bassel, daughter of the late John Bassel, one of the foremost attorneys of West Virginia. A highly accomplished and charming woman, she was prominent in the social life of Clarksburg and Washington and acquitted herself as wife of the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James with the greatest distinction. Mr. Davis has one daughter, Julia McDonald Davis, the issue of his first marriage.

BLEASE, Coleman Livingston, Governor of South Carolina, b. in Newberry, South Carolina, 8 October, 1868, son of Horatio and Mary A. (Livingston) Blease. He was educated in the schools of his native town and at Newberry College, and made his professional studies at Georgetown University, District of Columbia, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1889. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of South Carolina, and entering practice in the town of Newberry, eventually became senior member of the law firm of Blease and Dominick. While devoting most of his time and energies to his legal practice, he was active in political affairs, and in 1890 was elected to the House of Representatives of South Carolina on the Democratic ticket. This office he occupied until 1898, and during the years 1891-1892, officiated as Speaker of the House. In 1901, his interest in municipal affairs was rewarded by his appointment to the City Attorneyship, in which capacity he served the town of Newberry until 1902. Two years later, he again entered the broader arena of State politics and was elected to the Senate. He remained a member of the Senate until 1908, and during the final years of his term, occupied the President's chair. He has also served a term of eight years on the State Democratic Committee, was a member of the State Board of Canvassers, and twice, first in 1896 and again in 1900, was appointed one of the Presidential electors from his State. In 1910, he was elected Mayor of Newberry, and the following year successfully contested the State in the Gubernatorial election as the candidate of the Democratic Party. Thus was conferred upon him, after a public career extending over twenty years, the highest honor in the gift of his native State. He was re-elected in 1913, but resigned the office in January, 1915, to engage in professional practice in Columbia. Governor Blease has always been actively interested in educational affairs in his State. He is a trustee of the University of South Carolina; the South Carolina Military Academy; and Winthrop Normal and Industrial College. He is also a member of several orders as the Independent Order of Foresters, Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Improved Order of Red Men, in each of which he has held high official positions. He married, in February, 1890, Lillie B. Summers of Anderson County, S. C.

DOHERTY, Henry Latham, financier and inventor, b. in Columbus, O., 15 May, 1870, son of Frank and Anne (McIlvaine) Doherty. His father was an inventor and engineer. His first American ancestor was his great-grandfather, William Doherty, who came to this country in 1800, and became adjutant general of Ohio. His maternal grandfather, who was State Librarian of Ohio, was brevetted for bravery in the War of 1812. Mr. Doherty developed his business sense very early in life. At the age of ten, like many others who have achieved prominent success, he was selling newspapers. Two years later, in 1882, he left school and became an office boy with the Columbus Gas Company. His further education was obtained only through study prompted by personal ambition. His advancement in the gas company was rapid, and in 1896 he became chief engineer and assistant to the manager. In that same year he was made manager of the Madison (Wis.) Gas and Electric Company, which he reorganized and placed on a successful operating and sound financial basis. He later became president of this company. Since then, he has filled the positions of engineer of the Columbus Electric Company; general manager of the St. Paul (Minn.) Gas Light Company, and the St. Paul Edison Company; constructing engineer for the Jacques Cartier Electric Company of Quebec, Canada; chief engineer for Emerson McMillin and Company, of New York; chief engineer and manager of the American Light and Traction Company; and president of the American Gas and Electric Company. In 1898 he aided in merging the Denver Consolidated Gas Company with the Denver Consolidated Electric Company, of which he later became president. At the time of the merger, the gas company had approximately 10,000 customers, and the Electric Company had 8,000. New methods in production and service were introduced, and the number of customers increased to more than 100,000 in a few years. Largely as the result of this merger, Denver became known as the best lighted city in the world. When-

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Henry L. Doherty

DOHERTY

ever Mr. Doherty entered an association he effected greater cooperation among its members, and brought the enterprise to the highest point of efficiency. As a characteristic example, mention may be made of his experience with the National Electric Light Association, which he joined in 1897. Finding it lacking in influence and character, he began an aggressive campaign against various phases of competition in the electric industry. He was greatly assisted by the younger element in the association, whose loyalty to their leader led them to elect him president in 1901, against the opposition of the conservative members, who feared active policies. During his administration, this association gained national prominence, and later it became the largest and most influential electrical association in the country. The Ohio Gas Light Association is another example of his efficiency as an organizer, and the American Gas Company owes its existence largely to his efforts. In 1905 Mr. Doherty organized the firm of Henry L. Doherty and Company, fiscal agents and managers of utility companies. Principally through his business sagacity and progressive ideas, the organization has rapidly advanced until it is now one of the most important enterprises in the United States. The Doherty Operating Company, which has general charge of all properties controlled by the Doherty firm, is composed of young men who have been carefully selected from the technical schools of the country. They are placed in the operating plants to learn the business from the beginning. By this system, when they are transferred to the operating company, they constitute an unequalled staff of experienced gas and electrical engineers. In 1910 Mr. Doherty created the Cities Service Company, which controls gas, electric light and power, street railway and similar properties, and which has grown to be the largest organization of its kind in the country, and probably in the world. He also organized its new business department, which has proved such a valuable adjunct that there is scarcely a public service corporation operating in the United States without it. Mr. Doherty was the first operator of gas and electrical companies to inaugurate modern commercial methods in the advancement of these industries, and was the first manager to use selling arguments in newspapers, and to inaugurate systematic advertising campaigns. He was also the first to assign men to devote their time exclusively to invention and installation of spectacular lighting displays. In addition to being the main factor in the aforementioned companies, he has also been active in many non-commercial bodies interested in the gas and electric industry. In 1898 the American Gas Association awarded the first Beall Gold Medal to Mr. Doherty for his paper on "Gas for Fuel," one of the first strong recommendations for the use of gas as a substitute for coal for heating purposes in large cities. In 1900 he presented before the National Electric Light Association, a notable paper on "Equitable, Uniform, and Competitive Rates," in which he advocated the method of charging now well known as the "Readiness to Serve" or "Doherty method of charging." However, Mr. Doherty's industrial improvements constitute some of his most valuable work. He was the first to advocate the abolition of "purifying houses" of gas works, and succeeded in having the purifiers placed out of doors; since that time this practice has been generally adopted. Among his inventions and innovations are the Doherty bench fuel economizer, used in the manufacture of coal gas, the gas washer cooler system of preparing and condensing artificial gas, which has been used extensively throughout the artificial gas industry, and an outline of basic economic principles and designs for gas and electric distributing systems. More recently he has introduced improved methods in the distillation of petroleum and in the gasification of coal, as well as the recovery of its by-products. Among numerous other inventions, he has produced appliances for handling, washing, drying and cleaning glassware and brass, a carrying device for glass chimneys, and devices for distant control of lamps for signs, shop windows and theatrical uses. He also invented a lime-burning kiln which engineers throughout the country have pronounced superior to all others previously devised. Mr. Doherty's personal tastes and habits of life are simple. He has a unique home on the top of a large office building in lower New York City. Previously he lived in a quiet apartment in the vicinity of the financial centre of New York. He has utilized his inventive genius in arranging his home with many mechanical devices which make it one of the most comfortable and remarkable in New York. Personally, he is notably kind and generous, and a constant contributor to worthy benevolent objects. During the World War he donated $50,000 to the Catholic War Fund, although not a member of the Catholic church. Mr. Doherty has been a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Board of Directors of the Petroleum War Service Board Committee, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Organization Board of the World's Congress of Electricity (St. Louis, 1904), the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, the Canadian Electrical Association, the New York Academy of Sciences, the International Congress of Inventors, the International Peace Forum and the Franklin Institute, and is also a member of a great many technical and scientific organizations. He was one of the organi-zers of the Inventors' Guild, an association which has included on its rolls the leading scientific men of the country. These men realized the difficulties besetting the path of an inventor, and their object in forming the league was to improve conditions by safeguarding the interests of inventors, and thus advance useful arts and sciences. He also holds membership in the Columbus, Engineers', and Athletic clubs, of Columbus, O., and the Scioto Country Club; the Toledo Yacht Club, of Toledo, O.; various commercial and country clubs of Lincoln, Neb.; the Mid-Day Club, of Kansas City; Minnesota Club of St. Paul, Minn.; several athletic and country clubs of Denver, Colo.; Bankers', Chemists', Engineers', Lawyers', Lotus, Pennsylvania, Press, Reform, Drug and Chemical clubs, all of New York.

MOORE, Charles Arthur, manufacturer, b. in West Saparta, Livingston County, New York, 19 September, 1845; d. at sea, 6 December, 1914, son of William Ropes and Carolina (Van Ness) Moore. He traced his ancestry to Dr. Francis Moore, a surgeon of Edinburgh, Scotland, who came to America with a detachment of the British Army, during the French and Indian Wars, about the middle of the 18th Century, and settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Later he warmly espoused the American cause, and was one of the memorable "Boston Tea Party." As a surgeon in the Continental Army he accompanied the forces making the unsuccessful attempt to invade Canada in the early part of the Revolutionary War. Through his mother, Charles A. Moore was a descendant of early Dutch settlers of New York. He was educated in the public schools of West Sparta, and at Salem, Massachusetts. At the outbreak of the Civil War, although he was a very young lad, he enlisted in the Navy, and saw service on the sloop-of-war "San Jacinto", being on board when Mason and Slidell, the Confederate commissioners, were taken from the British steamer "Trent", an act that almost caused a break between Great Britan and this country. About the year 1866, Mr. Moore engaged in the manufacture of steam specialties in Boston, Massachusetts, eventually becoming president of the Ashcroft Manufacturing Company, and of the Consolidated Safety Valve Company. In 1880, he effected a merger of these companies with the firm of H. S. Manning and Company, thus forming the firm of Manning, Maxwell and Moore. Following the death of Mr. Maxwell, in 1895, and the retirement of Mr. Manning some years later, Mr. Moore incorporated the business, in 1905, under the style of Manning, Maxwell and Moore, Inc., with himself as President and controlling owner. This position he retained until his death, and through his able management brought the enterprise to the rank of the most extensive concern in the world devoted to the manufacture and distribution of machine tools, electric cranes, engineering specialties and supplies. In addition to the Bridgeport plants above mentioned, control of which Mr. Moore brought to the Company, the Shaw Electric Crane Company, the Hayden and Derby Manufacturing Company, the Hancock Inspirator Company and the Putnam Machine Company were acquired. Mr. Moore was President of all of these. In 1899 the development of the business necessitated larger and better quarters and the offices of the firm were moved to the Singer Building Annex. In 1913 the expansion of the business and the desirability of a more central location brought about a second transfer of the New York offices to their present location on West Fortieth Street. The several sections of the country are served from large distributing warehouses located in Jersey City, Chicago and San Francisco. Branch offices are located in Boston, New Haven, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Syracuse, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, San Francisco and Seattle. Within recent years a new plant, considered one of the best and most modern shops for the production of machine tools, was built at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. The Bridgeport Works have been greatly enlarged and extensive improvements have been made at the Shaw Crane Works, at Muskegon, Michigan. In addition to his connection with Manning, Maxwell and Moore, Mr. Moore was a director of the Casualty Company of America, the Continental Insurance Company, the Liberty National Bank, the American Bank Note Company, the National Machinery Company, and other corporations. He was active in the public and political life of country, city and state. He was influential and prominent in Republican Party councils, and several times a member of the Republican National Conventions. In 1896 he was chosen presidential elector on the McKinley and Hobart ticket, and was appointed by the New York Electoral College as its special messenger to deliver the electoral vote for New York State. A firm supporter of Republican policies and an aggressive advocate of a protective tariff, he became a leader in the American Protective Tariff League, and was its President for ten years. The success of this body as an educative and political factor in the country was in a large measure due to Mr. Moore's force of character and gift for organization. He was for some time President of the Brooklyn Young Men's Republican Club. Several times he was mentioned prominently as a possible candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, Mayor of New York, and Governor of the State of New York, and was offered by President McKinley the Secretaryship of the Navy. Mr. Moore was in much demand socially; was an intimate friend of the late President McKinley whom he accompanied on his Presidential trip to the Pacific Coast, having the honor of being the only guest of the Chief Executive with the exception of the Cabinet members of the party. He traveled extensively over the United States, Europe and North Africa, many of these trips being accomplished by automobile. He spent much time in France, was created a chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, and was a member of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Moore was a founder and for ten years President of the Montauk Club of Brooklyn. He was President at one time of the New York Civic Federation, Vice-President of the St. John's Guild, and Treasurer of the Railway Business Association. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Ohio Society, St. Andrews Society, Pilgrims of the United States, Society of the Genessee, the New England Society of Brooklyn, and the Automobile Club of America. He was a member of the Army and Navy, Republican, Union League, Lotos, Engineers, Railroad, Machinery, Lawyers, and Transportation Clubs of New York City. He married, in 1879, Mary, daughter of John Keyes Campbell, of Lyme, Ohio. They had four children: Lieutenant Colonel Charles Arthur, Jessie Campbell, wife of Colby M. Chester, Jr.; Elsie, Duchell Torlonia of Rome, Italy; and Captain Eugene Maxwell Moore.

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Chas. A. Moore

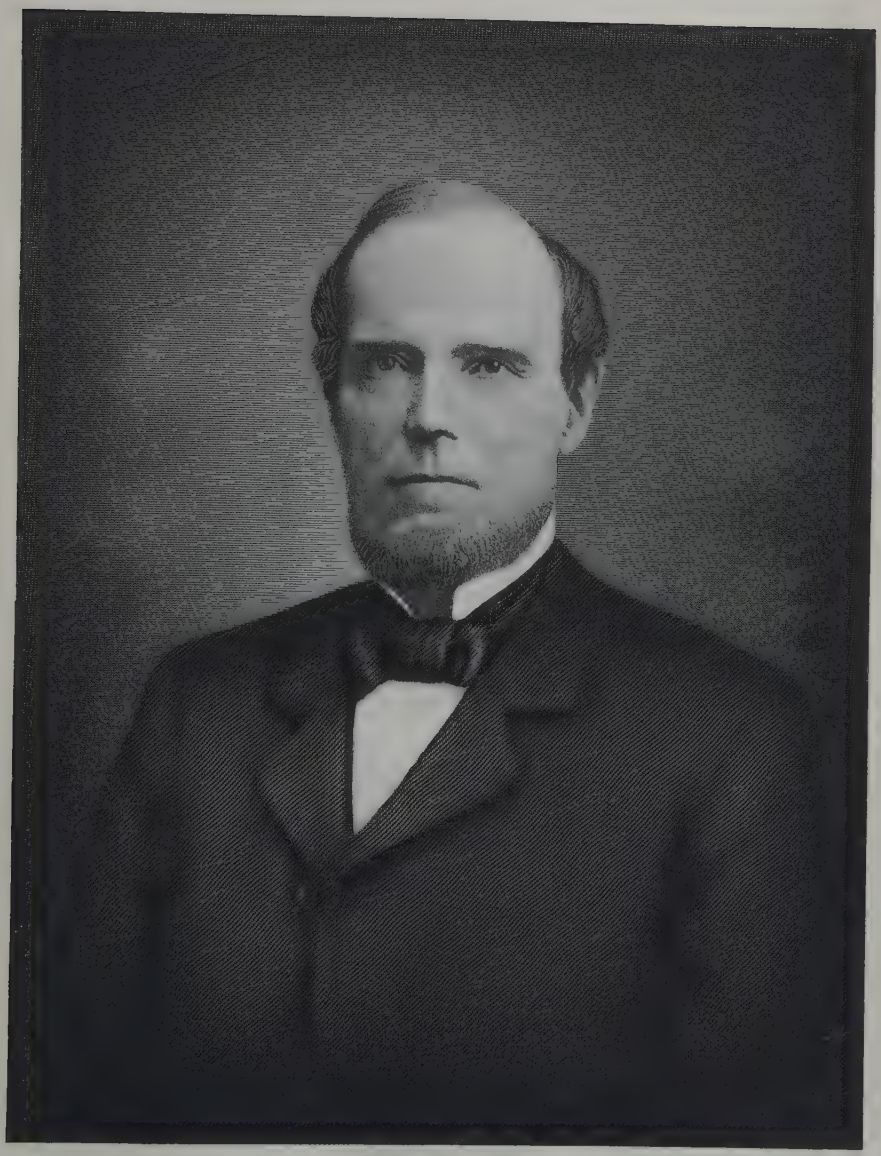
MOORE, Charles Arthur, II, manufacturer, son of Charles Arthur and Mary (Campbell) Moore. In his younger days he was a world-wide traveler, a big game hunter, and explorer. He accompanied Commander Peary in one of his first expeditions in search of the North Pole. With Homer Davenport, the cartoonist, he penetrated to the interior of Arabia, in order to obtain the best of Arab horses for breeding purposes. He also saw much service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. As a second lieutenant of the 12th Company Coast Artillery, Connecticut National Guard, he was transferred to the 56th Artillery on its organization, and passed through the various stages of promotion to the rank of major. He was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, Coast Artillery, National Guard, in 1921. In August, 1917, he entered the Federal service, and was stationed at Fort Henry G. Wright, Fisher's Island, until March, 1918, when he left for France with the 56th Artillery on the "Olympic". He was attached to the French Artillery service in Lorraine early in July, 1918; participated in the second battle of the Marne in July of the same year; at Oise-Aisne during July, August, and the early part of September; and then in the Argonne, being continually in active service until the Armistice.

BRAINERD, Erastus, editor and publicist, b. in Middletown, Connecticut, 25 February, 1855; d. in Seattle, Washington, 25 December, 1922, son of Norman Leslie and Leora (Campbell) Brainerd. He was graduated at Harvard University in 1874. A year later he became curator of engravings in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and in 1878-79 traveled in Europe. After his return to this country, he served on the editorial staffs of the "Sunday School Times", "New York World", "Philadelphia Press", "Atlanta Constitution"; was editor-in-chief of the "Atlanta Star", "Philadelphia News", "Seattle Press-Times", "Seattle Post-Intelligencer", and "San Francisco Call." From 1914 to 1916 he was president of the Board of Park Commissioners of Seattle, Washington. He declined appointment as Governor of Idaho from President Arthur. Under Governor McGraw he served as State land commissioner of Washington (1893–1897). He was appointed by Governor Mead as representative of Washington at conference of Governors at Washington, D. C. In 1912 Governor Hay appointed him a representative of Washington to the National Convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His activities in behalf of civic betterment were numerous. He served as a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League, and was also on the advisory committee of the American Civic Association. In 1909 he was a member of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections. Among the other organizations in which he held membership the most notable are: American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Genetic Association, Washington Society, S. A. R. (president), Seattle Red Cross (executive committee), and Seattle Chamber of Commerce. During the World War he was assistant federal food administrator for the state of Washington. In 1917 he was appointed Consul for Paraguay, his jurisdiction covering Alaska, Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. This post he held at the time of his death. Mr. Brainerd was the author of: "Life of Titian", "Life of J. E. Millais", "Great Artists", "Gems of the Dresden Gallery", "The Gray Collection of Engravings", "Alaska and the Klondike", and many pamphlets as well as special articles in magazines. He married, 30 May, 1882, Mary Bella Beale of Richmond, Virginia.

WENDELL, Barrett, author and educator, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 23 August, 1859; d. there 8 February, 1921, son of Jacob and Mary Bertodi (Barrett) Wendell. His father (1826-1898) was a prominent and successful merchant, and a descendant of Evert Jansen Wendell, a native of Holland, who settled at Albany, New York, in 1656. Barrett Wendell was educated in private schools in New York City, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1877. Three years later he was appointed instructor in English, and entered upon his notable and nearly unique career as an educator. His service, covering a period of thirty-seven years, was marked with a devotion rarely applied to any cause, and the system of teaching English composition and literature which he established, has been adopted by numerous schools and colleges. He was appointed assistant professor of English in 1888, and professor in 1898. His services continued until 1917 when he was retired with the title of professor emeritus. In 1902 he represented Harvard at Oxford, England, at the three hundredth celebration of The Bodleian Library; in 1902-1903 was Clark Lecturer at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and in 1904-1905 was lecturer at the Sorbonne, Paris, and other French universities. After his death, the University of Paris named a room for him at the Sorbonne, known as the Salle Barrett Wendell, as a tribute to what he had done for France. He also delivered several courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston, and in 1902 lectured at the University of California. Professor Wendell was the author of several books and numerous articles and papers. His first two published works were novels, "The Duchess Emilia", 1885, and "Rankell's Remains", 1887. His first publication on literature, "English Composition", appeared in 1891. Following this, came "Cotton Mather", 1891; "Stelligeri and other Essays Concerning America", 1893; "William Shakespeare, a Study in Elizabethan Literature", 1894; "A Literary History of America", 1900; "Raleigh in Guiana", "Rosamond", and "A Christmas Masque", 1902; "The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature" (lectures at Trinity College, Cambridge, England), 1902, 1903 and 1904; "History of Literature in America", in collaboration with Chester N. Greenough, 1904; "Liberty, Union and Democracy—the National Ideals of America", 1906; "The France of Today", 1907; "The Mystery of Education", 1909; "The Privileged Classes", 1908; the first volume of his "Tradi-

tions of European Literature", 1920. The honorary degree, Doctor of Literature, was conferred upon him by Columbia in 1913, by Harvard in 1918, and by the University of Strasbourg in 1920. Professor Wendell was an overseer of Harvard University, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Somerset, Harvard, and Tavern Clubs of Boston, the Century Club of New York, and the Wednesday Evening and Thursday Evening Clubs. In early life he was a member of the Massachusetts Cadets. He married, 1 June, 1880, Edith Greenough, daughter of William W. Greenough, of Quincy and Boston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Wendell survives with their four children, two sons and two daughters, Barrett, Jr., Mary Barrett, William Greenough, and Edith Wendell.

TORRANCE, Francis, manufacturer, b. in Letterkenny, Donegal County, Ireland, 7 February, 1816; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 11 March, 1886. He was a son of Francis Torrance, a prosperous North of Ireland farmer, and was one of a numerous family. His educational advantages were exceptionally good. In 1840, at the age of twenty-one, he came to this country, settling first at Pittsburgh, where he found employment as bookkeeper. Later he removed to Wellsville, Ohio, and engaged in the grocery business. After some years he returned to his native town in Ireland, married, and went into business. Another seven years found him back in America, this time located in Philadelphia, where he again followed the grocery business. After a few years he left Philadelphia, locating permanently in Pittsburgh. He became the manager of the Schenley Estate, having charge of its entire interest in America, a property valued at over thirty million dollars. In the administration of this trust he was notably successful and held the office at the time of his death. Mr. Torrance formed a business association with James W. Arrott and John Fleming, and with them established in 1875 the Standard Manufacturing Company, now (1923) the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, the most extensive concern devoted to the manufacture of plumbing and sanitary goods in the world. In this line of production, which has since played so important a part in the advancement of health and comfort, Mr. Torrance and his associates faced many serious problems. Prior to 1875, sanitary pottery had been mostly imported from England in small quantities, and was almost unknown in rural communities. Some few attempts in the manufacture of sanitary ware had been made by progressive spirits, but had been abandoned because of the great difficulties attending the production of a commodity which was subject to heavy losses during experimentation. In the case of one pioneer firm at least these losses amounted to 90%. Aside from the material there was also the difficulty in finding men willing to undertake a task which carried with it so great a risk of damage. There was the problem of educating the public to the advantages of sanitary plumbing, and the finding of a market for the product. Mr. Torrance lived, however, to see the Standard factory on a sound producing basis. Development and expansion through the able management of his son, the late Francis J. Torrance, and those associated with him have brought it to its present high industrial status. In addition to his business activities Mr. Torrance was interested in the moral, educational and civic welfare of his community. He was a member of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, and was for a number of years, president of its Board of Trustees. He was a member of the Central School Board of Allegheny—now Northside, Pittsburgh—for eighteen years, and served for a succession of years as a member of the Select Council of Allegheny. He was a Republican in his political views, and although he never sought office or public preferment of any sort, held the most exalted ideas of good government and the responsibilities of citizenship. He abhorred publicity and for that reason the great number of public services he performed as well as his frequent benefactions will never be chronicled. Magnetic in personality and genial and sympathetic in disposition, possessed of an unusual humor, it was said of Francis Torrance that his death "deprived Pittsburgh of a man whose business talents were of the highest order and whose will was simply indomitable. Full of work, of fiery energy and unquenchable hope, he represented a type the value of which to a city it is impossible to estimate. The influence of such men ramifies all through the commercial and industrial life, extending itself to the entire social economy, and every man from the toiling laborer to the merchant prince receives benefit from them." Mr. Torrance married, first, in Letterkenny, Ireland, Ann Jane McClure, who died in 1855. By her he had three children, one of whom, Elizabeth, resides in Ireland. In 1857 he married Jane Waddell, daughter of John Waddell. She was the mother of one son, the late Francis J. Torrance, and one daughter who died in infancy. Jane Waddell Torrance was a woman of much native ability and great charm of person and manner. On her death, in 1908, Dr. A. J. Bonsall, in conducting her funeral service, said: "This stainless, stately, gracious lady withdrew years ago from active participation in the whirling movement of the outside world to the retirement of her quiet room. Here she had a throne, and affection and solicitude waited upon her in unfailing courtesy. She heard the rush and roar of our tumultuous human life only as a subdued murmur; she felt only the fainter vibrations of its jar. But both mind and heart were fully awake and her spiritual vision had a wide horizon. She watched the progress of the Kingdom of God. She cherished a keen interest in the higher things of life. Surrounded by books and all the instruments of culture she retained a freshness of feeling for these things that did not wither to the last....And here she waited with tranquil spirit for the coming of God's messenger. She knew Whom she had believed and was persuaded that He was able to keep what she had committed to Him. Early in life she made a public confession of Christ. For over fifty years she was a member of the



Francis Torrance

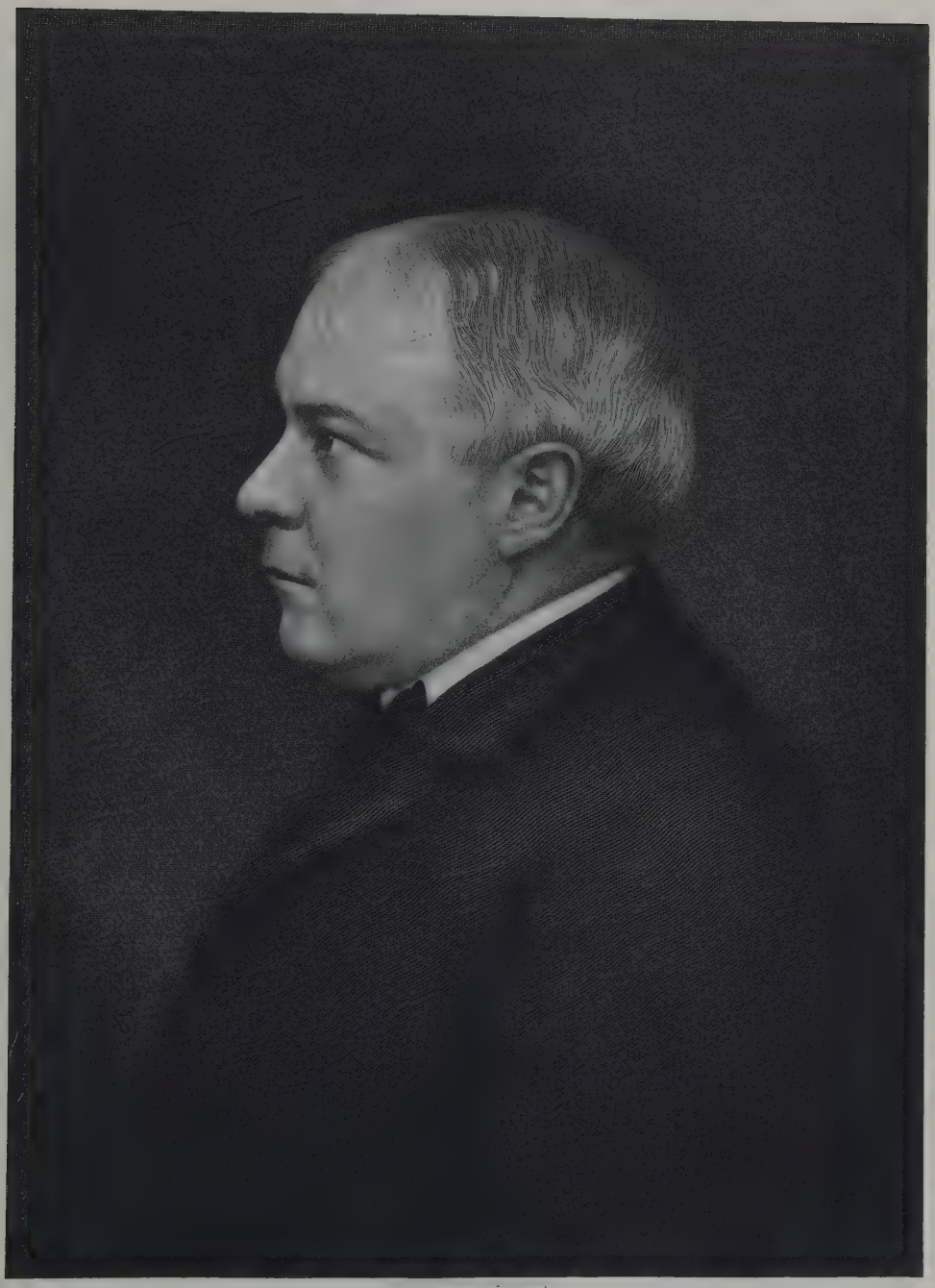
Sandusky Street Baptist Church. In other days she was personally active in its organizations; always she shared in them by her sympathies and support. Her faith was strong, her hope was bright, her peace was the deep peace of God. At last he came, the messenger. With his broad pinions he overshadowed her, for weary days and nights, hovering over her, drawing nearer, ever nearer, till at last he touched her heart. It ceased to beat, and her spirit went to God."

HAYNES, John Cummings, publisher and philanthropist, b. in Brighton, Massachusetts, 9 September, 1829; d. in Boston, 3 May, 1907. His father was John Dearborn Haynes (1802-1850), and his earliest American ancestor was Samuel Haines, of Westbury, Wiltshire, England, who settled at Strawberry Bank (now Portsmouth), New Hampshire, in 1635. When the four towns within the limits of New Hampshire came under the protection of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Samuel Haines was one of the signers, petitioning the General Court to change the name of his town from Strawberry Bank to Portsmouth. For ten successive years he was selectman of Portsmouth; was one of the organizers of the North Church, and subsequently became a deacon. John Haynes was educated in the public schools of Boston, but at the age of fifteen was compelled to abandon his studies and seek remunerative employment. He began the active work of his singularly successful career in the employ of the late Oliver Ditson, the music publisher, and, by faithful attention to his duties, rose step by step, until on 1 January, 1851, he acquired an interest in the business. Upon the death of its founder in December, 1888, the firm was incorporated as the Oliver Ditson Company, with Mr. Haynes as President, and Mr. Ditson's son, Charles Ditson, as Treasurer Branches were established in the leading cities of the country, including New York and Philadelphia. The output of their newly-formed corporation showed a remarkable expansion from its very formation, and its influence on the promotion of musical taste and education cannot be estimated. In the successful solution of the many intricate business problems which presented themselves, Mr. Haynes clearly demonstrated his rare tact and skill, and his sound, practical judgment. Under his direction the New York and Philadelphia branches of the house were opened. He materially assisted, also, in the organization of the house of Lyon and Healy, music dealers and manufacturers of musical instruments, of Chicago. Mr. Haynes was an original member of the Franklin Library Association; a life member of the Mercantile Library Association, the Young Men's Christian Union, the Women's Industrial Union, the Aged Couples' Home; a Director and Vice President of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital; President of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Dispensary; a Director and Treasurer of the Free Religious Association of the United States. He was also a Trustee and Vice-President of the Franklin Square House, Trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank; a Director in the Massachusetts Title Insurance Company, and a member of the Home Market Club, the Boston Merchants' Association, and President of the Music Publishers' Association. He was a liberal contributor to and a loyal supporter of many religious and charitable organizations. Originally associated with Theodore Parker in the anti-slavery movement, Mr. Haynes was particularly generous toward the colored race. Many of their schools in the South knew his kindness, and many colored men and women in the North were helped over difficulties by his generosity. After the death of Mr. Parker, Mr. Haynes was an active factor in erecting the Parker Memorial Building in Boston, and was also instrumental in transferring the building to the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches, Boston, to perpetuate the memory of Theodore Parker and his charitable, educational and religious organizations. He was also one of the organizers of the Parker Fraternity of Boston, and of the Parker Fraternity Course of Lectures which he sustained for nearly twenty years. In addition to his other activities, Mr. Haynes served as a member of the Boston Common Council, for three terms, 1862-1865, during which time he advocated the opening of the Public Library on Sundays, and by his enthusiastic spirit helped to advance the cause of the Union to a prompt filling up of the quota of volunteers apportioned to the city. Mr. Haynes married in 1855, Fanny, daughter of the Reverend Charles Spear. They had five daughters, Alice Fanny (Mrs. Marcus Morton Holmes); Lizzie Gray (Mrs. O. Gordon Rankine); Jennie Eliza (deceased); Cora Marie (Mrs. Isaac Wellington Crosby); Mabel Stevens, (who married, first, Konrad Heissig, Captain in the Austrian Army, and after his death, Rudolph Leicke of Gratz, Austria); and Edith Margaret (Mrs. Frederick H. Pratt), and one son, Theodore Parker Haynes, who died in early life.

ADLER, Cyrus, educator, b. in Van Buren, Ark., 13 Sept., 1863, son of Samuel and Sarah (Sulzberger) Adler. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1883 and then entered Johns Hopkins, where he was successively a fellow, instructor, and associate in Semitic languages, receiving in 1887 the degree of Ph.D. in course. In 1888 he became honorary assistant curator of oriental antiquities in the National Museum and arranged the collections there. As special commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1890-1892, he visited Egypt, Turkey and Morocco. He was made Librarian of the Smithsonian Institution in 1892, and in 1905 became Assistant Secretary, serving until 1908. He was curator of historic archaeology and historic religions at the U. S. National Museum from 1889 to 1908, and since September of that year has been president of Dropsie College for Hebrew and cognate learning, Philadelphia. Dr. Adler has contributed many papers to the journals of learned societies, among these being "Progress of Oriental Science in America during 1888"; "The Shofar: Its Use and Origin"; and with Allan Ramsay wrote "Told in the Coffee House—a Book of Turkish Tales" (1898). He is one of the editors of the "Jewish Encyclopedia," the "American Jewish Year Book," and the "Jefferson Bible." Dr. Adler

is president of the American Jewish Historical Society, member of the American Oriental Society, American Philosophical Society, Washington Academy of Sciences; and was President of the board of directors of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America (1902-05). He married in September, 1905, Racie Friedenwald, of Philadelphia.

TORRANCE, Francis J., manufacturer, b. in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, 27 June, 1859; d. at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 8 January, 1919. He was of Irish-American birth, the son of Francis (1816-1886) and Jane (Waddell) Torrance. Francis Torrance, the grandfather of Francis J. Torrance, who was the seventh of that name in direct line, was a prosperous farmer in the North of Ireland, where he spent his entire life of eighty-six years. Francis Torrance, his father, was born in Letterkenny, Ireland, in 1816, and came to America, a well educated youth, at the age of twenty-one. Locating first in Pittsburgh, he removed to Wellsville, Ohio, whence he returned to Ireland where he engaged in business, but at the end of a few years once more crossed the Atlantic and settled permanently in Allegheny City, now Northside, Pittsburgh. In a short time he was recognized as one of the community's most prominent citizens. He became the manager of the Schenley Estate, a vast property whose administration was in his hands to the date of his death. In association with others he purchased the Standard Manufacturing Company and established the business of manufacturing enameled wares. As a member of the Select Council of Allegheny City and the Central School Board he was both active and influential. Francis J. Torrance received his early education in the public and private schools of Pittsburgh, and later was a student at the Western University of Pennsylvania (now the University of Pittsburgh). In 1908 he was awarded the honorary degree of Master of Arts by Bucknell University. He laid the foundation of his later remarkably successful business career at the early age of sixteen when he began to learn every detail of the business of the Standard Manufacturing Company, from the bottom, by working at the plant after school hours. After leaving college he devoted the whole of his time to this enterprise. Mr. Torrance was an enthusiastic student of, and a firm believer in the benefit to the human family of public and private sanitation. Deeply interested in the possibilities of cast iron enameled ware, his foresight firmly convinced him, and he convinced others, that it was the best means of solving the sanitary problem and the ideal way to attain his object. The Pattern Shop, the Foundry, the Enameling Furnaces, and the Chemical Mixing Room (in which he worked for many years preparing the secret formulae) were in turn the scene of his labors and investigations. He devised many improvements in apparatus for improved manufacture in what had before been only an art, but which he developed into a successful industry. These inventions were installed in his factory and still survive and continue active reminders of his genius. Mr. Torrance found the business of enameling, as distinguished from the ordinary founding branch of his business, extremely precarious and uncertain in results, and in his early days the manufacture and the business had not yet risen to the recognized dignity of a commercial enterprise. He was a true devotee and patron of intensive research and applied science work. Through personal investigation and untiring effort, he was the first enameler to reduce the haphazard and empirical formulae, which he found in use, to an exact industrial science and to apply them to the sanitary problem. He was also the first to organize and conduct the enamel cast iron sanitary ware business upon a scientific manufacturing basis, and to create that business on a commercial scale. The introduction of the durable cast iron porcelain bath tub, made possible by the "Torrance dry enameling process" was the first milestone on the road to modern sanitation. Since then, the achievements in sanitation, which have been accomplished, seem little short of marvelous. Mr. Torrance was the father and founder of modern sanitation as it is now known in the United States, a science which is rapidly being copied, adapted and extended to every corner of the civilized world. The blessings to humanity of modern sanitation constitute a colossal and imperishable monument to his noble memory. In 1886, following the death of his father, the care of a number of other interests devolved upon Mr. Torrance, and he soon became a leader in the industrial and financial life of the city and state. In 1899, when the Standard Manufacturing Company, with nine other concerns in a similar line of business, were merged to form the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company, Mr. Torrance was one of the leaders in the formation of the new company. On 1 January, 1900, he became the first vice-president and chairman of the Executive Committee, which position he held until his death. Under his management the company attained the rank which it now (1923) holds, as the largest producer of plumbing and sanitary goods in the world, with factories in various parts of this country and Canada. It has branch houses, warehouses, and offices in every prominent city in the United States and in many foreign countries. Mr. Torrance extended his interest in proper sanitation to all matters concerning public health and welfare, and even as a young man, was an influential factor in local and state politics. A Republican in his political affiliation, he served sixteen years as a member of the Select Council of Allegheny City, and for ten years served as president of that body. In 1892, he was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, held in Minneapolis, when Benjamin Harrison was nominated for president; and, in 1896, was a delegate to the Republican Convention held in St. Louis, when William McKinley received the nomination for the presidency. In 1896, also, he was chosen chairman of the Republican City Committee of Allegheny, holding that office until the cities of Allegheny and Pittsburgh were merged into Greater Pittsburgh. On 2 May, 1895, on account of his well-known civic and philanthropic activities Mr. Torrance was appointed by Governor Hastings as Commissioner of the



Francis J. Torrance

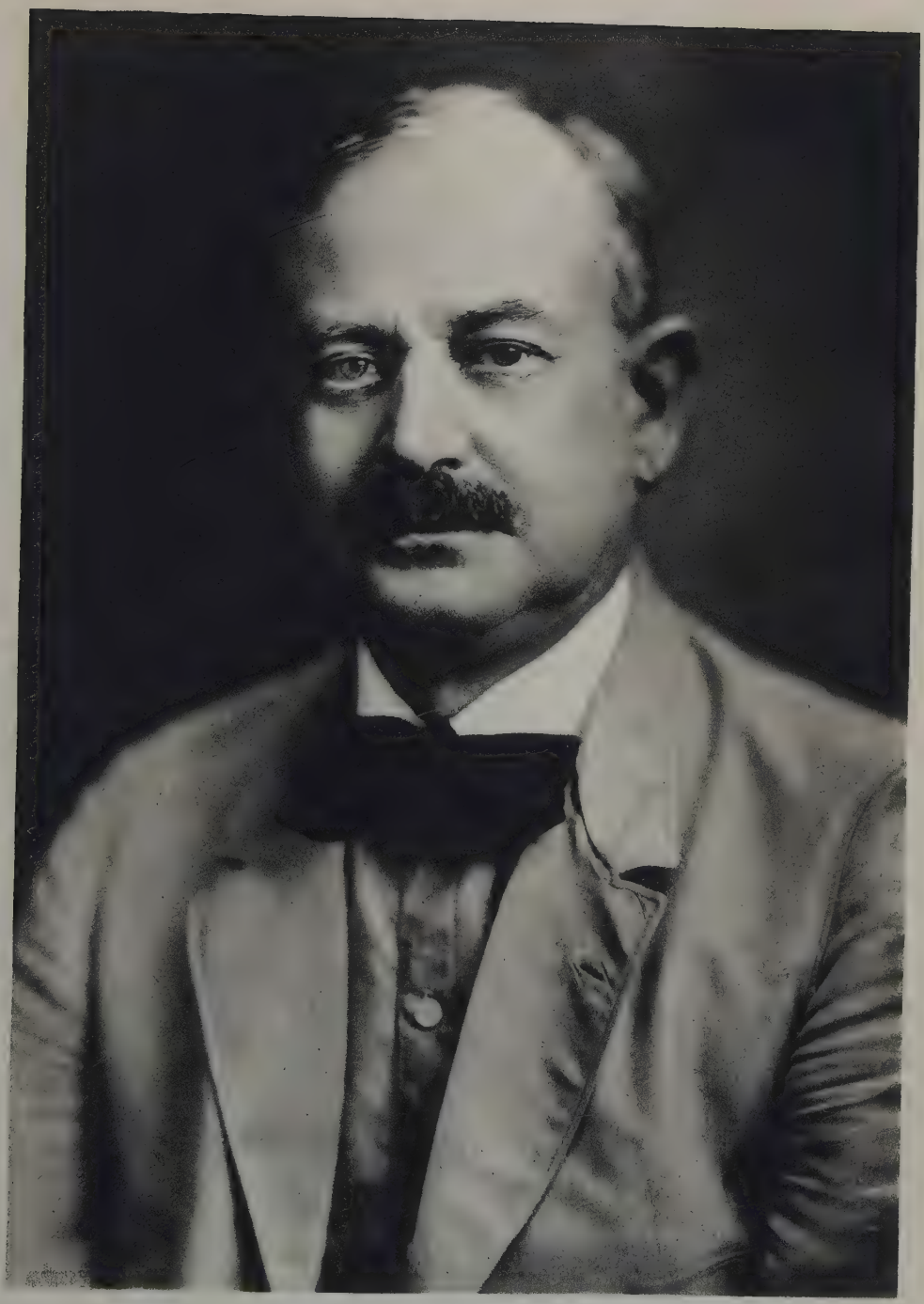
Board of Public Charities. On 12 February, 1912, he was unanimously elected president of the board, a position which he held until his death. From the time of his appointment (1895), he served uninterruptedly as a member of the board for twenty-five years, being reappointed by each succeeding Governor, and all of these years bearing record of splendid service. Since this board had control of all institutions in Pennsylvania classed as criminal, penal, corrective, and charitable, Mr. Torrance was enabled to bring about many important reforms in State institutions. He realized the importance of a liberal education and kept closely in touch with educational matters, was a director of the Allegheny Preparatory School, a trustee of Bucknell University; in December, 1893, was made a director of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, and in January, 1897, was elected president, a position which he held for the remainder of his life. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, Mr. Torrance was identified with practically all of the social and charitable movements of Pittsburgh. He was a lifelong member of the Sandusky Street Baptist Church, and for thirty-three years was president of its board of trustees. He was ardently patriotic and during the years 1917 and 1918, devoted much time and personal service to the Government as Secretary of the Local Draft Board for the 18th Division of the City of Pittsburgh, which, added to his many other duties and obligations, undeniably shortened his life. With unremitting energy and patience he gave himself to the service of his Country. A genial and kindly man, Mr. Torrance radiated energy and optimism. His personality was inspiring, and full of physical and mental alertness; while the most casual conversation with him revealed the versatility of his great natural gifts and his ability to visualize and carry on successfully large and difficult business enterprises. He believed that results could only be obtained by close cooperation and mutual confidence between employer and labor, and was a living example of such a policy, rewarding worth and ability in his employes by quick promotion. Moreover, he had power to inspire his men with his own enthusiasm. Always sympathetic and benevolent, many a man now occupying a prominent position in the business life of the city owes his start and the success he is at present enjoying to the friendly interest taken in his affairs by Mr. Torrance, at some critical or turning point in his life. His private charities were many and great in scope. It has been said of Mr. Torrence: "He was controlled by a conscientiousness that led him to carry burdens and labor under responsibilities that many another might have thrown aside or refused.....No man I ever knew was more unstained by selfishness than he. I never saw in him envy of others, nor any disposition to detract from their deserts. He was trusted and loved; loved because so lovable. His social qualities were extraordinary and his manner and actions were crowned with a princely courtesy, as natural as it was unfailing. He loved his home and books, and a retentive memory made his mind a storehouse of information." Mr. Torrance was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh for many years; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Bible Society, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York. His clubs included the Duquesne, Union, Americus, Press, Civic, and Athletic Association of Pittsburgh; the Manufacturers and The Pen and Pencil of Philadelphia; the New York and Old Colony of New York; the University of London. He was a member of Crescent Lodge, No. 576, Free and Accepted Masons, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Torrance married, 6 November, 1884, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, Mary Rachel Dibert, daughter of David and Lydia (Griffith) Dibert, of Johnstown. Their only child, Jane Torrance, married Horace Forbes Baker, a prominent attorney of Pittsburgh, and they are the parents of two children: Francis J. Torrance Baker and Mary Rachel Baker. Mrs. Torrance is identified with the social and club life of Pittsburgh.

DIBERT, David, merchant, b. in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, 24 September, 1824; d. at Ridgewood Park, Berks County, 30 August, 1889, son of John and Rachel Cable (Blauch) Dibert. He was descended from Huguenots, who made their home in America in 1740. The family name was originally spelled De Bere. Mr. Dibert was educated in the schools of his native county, and there grew to manhood and married. In 1850 he removed to Cambria County, whither his parents had preceded him, and engaged in mercantile business on the South Side of the present city of Johnstown. During his long life in this locality, he was closely identified with public affairs, especially as a member of the city School Board. He was also a charter member of the Johnstown Savings Bank; a member of the Board of Trustees and of the Building Committee of the First Methodist Church. His disinterested activities in behalf of the sufferers from the great flood at Johnstown in May, 1889, resulted in such impairment of his health as to cause his death three months later. He married in 1848, Lydia Connelly Griffith, also a native of Somerset County and a descendant of Welsh colonists who came to this country before the Revolution. She was a woman of rare character and dignity, and the devoted mother of ten children.

CURWOOD, James Oliver, author, b. at Owosso, Michigan, 12 June, 1878, son of James Moran and Abigail Griffin) Curwood. Through his father he is decended from the well known novelist, Captain Marryatt. In 1907, after nearly eight years journalistic activity, chiefly as assistant editor and editor of the "News–Tribune," Detroit, he resolved to devote himself exclusively to literary work. Mr. Curwood chooses as the scene of his novels the far northern region of Canada. He was employed for two years by the Canadian Government, as an explorer and has lived among the Eskimos, with whose life he is thoroughly familiar. He has also made expeditions into the unexplored regions on his own initiative. These journeys, conducted at his own expense, furnished him with much of the material for his novels. He had traveled

three thousand miles on the Saskatchewan before he started to write "The River's End." This novel, after "The Grissly King," is generally considered his best production. Curwood's popularity was attested by the fact that 105,000 copies of "The Valley of Silent Men," were sold before the novel itself appeared. Although his home, filled with weapons and with trophies of the chase, bears witness to his prowess as a hunter and his skill as a trapper, Mr. Curwood is, above all, a lover of nature. "Nature is my religion," he says, "and my desire; my ambition, the great good I wish to achieve, is to take my readers with me into the heart of this nature." This attitude is perhaps best expressed in his book, "God's Country, The Trail to Happiness." Mr. Curwood is a facile and remarkably prolific writer, for apart from purely magazine stories, he has produced some eighteen volumes, among which are novels, short story collections, and a history of the Great Lakes. He has one of the largest American collections of great game photographs. Beside the works already named, may be mentioned: "The Wolf Hunters," 1908; "Flower of the North," 1912; "Isobel," 1913; "Kazan," 1914; "Nomads of the North," 1919; "The Valley of Silent Men," 1920; " The Flaming Forest," 1921; "The Country Beyond," 1922.

EDGAR, Charles, lumberman, b. in Metuchen, Middlesex County, New Jersey, 19 April, 1862; d. at Miami, Florida, 15 February, 1922, son of Benjamin Winant and Phoebe Eliza (Dunham) Edgar. His family is of Scottish extraction; the first of the name in this country being Thomas Edgar (b. 1681), who emigrated from Keithock, Forfarshire, in 1703, and settled on a tract of six hundred acres, on the Rahway River, near Woodbridge, New Jersey. Part of this original tract is still owned by members of the family. His father (1815-1911), a farmer and country store keeper, was a great reader and the possessor of a remarkable memory. He retained his health and mental faculties until the end of his life, and such was his breadth of interest that he began the study of Greek at the age of ninety-five. Charles Edgar received a common school education in New Jersey, but went West at an early age in search of better opportunities than those afforded in the Eastern states. His first employment, and the one which decided his career, was in the lumber district of Chicago, in 1880. After a few years he removed to Wausau, Wisconsin, where he became connected, as manager, with some of the most important lumber manufacturing enterprises in the Wisconsin Valley. Among the companies of which he was in control were the Jacob Mortenson Lumber Company, of Wausau, Wisconsin, and the Alexander and Edgar Lumber Company, of Iron River, Wisconsin, both located in the northern part of the state, near Duluth. During this time also he and his associates were purchasing timber lands in Northern Minnesota. In 1901, with a number of others, Mr. Edgar became interested in a large tract of virgin forest land in the State of Arkansas, and built a sawmill at Malvern. The company formed to operate this property was organized as the Wisconsin and Arkansas Lumber Company, and is still one of the largest yellow pine operators in the Southwest. In 1899 Mr. Edgar had taken up his residence in Duluth, but two years later retired from active business, and removed to Virginia. Here he purchased an old estate of eight hundred acres, near Charlottesville, the seat of the University of Virginia, and occupied his time for several years in improving and restoring the property. His children finished their education in Virginia, where the sons attended the university, one of them (C. T. Edgar) taking the degree, LL.B. In 1911, greatly benefited in health by his stay in the South, Mr. Edgar disposed of his real estate interests in Virginia and returned to his native State of New Jersey, settling this time at Essex Falls, near the original Edgar homestead. During the period of his enforced retirement, he had retained his interests in the lumber manufacturing enterprises, and, in 1914, following the death of Harry H. Foster, who had been president and general manager from the time of its organization, he was obliged to assume the presidency and general control of the Wisconsin and Arkansas Lumber Company. This position he held at the time of his death. Among other lumber manufacturing enterprises in which he was jointly interested with his Wausau associates were, the Wausau Southern Lumber Company, and the Marathon Lumber Company, both located at Laurel, Mississippi; the Yawkey-Bissell Lumber Company of Wausau, Wisconsin, and the Fountain-Campbell Lumber Company of Ladysmith, Wisconsin. For many years also he owned and operated a large farm of twenty-five hundred acres near Burlington, Iowa. He was not only a leader in the development of the timber industry throughout various sections of the country, but was the original inventor of the double cutting band mill on which patents were granted in 1893. The leading feature of this invention was a "means of disposing of the lumber produced by the return movement of the saw mill carriage," in other words, a process of sawing lumber with both the forward and return movement of the carriage. Mr. Edgar disposed of his rights to the E. P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, during the early nineties, and the device has been in general use for sawing certain classes of small timber ever since that time. During the World War Mr. Edgar's wide knowledge of manufacturing conditions in the lumber industry and his ability to produce results, received public recognition in his appointment as a member of the Lumber Committee Council of National Defense, on which he served from 1 September, 1917 to 1 January, 1918, when he was made Acting Director of Lumber War Industries Board. On 1 July, 1919, he became Lumber Director of the War Industries Board, serving with great efficiency until the close of the war. During this entire period he was subjected to continual attacks from certain powerful lumbermen, who were discontented with prices, or with some of his recommendations affecting the lumber industry. These men finally combined against him, using the full measure of their power and influence, to have him displaced. Their cry of discontent was carried



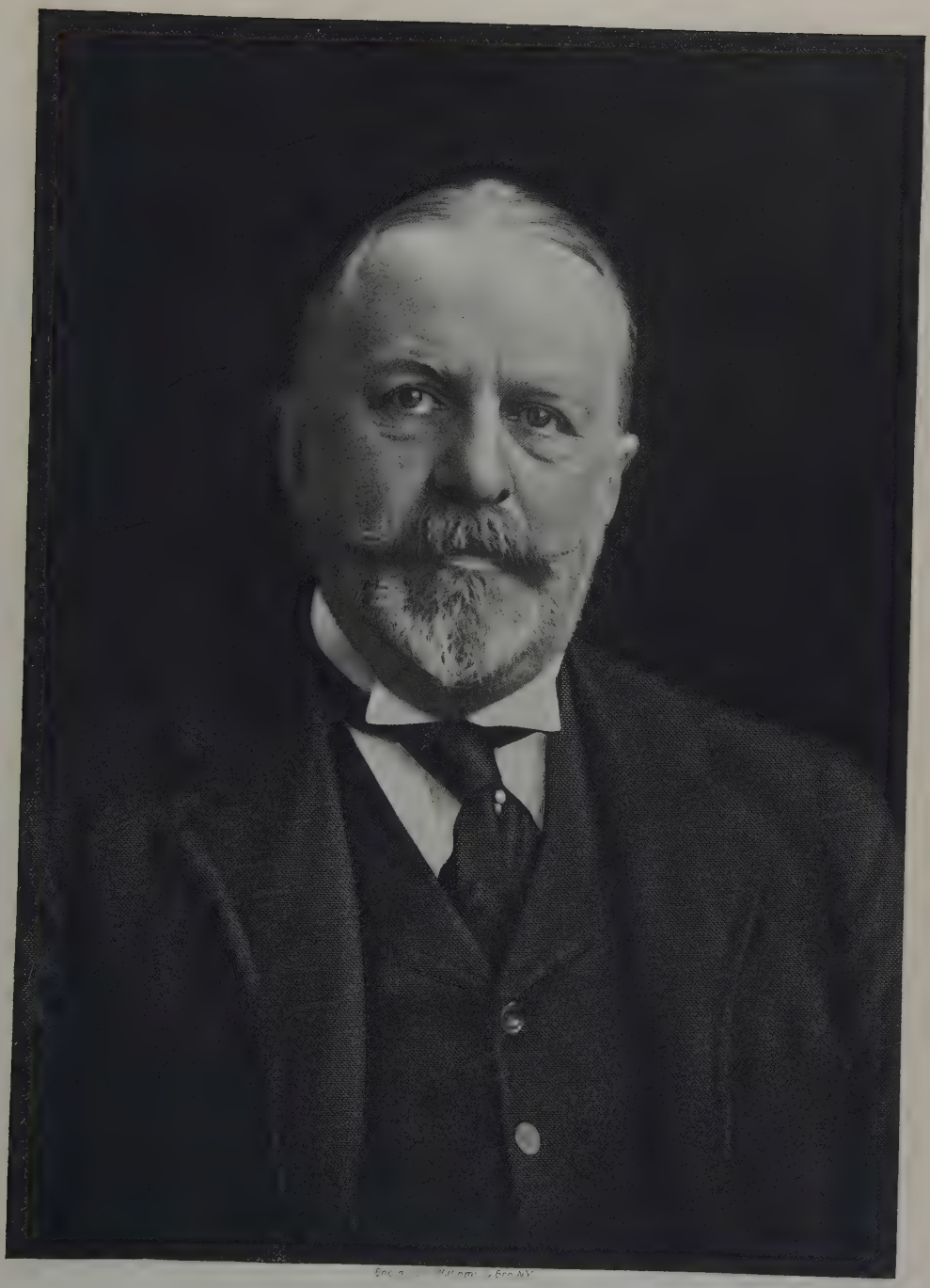
Charles Edgar

EDGAR

from one department of the Government to another, until it reached the highest authority. In the meantime, the volume of work passing through his department was enormous, and his responsibilities very heavy and numerous. He brushed aside completely the added burden of these attacks, and continued steadily on, maintaining the efficiency of his work until after the armistice. His often declared policy was, "fairness to both the Government and the industry." He patiently listened to those having just cause for complaint, and was always promptly accessible to those having valuable information and suggestions for the good of the main cause. But he was quick to detect the profiteering class; such men were bluntly told that he was working for the Government, and that the full measure of his knowledge and experience, belonged to the Government. On one occasion, a very prominent but discontented lumberman, while making a personal attack upon Mr. Edgar before an open session of the Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board, declared in deep and impassioned tones, that because of his interest in lumber, Mr. Edgar had been leaning over backward in favor of the Government—that Mr. Edgar had stood as a stone wall between the industry and justice for many months, and that he would prefer a man for Director of Lumber who knew nothing about the lumber business. Mr. Edgar's comment was, that the gentleman apparently was more frank than he intended to be, but that he would be glad to resign, if the board thought it would result in complete harmony, and wished to try the experiment. The Chairman of the War Industries Board, who was present at the session, promptly made it clear that no change was desired. In defense of some of the lumber manufacturers who were opposed to Mr. Edgar, the statement has been made that statistics will show that the measure of advance in prices obtained by the lumber manufacturers during the War, was less than that of any other important commodity. It should be borne in mind, however, that all prices were predicted on sworn statements of costs made by the manufacturers themselves, and compiled by the Federal Trade Commission. Mr. Edgar's administration of the duties of the last named office was according to one historian, "proof of the sterling and rugged timber there is in him; for in that trying position he acted only in his conception of a spirit of absolute justice to the industry in which he was interested, and guarded well the honor and interests of the United States Government of which he was not only a part but one of the most patriotic of citizens." There is no question that his death was hastened by the over strain due to his labors during the period of the War. One of his associates in War work and who had witnessed his unselfish devotion to the cause of the Government when his efforts were being carried on under a tremendous strain at the expense of his health said, on learning of Mr. Edgar's death, "He gave his life for his country as truly as any soldier in France." His dominant personal traits were promptness and efficiency, loyalty to any cause he espoused and to subordinates as well; and great directness, at the expense of diplomacy, in his methods. At the conclusion of Mr. Edgar's War service he received the following acknowledgment: "The United States Council of National Defense charged by the Congress with the co–ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare, and with the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation, hereby—Makes grateful acknowledgment of the services rendered by Charles Edgar to its organization, and through it, to the country, in the course of the great War. Given at Washington, this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen. The United States Council of National Defense; Newton Baker, Secretary of War, Chairman; D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior; W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Grosvenor Clarkson, Director of the Council and of the Advisory Commission." Resolutions were also unanimously adopted by the Lumber Staff of the War Industries Board as follows: "Resolved, that there be spread upon the minutes of this meeting an expression, from his colleagues of this Section, of their recognition of the able fairminded leadership with which the Director of Lumber, Charles Edgar has conducted the activities of the Lumber Section of the War Industries Board. It is Further Resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered him for the indefatigable energy which, with this leadership, has resulted in the adequate fulfillment of the requirements of the various branches of the Army and the Navy and of our Allies; and of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Industrial Housing Corporation and the United States Railroad Administration. It is Further Resolved, that an engrossed copy of these resolutions by these colleagues be presented to the Director of Lumber as a testimonial of their esteem." These resolutions were signed by John A. Cowdin, Major, Air Service Aircraft Production—War Department; John E. Schuyler, Major, Bureau of Industrial Housing United States Department of Labor, and others. So vivid was the sense of Mr. Edgar's unusual services that, over a year after his death, Secretary of War Weeks decided to make an exception to the Departmental rule in his favor, and the Distinguished Service Medal was conferred on him, although a civilian employee of the Government, on 19 April, 1923. Mr. Edgar was a member of the Union League Club, of Chicago, Illinois; Essex Fells Country Club; Montclair Golf Club; Colonnade Club, University of Virginia; and the Wausau Club and Wausau Country Club of Wausau, Wisconsin. He married, 18 December, 1884, at Chicago, Illinois, Gertrude Pomeroy, daughter of George Wheelock Pomeroy, a coal mine proprietor. They were the parents of four children: George Pomeroy Edgar; Charles Tyson Edgar; Gretchen Edgar, who is the wife of Captain M. C. Lile; and David Forrester Edgar.

RIVES, **George Lockhart**, lawyer, b. in New York City, 1 May, 1849; d. at Newport, Rhode Island, 21 August, 1918, son of Francis Robert and Matilda (Barclay) Rives. The first of the name came to this country from England at some time between 1649 and 1659, and settled at or near Blandford, Surry County, Virginia. The earliest known member of the family of whom there is historical record was William Rives, who was born in Virginia, and resided in Sussex County until his death in 1775. His wife was Lucy Shands. Their son, Robert Rives, born 1764, and the great-grandfather of George Lockhart Rives, joined the Continental Army in 1781, at the age of seventeen, and served as a private at the siege of Yorktown. Later he was one of the leading merchants of Richmond, and a large slaveholder. He married, in 1790, Margaret Jordan Cabell, daughter of Colonel William Cabell, of Union Hill, Virginia. Their son, William Cabell Rives, born in 1793, married Judith Page Walker, who owned a large estate in Albemarle County. He was conspicuous in Virginia politics and was the first representative of his native county, (Nelson) in the Virginia House of Delegates; and afterward of Albemarle County, where his wife's estate was situated. From 1823 to 1829 he was a member of the United States House of Representatives; was appointed Minister to France by Andrew Jackson, and held the office until 1834; was a United States Senator, 1835-1839; was re-appointed Minister to France in 1849, and in 1861 was elected from Virginia to the Confederate Congress. His son, Francis Robert Rives (1822–1891), was educated in his native state and in France, and was graduated with distinction at the University of Virginia. He was appointed by President Tyler secretary of the United States Legation in London, and served three years, 1842-1845. Later he was associated with Alexander Hamilton in the practice of law, in New York City. His wife was a daughter of George Barclay, a commission merchant. Their son, George L. Rives was graduated A. B. at Columbia College, New York, in 1868, and in Cambridge University, England, in 1872. He completed the course in the Columbia University School of Law in 1873, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In 1874 he was admitted to the bar and entered upon his professional career in New York City. He served as Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, 1887-1889; was a member of The New York Rapid Transit Railway Commission, 1896-1902; chairman of the commission appointed to revise the Charter of the City of New York, in 1900; was Corporation Counsel, City of New York, 1902-1903; and a member of the Character Committee on Admissions to the Bar of New York State. In addition to his law practice as a member of the firm of Olin and Rives, he was connected as a director with the Bank of New York, the United States Trust Company, Lawyers Mortgage Company, and other similar organizations. He was also actively identified with numerous educational and philanthropic movements; was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University, New York; trustee of the Lenox Library, 1893–1895; following that year trustee and later President of the New York Public Library, Lenox and Tilden Foundations, and president of the Board of Governors of the New York Hospital. He was the author of a book in two volumes entitled "The United States and Mexico, 1821-1848", and occasional articles and pamphlets. Mr. Rives was a member of the Association of the Bar of New York City; a Governor of the Knickerbocker Club of New York, a member of the New York Yacht Club, Down Town Association, Metropolitan Club, Tuxedo Club (vice-president), the Corsair Yacht Club, and the Century Association of New York City. He married, first, in New York City, 21 May, 1873, Caroline Morris Kean, daughter of John Kean of Elizabeth, New Jersey. She died 29 March, 1887. He married, second, Sara Whiting, daughter of August Whiting of Newport, Rhode Island. By his first marriage, Mr. Rives was the faher of one son, George Barclay Rives. By his second marriage he had one son, Francis Bayard Rives, and one daughter, Mildred Rives, who married Frederick M. Goodwin.

BEAVER, James Addams, soldier and Governor of Pennsylvania, b. near Millerstown, Perry County, Pennsylvania, 21 October, 1837; d. at Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, 31 January, 1914, son of Jacob and Ann Eliza (Addams) Beaver. Through both parents he came of Pennsylvania German stock, and was a direct descendant of Revolutionary soldiers Four years after the death of his father in 1840, his mother married Rev. S. H. McDonald, of Millertown, Pennsylvania, and moved to Belleville, Mifflin County, in the same state. James A. Beaver was educated at the Belleville district school, and at the Pine Grove Academy. He entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, as the youngest member of the Junior class, and was graduated with honors in 1856. In the same year he began the study of law in the office of Hon. H. N. McAllister of Bellefonte, one of the most noted attorneys in the State of Pennsylvania. In this connection he conducted himself with the same diligence that had characterized his college career, with the result that at the early age of twenty-two he was admitted to the Bar of Centre County. About the same time, in recognition of his unusual promise, Mr. McAllister made him his partner in the new firm of McAllister and Beaver. This association continued until Mr. McAllister's death. While studying law, Mr. Beaver joined a military organization known as the Bellefonte Fencibles (Captain Andrew J. Curtin) in which he was shortly after elected second lieutenant. When the attack on Fort Sumter kindled the flame which grew into the great conflagration of the Civil War, this company was among the first responding to President Lincoln's call for volunteers. It was mustered in as Company H, 2nd P.V.I., and participated in the operations of the Shenandoah Valley campaign during the three months of its enlistment. Thereafter Lieutenant Beaver was largely instrumental in recruiting and organizing the 45th P.V.I., of which he was elected Lieutenant-Colonel. After service at Fort Walker



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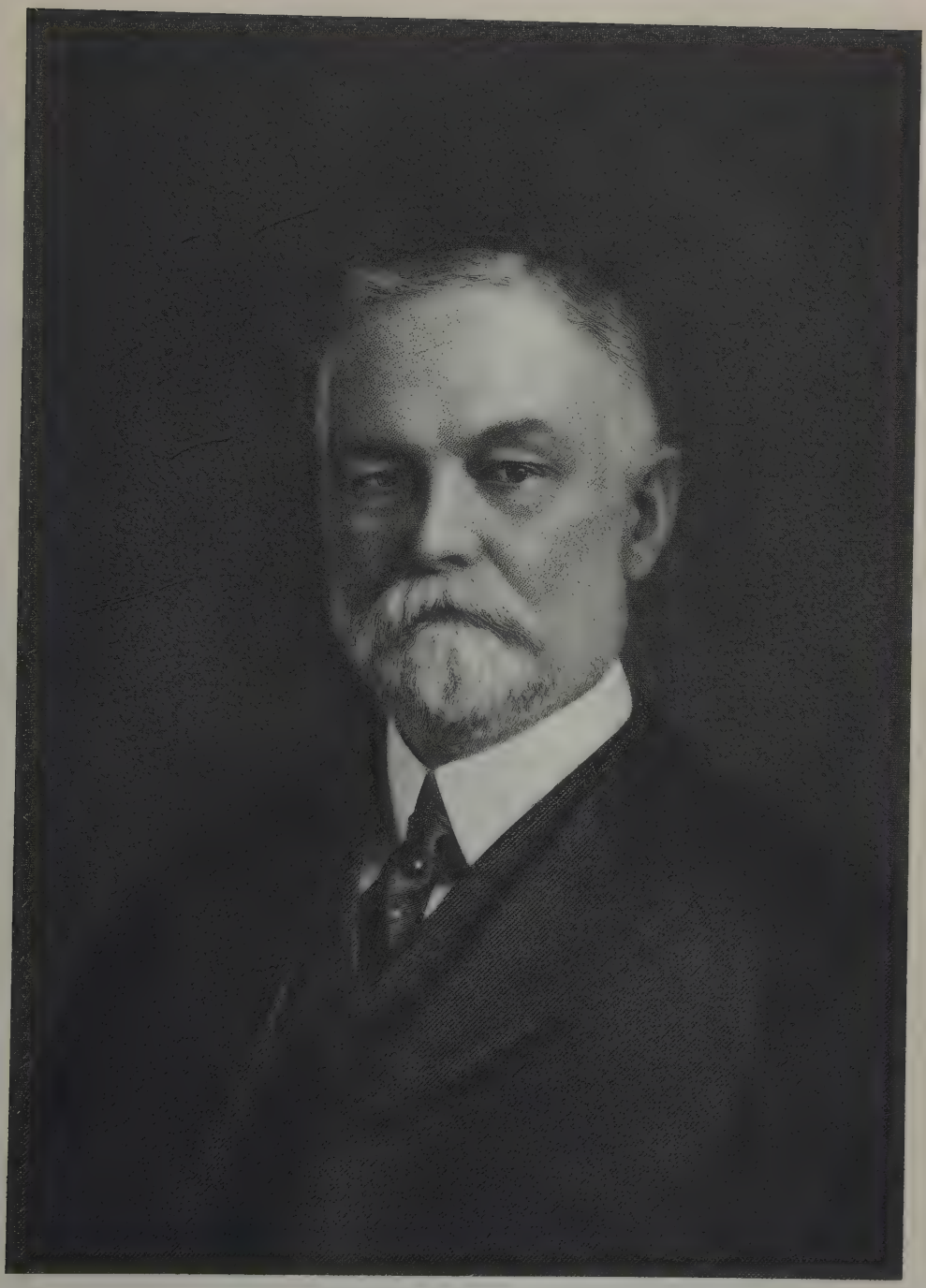
and at Hilton Head Island, his command was attached to the Army of the Potomac. Lieutenant-Colonel Beaver resigned his commission in the 45th P.V.I. on 4 September, 1862, to become Colonel of the 148th P.V.I., comprised almost entirely of Centre County citizens. His regiment rendered commendable service during the Antietam campaign, along the Northern Central Railroad, and late in the year 1862 was transferred to the Rappahannock, where it became part of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 2nd Corps, under the command of General Hancock. The enviable reputation attained by Colonel Beaver was well attested by General Hancock, who called him "one of the most intrepid, intelligent, and efficient young officers in our service." At the battle of Chancellorville Colonel Beaver was wounded severely. His escape from death was little short of miraculous, for a pencil in his pocket turned the bullet that struck him from a certainly fatal course. This casualty necessitated a prolonged retirement in his home at Bellefonte, but before he had fully recovered he insisted upon returning to the service, and accepted the command of Camp Curtin, as a member of General Couch's staff. After rendering valuable assistance there in the organization of troops, he rejoined his former regiment, participating in General Meade's retrograde movement from Culpepper Court House, and in the Mine Run campaign during the autumn of 1863. On 13 May, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division, 2nd Corps, which fought through the famous Wilderness campaign, and had the distinction of receiving General Stuart's surrender at Spottsylvania. At Cold Harbor, and Petersburg, Colonel Beaver won further distinction. At Petersburg, 16 July, 1864, he was seriously wounded by an exploding shell early in the battle and again incapacitated. He went to his home at Bellefonte to recuperate, and returned to active service when the enemy were delivering their terrific attack at Ream's Station, 25 August, 1864, in an endeavor to prevent the Union forces from cutting off rail connection between Richmond and points to the South. Colonel Beaver was inspecting rifle pits when he received a wound in his right thigh, and fell desperately wounded. On the following day it was found necessary to amputate his leg at the hip. This, of course, precluded further active service. After his enforced retirement, Colonel Beaver was honored with the rank of Brigadier General, "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, particularly for valuable service at Cold Harbor while commanding a brigade." He was offered a detail for court martial duty, which, however, he refused, and at his own request was honorably discharged from the service 22 December, 1864. On his return to Bellefonte General Beaver resumed his connection with the law firm of McAllister and Beaver. Shortly afterward he became a candidate for the State legislature, and although his object was mainly to insure party harmony, and no special campaign was instituted in his behalf, he lost the election in a strong Democratic district by a margin of only 150 votes. In 1871, on the occasion of the crucial deadlock in the legislature concerning the Senatorship in Pennsylvania, without his knowledge he was named as a candidate for the United States Senate, but his election was frustrated by the activities of an independent faction. He was chosen a district delegate to the National Republican Convention, in 1880, and was unanimously elected Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation. When General Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, General Beaver was offered the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, but would not consent to have his name used, although the indications were that he would have been elected on General Garfield's ticket. In 1882 General Beaver was the Republican candidate for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, but lost the election on account of dissension within the party. In 1886 he was again nominated for the same office and was elected by a very large majority. The performance of his duties was marked by a thoroughness and a practical efficiency attributable to his sincere participation in the everyday life of the people. The administration of his public office, like the conduct of his military life, proved indubitably his loyalty to high ideals and his unswerving fidelity to the trust reposed in him. In connection with the tragic conditions following the famous Johnstown flood of 31 May, 1889, Governor Beaver contributed valuable cooperation with characteristic zeal, energy, and ability. Governor Geary had commissioned General Beaver a Major General of the National Guard. He furnished valuable assistance in organizing this body and in 1886 became ex-officio Commander-in-Chief, with a record of twenty years of service in the Pennsylvania National Guard. When he had completed his terms as Governor, General Beaver returned to Bellefonte and joined his partners, J. W. Gephart and John M. Dale, to continue the practice of law. He maintained this association until the retirement of Mr. Gephart, in 1893, and some time later General Beaver himself retired from active practice. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, in July, 1895, receiving his appointment from Governor Daniel Hartman Hastings, of Bellefonte, who had served as Adjutant-General under General Beaver. Later he was elected upon the Republican ticket for the full ten-year term ending January, 1916. His period of service was cut short by his death. His public spiritedness was evidenced also by his participation in the local affairs of Bellefonte, where he was elected as a councilman and served one term. In addition to what has been mentioned General Beaver took an active and practical interest in both educational and religious matters. For thirty-five years he was a trustee of the Pennsylvania State College. He was elected President of the Board of Trustees in 1898, and served continuously from that time until his death. When, in 1907, the death of Dr. Atherton left vacant the President's chair at the State College, General Beaver accepted the temporary position of acting President. He was a trustee of Washington and Jefferson College, and of Lincoln University at Oxford, Pennsylvania, and received the degree of L.L.D. from both Dickinson College, of Car-

lisle, and Hanover College, of Indiana. General Beaver was ardently devoted to the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member, and he gave generously of his time and effort in its support. Elected in 1888 by the Presbytery of Huntingdon as its representative at the centennial meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America, he was appointed by the Moderator of the Assembly as Vice-Moderator. In this capacity he presided at a number of the meetings, with the distinction of being the first layman who had ever served in that capacity. He was for a long time a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte, where his judgment, sympathy and understanding made him many life-long friends. In 1910 he received the high honor of being sent as a delegate from the Presbyterian denomination to the World Missionary Conference held in Scotland. He served in this capacity with such distinction that he was one of those who at that time received the honorary degree of LL.D. General Beaver, on 26 December, 1865, married Mary McAllister, a daughter of his partner in law. They were the parents of three children, Gilbert Addams Beaver, of New York, Thomas McAllister Beaver, of Bellefonte, and Hugh McAllister Beaver.

LONGYEAR, John Munro, capitalist, b. in Lansing, Michigan, 15 April, 1850; d. in Brookline, Massachusetts, 28 May, 1922, son of John Wesley and Harriet (Munroe) Longyear. His descent is traced to Jacob Langjahr, a native of Munich, Bavaria, who came to America about 1750, and settled at Shandaken, Pennsylvania. From this ancestor and his wife, Maria Cox, the line runs through their son, John, and his wife, Annetje Winne; through their son, Peter, and his wife, Jerusha Stevens, grandparents of John M. Longyear. John Wesley Longyear (1820-1875), distinguished as a legislator, Congressman and jurist, was born at Shandaken, New York, and died in Detroit, Michigan. In 1844 he removed to Mason, Ingram County, and there, while engaged in teaching, studied law and in 1846 was admitted to the Bar. He was a representative in Congress from Michigan in the 38th. and 39th. congresses, serving as chairman of the committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings and as a member of the committee on Commerce. In 1866 he was a delegate to the Loyalist Convention in Philadelphia, and the following year was a member of the Michigan Constitutional Convention. He was appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan in 1869, and held the position until his death. John Munro Longyear was educated in private and public schools of Lansing, the preparatory department of Olivet College, Michigan, Georgetown University, Washington, and Cazenovia Seminary, New York. Delicate health, however, forced him to relinquish his hopes of a college career, and he became a lumber scaler in the Saginaw Valley. In 1873 he extended his operations into the upper Peninsula of Michigan, where he spent five years in the woods examining lands. His long and arduous trips to the forests gave him a rugged constitution and a wide knowledge of lumbering. His keen eye recognized the value of the wild lands of that region; he even delved beneath the soil to discover the boundless mineral wealth. This new phase of endeavor proved absorbingly interesting, and with characteristic energy he undertook the task of securing title to this wilderness, in time becoming a holder of large properties, which played a vital part in the development of the Great Northwest. He was prominent in the discovery and development of the Gogebic and Menominee Iron District, and he held a large interest in the famous Norrie mine, which for years produced enormous quantities of ore. Mr. Longyear established his residence in Marquette, Michigan, where for many years he was prominently identified with diversified lines of industry and civic affairs, becoming a director and manager of various mining, banking, and other corporations, including the Presidency of the Marquette National Bank. And even after moving his home to Brookline, Massachusetts, he maintained his legal residence at the farm in Powell Township, Michigan, where the family spent their summers, and also maintained business headquarters in Marquette, where he passed many months of the year. In 1890-1891 he served as Mayor of Marquette, and in 1890 was a delegate to the Republican State Convention. For twenty-four years he was a member of the Board of Control of the Michigan School of Mines, at Houghton, Michigan. His public service also included membership in the Northern Michigan Forest Protective Association, the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, in the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Business concerns, however, did not exhaust his interest. The keen powers of observation, which enabled him to discern the values hidden in wilderness lands, also rendered him a versatile student of many subjects, and yielded him a more than usual fund of knowledge. In 1901 he made an excursion to the desolate ice bound island of Spitzbergen, and there found, after careful study of the region, boundless deposits of rich bituminous coal. Upon his return to America he organized a company, which in 1906, after considerable preliminary expense, began a tunnel into the side of the mountain at Advent Bay, which is now over two thousand feet long. Houses and shelter were provided for some four hundred Scandinavian and English miners, and all necessary equipments for use in transportation were erected during the short Northern Summers. The development of these vast coal fields, lying hidden only by a crust of Arctic snow, evidenced his wisdom and farsightedness. A fleet of steamships carrying and distributing coal to Northern Europe is the answer to the once ridiculed venture. Mr. Longyear made many trips to these possessions, taking photographs of the scenery, the inhabitants and the animals, and delivered courses of lectures on Spitzbergen and his experiences there. Mr. Longyear was a wide traveler, having crossed the ocean over thirty times, and was always a close student in foreign countries, never a mere sightseer. He compiled copious journals recording his im-



J. Ell. Longyear

pressions and numerous vivid descriptions of places which he had visited. Thousands of photographs taken by himself remain as further evidences of his close observations of interesting and historic places. Many of these he had made into lantern slides to illustrate public lectures on his travels. Among other subjects of interest, he was an interested student of the Great Pyramid of Gizeh and its problems, and delivered several lectures upon it, illustrated by lantern slides from negatives taken by himself. From his journals was compiled, with the assistance of Nathan Haskell Dole, the work entitled "An American in Spitzbergen", which was issued in 1923. Mr. Longyear's love for the beautiful and artistic was notably illustrated in his removal of his picturesque house, originally erected on the shore of Lake Michigan, to Brookline, Massachusetts, where it was rebuilt, stone by stone, and still stands. Having been built of the so-called "rain-drop" sandstone, notable for its peculiar markings, it was considered nearly priceless, because the quarry had been exhausted. The immediate reason for its removal lay in the fact that a railroad had secured right of way along the front of his estate, which threatened to ruin the outlook. After a long legal contest, the title of the railroad was affirmed, and as a result the house was offered for sale, but when nothing like its real value could be obtained, Mr. Longyear arranged for its removal. The house was then taken down, loaded stone by stone on flat cars, and rebuilt on Fisher Hill, Brookline, enlarged and somewhat changed in appearance. It has long been considered one of the most artistic places of Massachusetts. Mr. Longyear also maintained a beautiful country estate in Powell Township, Marquette County, Michigan, where he had a famous herd of blooded cattle. He was a member of the Holstein-Frisian Association, the American Historical Society, the National Automobile Association, the Boston Twentieth Century Club, the Brookline Country Club, the Boston Art Club, the Detroit Club, and was founder and President for three years of the famous Huron Mountain Club, on Lake Superior. His generous contributions to benevolent objects included the University of Michigan Publication Fund devoted to issuing important monographs. Religiously, Mr. Longyear was a devout Christian Scientist, consistently observant of the tenets of his faith. With his wife he founded the library of choice "source books" on the scriptures, known as the Zion Research Library of Boston. To Mrs. Longyear's farsighted munificence, also, is largely due the park which separates the Christian Science Church Home from Huntington Avenue, so that its facade and dome may never be obstructed by other edifices Mrs. Longyear also presented the grounds of the Benevolent Association to the Directors of the Christian Science Church. Before her marriage on 4 January, 1879, Mrs. Longyear was Mary Hawley Beecher, Preceptress of the Marquette High School, and a daughter of Samuel Peck Beecher, horticulturist, of Battle Creek, Michigan. She survives her husband with three daughters, Abbey Beecher, wife of Alton True Roberts, of Marquette, Michigan; Helen McGraw, wife of Lieutenant Commander Paul, U.S.M.C., and Judith Folger, wife of John Mortimer Richardson Lyeth of Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, New York; and two sons, John Munro Longyear, Jr., mining engineer, and Robert D. Longyear, Vice-Consul in charge at Hayti.

BANGS, John Kendrick, author, b. in Yonkers, New York, 27 May, 1862; d. there, 22 January, 1922, son of Francis N. and Amelia Frances (Bull) Bangs. He was educated at Columbia College, and was graduated Ph.B., in 1883. For two years, 1883-84, he studied law, but in 1884 he discontinued his studies and accepted a position as Editor of "Life". In this capacity he served for four years, and at the end of that time he became Editor of the "Editor's Drawer" of "Harper's Monthly Magazine" and for two years conducted that department. For the ten years 1889-1898 John Kendrick Bangs was occupied writing steadily and prolifically, and many of the products of that ten-year period are among the works that have made his name famous among writers. In July, 1898, he accepted the editorship of the department, "Literary Notes" of "Harper's Monthly Magazine," and held that position until December, 1899. During practically this same period he was Editor of "Literature", and for the two years 1898-1900, he was Editor of "Harper's Weekly", now discontinued. From December, 1902, until June, 1903, he was Editor of "Metropolitan Magazine", and for a two-year period, 1904–5, he held the editorship of "Puck". Mr. Bangs was Democratic candidate for the mayoralty of Yonkers in 1894, but was defeated by a small majority. He was Vice-President of the Yonkers Board of Education in 1897, and from 1896 to 1904 he was President of the Halsted School, at Yonkers. On 3 March, 1886, he married Agnes Lawson Hyde. On 27 April, 1904, he married Mary Blakeney Gray, of New York. Mr. Bangs was author of the following works: "Roger Camerden," 1886; "Katherine," 1887; "The Lorgnette," 1887; "Mephistopheles," 1888; "New Wagging of Old Tales," 1888; "Tiddledewinks Tales," 1890; "The Tiddledewinks Poetry Book," 1890; "Toppleton's Client," 1891; "In Camp With a Tin Soldier," 1891; "Half Hours with Jimmieboy," 1892; "Coffee and Repartee," 1893-1899; "The Water Ghost," 1893; "Three Weeks in Politics," 1894; "The Idiot," 1898-1899; "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica," 1895; "A House Boat on the Styx," 1895; "The Bicyclers and Other Farces," 1896; "A Rebellious Heroine," 1896; "The Pursuit of the House Boat," 1897; "Paste Jewels," 1897; "A Prophecy and a Plea," 1897; "The Mantel Piece Minstrels," 1897; "Ghosts I Have Met," 1898; "Peeps at People," 1898; "The Dreamers," 1898; "The Enchanted Type Writer," 1899; "Cobwebs from a Library Corner," 1899; "The Booming of Acre Hill," 1900; "The Idiot at Home," 1900; "Mr. Munchhausen," 1901; "Olympian Nights," 1902; "Uncle Sam, Trustee," 1902; "Bikey, the Skicycle," 1902; "Over the Plum Pudding," 1902; "Emblemland," 1902; "Mollie and the Unwise Man," 1902; "Proposal Under Difficulties," (farce), 1905; "The Worsted Man" (musical

play), 1905; "Mrs Raffles," 1905; "R. Holmes and Company," 1906; "Alice in Municipaland," 1907; "Potted Fiction," 1908; "Andiron Tales," 1908; "The Genial Idiot," 1908; "Autobiography of Methuselah," 1909; "The Real Thing," 1909; "Mollie and the Unwise Man Abroad," 1910; "Songs of Cheer," 1910; "Jack and the Check Book," 1911; "Echoes of Cheer," 1912; "Little Book of Christmas," 1912; "Line o' Cheer for Each Day o' the Year," 1913; "The Foothills of Parnassus," 1914; "From Pillar to Post," 1916; "Half Hours with the Idiot," 1917; "The Cheery Way," 1919, and "Lady Eeazle," a musical comedy version of "The School for Scandal," and "Tomorrowland," a musical fantasy. Besides being the author of all the productions mentioned above, John Kendrick Bangs was also a frequent contributor to magazines and syndicates.

SIMPSON, John Woodruff, lawyer, b. at East Graftsbury, Vermont, 13 October, 1850; d. in New York City, 15 May, 1920, son of James W. and Jean B. (Walker) Simpson. His father, a native of Scotland, settled in Vermont in 1832. Later he removed to Thompsonville, Connecticut, where he met his wife, also born in Scotland, and finally at East Craftsbury, a Scottish settlement. As a man of unusual ability he became the chief citizen of his village, served as representative, and later as senator, in the Vermont Legislature, and in 1884 was Presidential Elector. John Woodruff Simpson passed his childhood in the Village of East Craftsbury. After being prepared for college at the State Normal School, Johnson, Vermont, he entered Amherst, where he was graduated A.B. in 1871. Subsequently he studied for two years at Columbia University Law School, and was graduated LL.B. in 1873. Throughout his college course he manifested great ability, and received many prizes for scholarship and in the speaking and debating contests, and was chosen class orator at graduation. After his admission to the bar of New York City in 1873, he practiced law for more than forty-five years. Until 1884 he was associated with the law firm of Alexander and Green, where he was for many years chiefly engaged in real estate work. In the latter part of this association he assisted Judge Green in many important matters, among which were the North Shore Railroad Company and the West Shore Railroad. He was retained as counsel by several large corporations, among the foremost of which were the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Mutual Union Telegraph Company. In January, 1884, Mr. Simpson joined with William M. Barnum and the late Thomas Thacher, and formed the partnership of Simpson, Thacher and Barnum. The new firm started its career with an important clientele. With the period of railroad reorganizations and industrial combinations, just then sweeping over the country, Mr. Simpson was called upon to take a leading part in numerous affairs which called for unusual legal equipment and tried financial and business talent. Among the railroad organizations with which he was associated were the Ohio Central, Kanawha and Michigan, and the New York and New England. He was identified with the formation of many large corporations, including the American Smelting and Refining Company, the American Locomotive Company, the Railway Steel Spring Company, the Braden Copper Company, and the Republic Iron and Steel Company. He also took a prominent part in the litigations over the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad Company and in the "Hocking Valley Case." From the nature of his work he was also in close touch with the financial world and held many important directorships, among them in the Metropolitan Trust Company, the Telautograph Corporation and the Hudson Companies. Upon his retirement from public life Speaker Reed became a member of the firm of Simpson, Thacher and Barnum, and so continued until shortly before his death, the style then being Reed, Simpson, Thacher and Barnum. After the withdrawal of Mr. Reed and Mr. Barnum the firm style became Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett, through the admission of Philip G. Bartlett. In his "Memorial of John W. Simpson," prepared for the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Mr. Bartlett pays his former associate the following tribute: "Of his abilities as a lawyer, I quote two opinions, one that of a former partner, and the other that of a prominent member of the bar, who was his classmate in the law school and his intimate friend ever since: 'He combined to a rare degree the power of analysis and the power of persuasion. His clear mind enabled him to penetrate to the bottom of the subject and his unrivaled power of presentation made it easy for him to illuminate any subject which he, himself, had grasped. His clients followed him unwaveringly. In broad grasp of problems of organizations, in the working out of these problems through legal instruments, he was in my opinion unsurpassed among his contemporaries. He had as keen and analytic a mind as I have ever come across and in matters of business, as well as matters of law, was as able and safe an adviser as any I have known.' In those opinions I concur and add, if it be any addition, that beyond a thorough knowledge of fundamental legal principles, he had 'the legal mind'—the mind that 'sees clear and thinks straight,' and that he had in high degree the quality of tactfully dominating and reconciling conflicting interests, opinions or personalities in difficult and complicated situations.... No sketch of John Simpson would be complete which failed to dwell upon his gifts 'in lighter vein'—a brilliant wit, ever ready but never cruel, humor that ranged all the way from dainty subtlety to broad hilarity, and withal that quality, rare in men—as indefinable as it is—charm-compelling. He was a prince of storytellers. No one ever reproduced the Scotch 'burr' more deliciously than he, and he was fluent in humorous use of other dialects, and a clever mimic. Many of his tales were of actual occurrences and dialogues recalled from his youth among the 'Covenanters' of East Craftsbury. It was a rare pleasure to be a listener when he was in the mood, and fell to telling stories." Mr. Simpson was a life trustee of Amherst College, and was always prominent in the Alumni Council. In 1903 was awarded the Honorary degree of

J. W. Newton

works: "Tent Life in Siberia," 1870 (new and enlarged edition, 1910); "Siberia and the Exile System" (2 vols.), 1892; "Campaigning in Cuba," 1899; "Folk Tales of Napoleon," 1902; "The Tragedy of Pelée," 1902; "A Russian Comedy of Errors," 1915; "The Chicago and Alton Case," 1916; "E. H. Harriman's Far Eastern Plans," 1917; "The Salton Sea," 1917.

WATSON, John Jay, Jr., financier, b. in Jamestown, Rhode Island, 12 November, 1874, son of John Jay and Gertrude Totten (Stanhope) Watson. He is a worthy representative of a distinguished Colonial family tracing his lineage to Caleb Carr who sailed from London, England, on the ship "Elizabeth Ann", 9 May, 1635, settled in Newport, and, in 1695, was Governor of the Colony of Rhode Island. His father, who was a gentleman-farmer, traveled extensively and died in India while on a tour around the world. Mr. Watson attended public schools of Jamestown and later Rogers High School, at Newport. Subsequently he took a commercial course at the Bryant and Stratton Business College, Providence, Rhode Island. He began his business career in the employ of the Industrial Trust Company, Providence, in 1893, devoting himself to the gaining of a general knowledge of banking and financiering until 1898, when he accepted the position of treasurer and director of the Joseph Banigan Rubber Company. Once launched in the rubber industry his rise was rapid, and in 1901 he became identified with the United States Rubber Company as assistant treasurer. He became treasurer of the company in 1904, and was elected to the Board of Directors and made a member of the Executive Committee. He was for a time also president of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, during the years 1908-1909; and president of the General Rubber Company 1908-1910. In the latter year Mr. Watson resigned from his connection with the United States Rubber Company, with the reputation of being one of the ablest men in the rubber industry, in order to re-enter the banking field. In November, 1910, he formed the co-partnership of Watson and Pressprich, New York City, a private banking house which gave special attention to investment banking in its larger phases, and which was recognized as a representative house of New York's financial district. In 1913 he dissolved this partnership to accept the vice-presidency and treasurership of the International Agricultural Corporation. In addition to the business interests above named Mr. Watson is president and chairman of Board of Directors of the Lee Rubber and Tire Corporation which he organized; chairman of the Board of Directors of the Martin-Parry Corporation which he formed from the consolidation of the Martin Truck and Body Corporation of York, Pa., and the Parry Manufacturing Corporation, of Indianapolis, Ind.; vice-president and director of the Consolidated Textile Corporation and B. B. and R. Knight, Inc., of Providence, R. I., and Prairie Pebble Phosphate Company. He is director in numerous other corporations including the Bankers and Shippers Insurance Company, the Industrial Bank of New York, Lawyers Title and Trust Company, Pierce Oil Corporation, Simms Petroleum Company, and Stutz Motor Car of America, Incorporated. Mr. Watson has always been active in public and political affairs in Rhode Island; was Republican representative from Jamestown, R. I., in the legislature of that state during the years 1899-1904 and member of the Committee on Finance, Committee on Corporations and other important committees. From 1901 to 1909 he served as a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections in Rhode Island, and in this capacity was instrumental in putting through a number of important reforms and an improvement of conditions generally. He is affiliated with a number of clubs and societies, among them the Society of American Wars, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and the New England Society, New York, of which he is a director. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce; and the Union League, Riding, Metropolitan, Bankers and New York Yacht Clubs of New York. He also holds membership with the Metropolitan Museum and the Academy of Political Science. Mr. Watson married, 14 November, 1900, at Providence, Rhode Island, Eliza J. Ralph.

JACOBI, Abraham, physician, b. in Hartum, Westphalia, Germany, 6 May, 1830; d. in New York City, 10 July, 1919. He studied at the universities of Greifswald and Göttingen, and was graduated M.D. at Bonn in 1851. In the revolutionary movement of that period he was convicted of "high treason" and incarcerated in the prisons of Cologne and Minden for two years. When released he came to the United States, after a short stay in England, and soon settled in practice in New York City. His public career began about 1857, when he was instrumental in founding the German Dispensary and became its Attending Physician. In a similar capacity he was associated from time to time with other city hospitals. Owing to his broad interest in pediatrics and his comprehensive knowledge along those lines, he was selected to fill the Chair in Pediatrics at the New York Medical College for the period 1860-1864. He became Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at New York University in 1865. Five years later he was appointed to the staff of the Medical Faculty of Columbia University, as Clinical Professor of Pediatrics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Later he became Professor of Diseases of Children, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The Jacobi children's hospital in East Seventy-seventh Street, New York, is a monument to his efforts. It was made possible through the generosity of his life-long friend, Mrs. Anna Woerishofer who gave $150,000 toward its erection and equipment. Dr. Jacobi emphasized the following requirements: that this institution must be used as a school for physicians; that every new patient must be segregated until any possible danger of contagious disease is past; that one discharged must be followed up with treatment in their homes until permanent cure is effected. The plan and equipment of the Jacobi Hospital include some features worthy of special mention. Most of the wards have walls of trans-

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John S. Wakefield

parent glass, so that patients can see one another, even if they cannot visit. Dr. Jacobi was a firm believer in the psychological benefit of such an arrangement. The fifth floor is given over to accommodations for mothers who wish to come and stay with their children. The roof garden, however, was the special pride of Dr. Jacobi. It is equipped with a double sun parlor, and so laid out that no matter what the weather may be, one series of windows may always be open. Dr. Jacobi received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard, Yale, Columbia and several other universities. He held membership in numerous learned societies, many of which represent the medical centres of the world, and he was an Honorary Fellow of the medical societies of Wurzburg, Berlin, Paris, Rome, Petrograd, Kiev and Budapest. Dr. Jacobi was so successful in his profession and rose to such prominence in the medical world, that he attracted the attention of the Kaiser who invited him to take the Chair of Pediatrics in the University of Berlin. Dr. Jacobi declined the offer, preferring to remain in the land of his adoption. Dr. Jacobi's services to the state, the country and the medical profession will always be recognised as of the greatest value. Because of his pioneer work he was long regarded as the leader of New York physicians. Upon the completion of his fifty years of service at the Mount Sinai Hospital, he received a gold medal and he was always given unstinted recognition by the many other institutions with which he was professionally associated. Hospitals, societies, the medical profession, and friends took part in the celebration of his seventieth birthday, and upon this memorable occasion presented him with a Festschrift. Dr. Jacobi, in the course of his remarkable career, was President of the following organizations: New York Pathological Society, New York Obstetrical Society, New York County Medical Society, and New York State Medical Society of New York, New York Academy of Medicine, American Pediatric Society, Association of American Physicians, American Climatological Society and American Medical Association. In addition, he was an honorary member of numerous medical societies, both here and abroad. He was also Associate Editor of the "American Journal of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children." He had membership in the Century and City clubs of New York. Dr. Jacobi is author of the following works: "Dentition and its Derangement," "Raising and Education of Abandoned Children in Europe," "Infant Diet," "Diphtheria," and "Treatise on Diphtheria," "Intestinal Diseases," "Pathology of the Thymus Gland," "Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood," and "Collectanea Jacobi." He also contributed chapters to Gerhart's "Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten," on the "Care and Nutrition of Children," "Diphtheria" and "Dysentery," and chapters on "Diphtheria," "Rachitis" and "Laryngitis" for "Pepper's System of Practical Medicine." In 1859 he published, with Dr. E. Noeggerath "Contributions to Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children." For fifty years he was a frequent contributor to the standard medical journals. In 1873 Dr. Jacobi married Dr. Mary Putnam (d. 1906), daughter of G. P. Putnam of New York, who was also a physician of large reputation. They had one daughter, Marjorie (Mrs. George McAneny).

BATES, Arthur Laban, lawyer and former member of Congress, b. at Meadville, Pennsylvania, 6 June, 1859, son of Samuel P. and Sarah Josephine Bates, daughter of John Bates of Bellingham, Massachusetts. His earliest paternal ancestor, Clement Bates, came from Lidd, Kent County, England, in 1635, and settled in Hingham, Mass. Mr. Bates' father was an educator and a military historian of Pennsylvania. Arthur Laban Bates is descended in direct line from Clement Bates and his wife Ann; from their son Joseph Bates and his wife Esther Hilliard; from their son Joshua Bates and his wife Rachel Tower; from their son Isaac Bates and his wife Martha Clark; from their son Laban Bates and his wife Olive Wheelock; from their son Nathan Bates and his wife Berley Ballon; from their son Capt. Laban Bates and his wife Mary Thayer. Laban Bates was a member of the Massachusetts state legislature in 1802, and was a soldier throughout Revolutionary War, 1775-1780. Arthur L. Bates received his college preparatory education under tutors at Meadville, and entered Allegheny College, where he was graduated with the degree of A.B., in 1880. He attained a considerable reputation for scholarship and was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. After graduation he continued his studies at Allegheny College, and received a Master's degree. In 1882 he was admitted to the bar, with the right to practise in all the courts of Pennsylvania and of the United States. Shortly after (1884) he went abroad and spent some time studying at Oxford University. From 1889 to 1896, for four full terms, Mr. Bates held the office of City Solicitor of Meadville. His Congressional career began in 1901, when he was elected as Representative from the twenty–fifth Pennsylvania District, an office to which he was reelected five times, his entire term of service continuing until 1913. He was a member of the Naval Committee. In 1907 he visited Hawaii and upon his return he introduced the bill and was instrumental in the enactment of the law making Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the naval base in the Pacific. The total cost for the harbor and the erection and equipment of the navy yard fortifications was $10,000,000. Other important legislation for which Representative Bates was responsible was the original Employers Liability Law (1906), as well as the act whereby Robert Peary was made a Rear Admiral in recognition of his contribution to science in discovering the North Pole. On 20 October, 1909, Mr. Bates married Emily Wells Rusling, only daughter of General James Fowler Rusling, of Trenton, New Jersey. In 1916 Mr. Bates was chosen Republican presidential elector, but declined the honor. In 1920, in recognition of his distinguished public service, Allegheny College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Some idea of the broad range of additional activities in which Mr. Bates has been accustomed to engage, may be gained from a consideration of the institutions

with which he has been associated. He is a director of the First National Bank of Meadville, Pa.; a vice-president of the First National Bank of Conneaut Lake, Pa.; a trustee of Allegheny College; a director of the Meadville City Hospital; president of the Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church, of Meadville, and president of the Meadville Public Library. Mr. Bates holds membership in the University Club of Meadville, of which he is secretary; the Round Table; the Meadville Literary Union; the Meadville Country Club, of which he is vice-president, and the Iroquois Boating and Fishing Club, of which he is president. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Knights Templar.

HAMERSLEY, William, British naval officer and merchant, b. in England in 1687; d. in New York City, 3 August, 1752, son of Thomas and Anne (Turner) Hamersley. His paternal ancestry has been traced to Hugo le Kinge, a native of Provence, France, who, in 1366, located in England, and acquired a large estate known as "Homersley", from which the family name was derived. The first authentically recorded representative of the family was Richard de Homersley (d. 1539), who was High Bailiff of Stafford, and was succeeded in the office by his son or nephew, Richard Hamersley (d. 1568). The second Richard Hamersley and his wife Catherine had a son Hugh Hamersley (d. 1567), who married Anne, daughter of John Gaerart of Stillingbonus, Kent, and became the father of Sir Hugh Hamersley (1565-1636), who as Lord Mayor of London was one of the most distinguished representatives of his line. Sir Hugh was eldest Alderman and First Colonel of the City of London; became Lord Mayor in 1627, and was remarkable during his administration for his resolution, foresight and discretion. He introduced reforms in the regulation of the guilds, brotherhoods and other religious establishments, and, to prevent the threatened over-crowding of the city, issued a proclamation prohibiting the erection of any building within a radius of three miles from the Palace of Westminster or of any of the gates of London. It is related, as evidence of his thorough information on the city, its affairs and inhabitants, that, in answer to the question, "What number of mouths are there esteemed to be in London" he promptly replied, "One hundred and thirty thousand, two hundred and thirty-eight." Covent Garden was projected during his administration, as well as several other memorable public works. He was President of Christ's Hospital; President of the Artillery Garden; Governor of the Company of Russian Merchants, and those of the Levant, Spain, East Indies, France and Virginia; and "Master of the Worshipfull Company of Haberdashers." He married Mary, daughter of Baldwin Derham, by whom he had five sons and ten daughters. He lies buried in the old Church of St. Andrew's-under-Shaft, London, where the marble monument erected to his memory may still be seen. This memorial includes a life-sized recumbent figure of Sir Hugh, surmounted by an elaborate canopy and surrounded by the figures of his children kneeling. Upon it appear the sculptured arms of the Hamersley family, with the Derham quarterings. His portrait in oils hangs in the hall of the Great Guilds in the City of London. Sir Hugh's second son, William Hamersley of Langford (d. 1636), married Eliza Cogan (d. 1705), and had a son, Thomas Hamersley, citizen, who married Anne Turner (d. 1694), widow of William Woodward of Battery Marston, Warwickshire. Their son, William Hamersley, was progenitor of the American branch of the family. He was trained for a seafaring life, and at the age of thirteen was admitted as a volunteer in the Royal Navy. The order for his appointment, dated 10 March, 1700, is still preserved as a treasured heirloom by his descendants. It reads as follows:

Admirall Roober Comand to Capt. Bartis on behalf of Mr. Wm. Hamersley.

By the Commission^rs for Executing the office of Lord high Admiral of England, Ireland &c.

You are hereby Required to Receive on b^d his Mat^s ship under your Command William Hamersley Gent. who is represent^d unto us to be within the age Established for bearing Volunt^rs on b^d his Ma^ts Ships and bear him as a Volunt^r dureing the time he shall serve on b^d her; giving him a Certificate at the end of his voyage, of his behaviour therein; w^th Respect to his diligence, Sobriety, obedience to order, and applying himself to the Duty and Practice of the art of Navigation for w^ch this shall be y^r Warrant Dated at the Admiralty office this Tenth day of March 1700.
To Capt Perigran Bartis Comander of his Ma^ts Ship The Betty.
By Comand of their Lordships
(Signed) G. Rooke
D. Mitchell
Geo. Churchill

The signers of this document were all men noted in the naval history of the time. Sir George Rooke (1650-1709), Admiral of the Fleet, was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and Admiral of the Blue in April, 1694. In September of the following year he was appointed Admiral of the White Squadron, and Commander-in-Chief of the fleet sent to the Mediterranean. After his return in April, 1796, he was assigned to a command in the Channel, and after some months on such duty, was summoned to London, to assume his duties at the Admiralty Office. Upon the renewal of the war between England and France in 1702, he commanded a fruitless expedition against Cadiz, convoying troops under the command of the Duke of Ormonde. The receipt of information that a combined French and Spanish fleet had put into Vigo Bay, with treasure ships from the West Indies, brought the British commanders thither. In the ensuing battle all the French and Spanish ships were destroyed, and treasure to the amount of about 1,000,000 pounds sterling fell into the hands of the victors. Rooke returned to England in November, 1702, and on taking his seat in the House of Commons,

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Sir Hugh Hamersley

Upon the back of this order is the following:

Tenn men Viz.
1. *Abraham Wood*
2. *George Farmer*
3. *Jo[n] Reynolds*
4. *Roger Humphrys*
5. *James Harris*
6. *John Brabonder*
7. *Robert Woodcock*
8. *George Barker*
9. *John Hays*
10. *Robert Hartup*

You are to take with you Tenn Cutlasses
(Signed) J St. Lo.

As to the signers of these several documents, only meagre details may be obtained at the present time. Captains Bartis and Cornwall have failed to leave great records, but Captain John St. Loe seems to have been a person of some distinction. In a work entitled, "Naval Biography, or History and Lives of distinguished Characters in the British Navy from the Earliest Period of History to the Present Time" (London, 1809), the following extracts appear: "He was appointed captain of the Valeur, frigate, in the year 1713, and afterwards received several commissions to vessels of the same class, so as to have remained, according to report, almost constantly employed, though in what particular ships is unknown..... He went to Boston for the purpose of avoiding the dangers of the winter sea. He put into that port on Sunday, and his wife, who had resided for some time before at that place, in the eagerness to shew her affection, hastening to the shore to meet his boat, Captain St. Loe, forgetful of the sanctity of the place and day, most *irreligiously* presumed to salute her. Having refused to pay a fine for this, he was sentenced to sit on the gallows, a customary punishment in that part of the world for such delinquents, for the space of one hour. As soon as he was freed, he thanked them, declared he was ashamed of his past life, that he was resolved to put off the old man of sin, and to put on the new man of righteousness. During his stay, all his spare time was devoted to religious subservience, in order that he might favorably impress those who had caused his punishment. They, of course, were delighted with his apparent conversion. On the day of his departure about a dozen of the principal magistrates including the select men went on board with St. Loe, where an elegant dinner was provided for them. Many bottles and bowls were drained, and with the warming of their spirits, their veil of hypocrisy fell from them. In the midst, however, of their mirth.....it was discovered by one of the company, that the ship was actually under weigh.....Captain St. Loe was not without a plausible excuse at hand. After a recapitulation on the part of Mr. St. Loe of the eminent services that had been conferred upon him, and the obligations he owed to his worship (the mayor),.....he concluded by saying it was his intention to repay them with gratitude.....and desired his friend, the boatswain (whom he had previously ceremoniously introduced to the mayor), to administer all the spiritual comfort in his power, by bestowing on him (the mayor) thirty-nine lashes, laid on with his best art and force. Mr. St. Loe then bowed respectfully, and took his leave.....In like manner each of the guests were served. For this violence he was put out of commission, and his pennant struck. Mr. Loe then retired into a distant part of the kingdom until the saints and their agents..... finding themselves held up to ridicule by all the rest of the world, gave up all further pursuit." In 1731 Captain St. Loe was appointed to the "Experiment"; in 1745 he commanded the "Princess Royal", a second rater, and on 15 July, 1747 "he was put on the superannuated list with the rank and half-pay of a rear admiral." He died 28 December, 1757. William Hamersley's naval career ended with his resignation from the service in 1716. Shortly thereafter, he came to America, and resided during the remainder of his life in New York City. He accumulated a considerable fortune in the Mediterranean trade, and for twenty-two years (1731-1752) served as a vestryman of Trinity Church. He lies buried in the old churchyard, where his memorial stone may still be seen on the north side of the church, near the Broadway railing. His wife was a Miss Van Brugh, a lady of Holland descent, by whom he had three sons. Only one of these, Andrew Hamersley, married.

PHILLIPS, Thomas, W., congressman, oil operator, banker, author and philanthropist, b. near Mt. Jackson, Beaver County (now Lawrence County), Pennsylvania, 23 February, 1835; d. in New Castle, Pennsylvania, 21 July, 1912, son of Ephraim and Ann (Newton) Phillips. His first American ancestor was Rev. George Phillips, the founder of the Congregational Church in America, who came to this country with Governor Winthrop in 1630 and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. Rev. George Phillips was born in 1593, entered Gonville and Cains College, Cambridge, in 1610, where he was distinguished for scholarship and was graduated B.A. in 1613 and M.A. in 1617. He was independent and conscientious in forming his opinions. His hearers counted him "The Irrefragable Doctor," and one historian says he was "Mighty in the Scriptures and very diligent to search out the mind of Christ therein contained." He entertained more enlightened views of civil and religious liberty than the majority of the planters of Massachusetts Bay and had repeated theological controversies in which he was characterized by candor and Christian urbanity. He took a leading part and oftentimes an advanced position in civic affairs and was upon one occasion put in jail by Governor Winthrop for advocating a plan of government which afterwards became what is known as Representative Government, that form of government which provides for the nomination and election of officials, not directly by the populace but by their representatives. This republic is indebted more to him than to any other one man for our form of representative government. From Rev. George Phillips has descended a long line of ministers, educators, philanthropists, judges, counselors, statesmen, soldiers and the highest type of business men—"a sterling race, tem-

HAMERSLEY.

perate, just and high minded." His descendants include Hon. Samuel Phillips and Judge Samuel Phillips, father and son, founders of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; Hon. John Phillips, founder of Phillips Exeter Academy; Lieutenant Governor William Phillips of Boston, of whom it was said at the time of his death, 1827, that "no man of wealth lived and died in this country who has, in proportion to his ability, done so much for the cause of charity"; Wendell Phillips, the great orator of the Abolitionist cause; and Phillips Brooks, the distinguished Episcopal preacher and bishop. From Rev. George Phillips and his second wife Elizabeth Weldon there was at Watertown, Massachusetts, among other children, a son Zerobabal, born 1632, who at the age of sixteen settled at Southampton, Long Island, and died there subsequent to 1689. The name of Zerobabal's first wife is unknown as there are no records extant of marriages in Southampton at that time. By his first wife he had Theophilus, born Southampton, Long Island, 1653, and died at Newtown, Long Island. In 1671 Theophilus married Ann, daughter of Ralph Hunt, descended from Thomas Hunt, a Colonel in Cromwell's Army. By his wife Ann, Theophilus had a son, Theophilus, born at Newtown, Long Island, 15 May, 1672; died in Maidenhead, New Jersey, 1709. The brothers Theophilus and Philip Phillips and their cousins, Ralph Samuel and Edward Hunt were the early settlers and founders of Maidenhead, New Jersey (Maidenhead both the village and township were changed to Lawrenceville and Lawrence respectively by Act of Legislature 24 January, 1816). Theophilus by his wife Frances had a son (Judge) Theophilus, born 1695 at Maidenhead; died 1762 at Maidenhead. Judge Theophilus Phillips married Elizabeth Betts and their eldest son (Captain) John Phillips, born 1721 at Maidenhead, was guide to Washington at the Battle of Trenton and was Captain of the First Regiment, Hunterdon County Militia, Revolutionary War. This regiment was in the brigade of General Dickinson and participated in the Battles of Trenton, Assanpink, Princeton, Germantown, Springfield and Monmouth. Captain John Phillips' eldest son by his wife Abigail Tindall, was Thomas, whose fourth son Ephraim was the father of Thomas W. Phillips, the subject of this biography. Ephraim Phillips married Ann Newton of Philadelphia and in 1818 moved from New Jersey to Western Pennsylvania where they settled on the site of Old Enon, Beaver, now Lawrence, County. There Ephraim erected a fulling-mill and saw-mill. Ten years later the family removed a few miles north of Enon to a farm of one hundred acres near Mt. Jackson, where Ephraim died, leaving a widow and eight children, of whom the youngest, Thomas W. Phillips was only ten months old. The boy was reared in an intensely, though sanely religious atmosphere, both parents having early become identified with the followers of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, as Disciples of Christ. As a child he worked hard on the debt-incumbered farm, and obtained what knowledge he could at the district schools and at home under the tutelage of one of his older brothers, but gained the most of his really broad education by earnest private study. He was as a very young man exceptionally well-read and well-informed in history, biography, and scientific subjects, and had a reputation as a debater and an original thinker. His youthful ambition was to be a minister of the Christian Church, but an injury to his lungs compelled him to abandon his ambition and seek healthful outdoor employment; in spite of this he preached at intervals as opportunity offered and from his boyhood to his death remained a devoted believer in Christianity and in the truest sense a minister of the Gospel. It is a rather curious fact that an obscure passage in the Bible had much to do with deciding the course of his career. The, to him, unintelligible statement in Job, "and the rock poured me out rivers of oil," excited his imagination and no doubt taxed his credulity and therefore when Drake, in 1859, struck "rock oil" or petroleum in Western Pennsylvania, curiosity led him to investigate. Fascinated by the oil industry he entered it with his brothers in 1861, and in the oil business through success and failure, through struggle and disappointment and final triumph, he remained until his death—the longest term of service that the oil industry had seen. At the beginning, the firm of Phillips Brothers met with great success and within a few years their holdings were the largest in the oil country and worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. Characteristically the brothers used their profits to build churches, endow colleges, support missionaries, pay teachers and help the poor, an unusual course of procedure for men in the very beginning of their success. In 1873 when the Jay Cooke panic occurred simultaneously with the discovery of great deposits of oil, the price of petroleum dropped from $4.55 to 65 cents a barrel, and the firm of Phillips Brothers found itself half a million dollars in debt. To the paying off of that debt, which with interest eventually amounted to $800,000, Thomas W. Phillips devoted the next fourteen years of his life. Practically none of this indebtedness could have been collected through process of law and much of it he was under no moral obligation to pay, being made up of doubtful claims which were settled in full, contrary to the advice of his attorneys and business confidants. Before this debt was paid, his eldest brother Isaac, had died in 1884, and the firm of Phillips Brothers, originally composed of Isaac, John, Charles and Thomas, had been dissolved, and the entire burden of the large unpaid balance of the obligation was thrown upon Thomas W. Phillips. For many years he continued

individually in the oil business on a large scale, later all his oil and gas properties were incorporated in the T. W. Phillips Gas and Oil Company. At the time of his death the company owned eight hundred and fifty gas and oil wells, nine hundred miles of gas lines, and had leases covering a large acreage of oil and gas lands in Pennsylvania. The oil industry in Pennsylvania probably benefited more from the activity of Thomas W. Phillips than from that of any other one man. He was a leader in many movements for its protection and improvement. In 1866 he was directly responsible for the removal of the internal revenue tax on oil of $1.00 a barrel, and he was at the head of the committee formed in 1879 to oppose a direct tax on oil well rigs of $1,000, and of the alternative tax of ten cents per barrel proposed in the Pennsylvania Legislature. In 1888 he refused to join the "shut-in" movement to restrict production and curtail drilling operations, until satisfactory provision was made to compensate and protect the laborers engaged in the industry, who would thereby be thrown out of employment, and his influence and oil production were sufficient to dominate the situation. The influence of his political career was far reaching. A life-long Republican, he came into prominent public notice in 1880, in support of General Garfield who was his most intimate personal friend. He planned and assisted in bringing out the Republican text-book used in that campaign—the first campaign textbook ever published—and he was given credit for the organization of the party in Indiana which carried the state for the Republican nominee for Governor by a safe margin and held the party lines intact for the Garfield election a month or two later. His name was repeatedly mentioned and voted for in the Pennsylvania Legislature for the United States Senatorship and while he was not elected he was instrumental in securing the election of a Senator favorable to the Garfield administration. In 1890 he was nominated for Congress but was defeated owing to the presence of two Republican candidates in the field; however, in 1892 he was the only Republican nominee and was elected to the 53d Congress by a majority of more than four thousand, and was re-elected in 1894 by a majority of nearly twelve thousand, serving until 1897. In Congress he was a member of a number of important committees including that on labor. He introduced into the 53d Congress an important bill authorizing the appointment of a nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture and capital. This bill eventually became law in 1898 and Mr. Phillips was asked by President McKinley to accept an appointment on the commission. In this capacity he presided at most of the deliberations of the commission and was instrumental in securing thorough investigations which extended over a period of three years and a half and resulted in the establishment of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor. While he signed the report of the commission as a whole, thus endorsing its recommendations, he realized that it was incomplete and, therefore, made a supplementary report containing additional recommendations on various subjects investigated by the commission and suggesting laws providing for the examination of the management of corporations, and publicity. The formation of the Department of Commerce and Labor which grew out of Mr. Phillips' recommendations was undoubtedly one of his greatest political achievements. In 1908 he was a Roosevelt delegate to the Chicago National Convention which nominated William H. Taft for president. The great value of Mr. Phillips' business and political work counts less in its far-reaching results than his philanthropic, educational and religious work. It would be impossible to enumerate his benefactions, for his life was one continuous act of charity and uplift. As one biographer says: "With tongue, pen, brain, energy and purse he worked continually for the relief of the needy, the comforting of the afflicted, the lifting-up of the downtrodden, the guidance of the wandering and the promotion of the best interests, both spiritual and temporal of all those with whom he came in contact." One business associate remarked: "He had more force and determination, more justice and generosity and more gentlemanly kindness than any man I have ever known." Mr. Phillips was a member of the New Castle Christian Church and in 1865 he, with his brothers, erected the beautiful church building and deeded it, furnished and complete, to the trustees of the congregation, which stands today an inspiring monument to their consecration. He was a generous supporter of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. work throughout the country, and was a member of the State Y. M. C. A. Executive Board. Unsolicited he sent the first large check the National Y. W. C. A. movement received, and did the same for the state association. His generous gifts to missions, home and foreign, to church extension, and the cause of ministerial education aggregate a great sum, but no one knows the extent of his charities, for it is doubtful if Mr. Phillips himself knew even approximately the extent of his giving. He gave loan funds for the education of young men for the ministry to Bethany College, West Virginia; Hiram College, Ohio; Drake University, Iowa, and at Eugene Bible University, Oregon, and built the Phillips Hall, now used for young ladies at Bethany. With General Garfield and others he founded the "Christian Standard" of Cincinnati, which now has one of the largest circulations of any strictly religious publication in the country. When statehood was granted to Oklahoma he said to E. V. Zollars, former president of Hiram College, "If you will go out into that new country and undertake the establishment of a school, I will support you in the undertaking." As a direct result of President Zollars' labors, made possible only by the financial backing of Mr. Phillips, the Oklahoma Christian University was established at Enid, Oklahoma. Shortly after the death of Mr. Phillips the trustees changed the name of Oklahoma Christian University to Phillips University thereby honoring its real founder and greatest benefactor. Few people have ever been as thorough or profound students of the Bible as was he. In writing on or

Admiralty Robbs Comand
to Capt Berrisford Or. Cotalogo
of 4th Rate Hamersley

By the Commissioners for
Executing the Office of Lord
high Admiral of England
Ireland, &c.

You are hereby Required to Receive onb.
his Mats Ship under your Command William
Hamersley Gent. who is represented unto us
to be Worthily the Age Established for Bearing
Volunteers onb. his Mats Ships and bear him,
as a Volunteer dureing the time he shall
Serve onb. her; giving him a Certificate
at the End of his Voyage, of his behaviour
therein, wth Respect to his Diligence, Sobriety
Obedience to Order, and applying himself
to the Study and Practice of the art of
Navigation, for wch this Shall be y Warrant
Dated at the Admiralty office this Tenth
Day of March 1700.

To Capt Berisford Barth
Comander of his Mats Ship
the Betty

By Comand of their Lordships

G Rooke
D Mitchell
Geo: Churchill

Order for enlistment of William Hamersley
in the British Navy, 1700.

These are to Certifie that William Hamersley Servd as Volentier and Midshipman on board the Betty during the Time I Commanded her and beheavd himselfe Soberly deligently and obedient to command as witthess my hand this 17th of Aprill 1705 on board the Panther

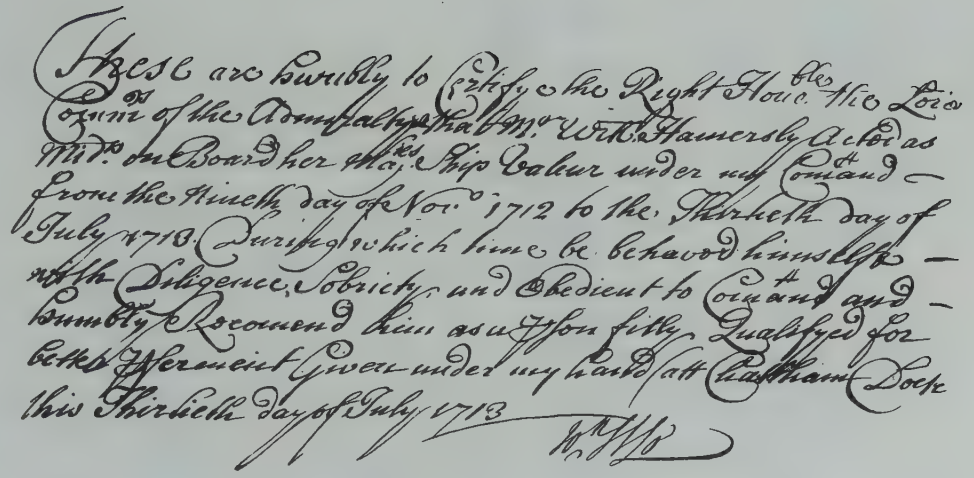
Per. Watts

Certificate and recommendation awarded Midshipman William Hamersley, 1705.

These are to Certifie the Rt. Hon.ble the Lords Comm.rs of the Admiralty, or whom else it may Concern, that Mr. William Hamersley served as Midshipman with me (in the following Ships, viz.t Swiftsure, Dreadnought & Buford) during my Commans not only off Dunkirk Squadron but of that Comd. Convoy to Turkey; w.ch was from the 30.th of December 1709, to the 30.th of October 1711, in all which time he behaved himself soberly, diligently & carefully, and in all other Respects as a person deserving preferment. Given under my hand this 14 day of March 17$\frac{11}{12}$.

Ch. Cornwall

Certificate and recommendation awarded Midshipman William Hamersley, 1712



These are humbly to Certify the Right Hon.ble the Lords Comm.rs of the Admiralty that Mr. Wm. Hamersly Actd as Mid.n on Board her Ma.ties Ship Valour under my Comand — From the Nineth day of Nov.r 1712 to the Thirtieth day of July 1713 During which time he behaved himself — with Diligence, Sobriety, and Obedient to Comand and — humbly Recomend him as well Qualifyed for better Preferment Given under my hand att Chatham Dock this Thirtieth day of July 1713

Certificate and recommendation awarded Midshipman William Hamersley, 1713

By Capt. R. Le Cond of
his Maj.ty Ship Valeur

You are hereby directed to take und.r y.r Cond
y.e men mentioned on y.e other side, and strictly
follow & obey such Orders, for his Maj.ty
Service as y.r Lieut.t of y.e Shoreham shall
give you Dated aboard his Maj.ty Ship
Valeur at Kinsale August y.e 6.th 1715

R. Le Hunte

To Mr Hamersley Midsh.n to
his Maj.ty Ship
Valeur.

Order issued to Midshipman William Hamersley
to command a detail of ten men, 1715

These are humbly to Certifie the Right hon; the Lords of the Admiralty, that Mr. William Hammersley acted as Mid Ship=man aboard his Majs Ship Valeur under my Comand, from the 1st day of April 1714 to the 22d day of Septemb: 1716 during all which time he behaved himself Soberly and diligently in his duty and was always Obedient to Comand, for which I recommend him, as a person Deserving better preferm.t Given under my hand this 22d day of Sp. 1716

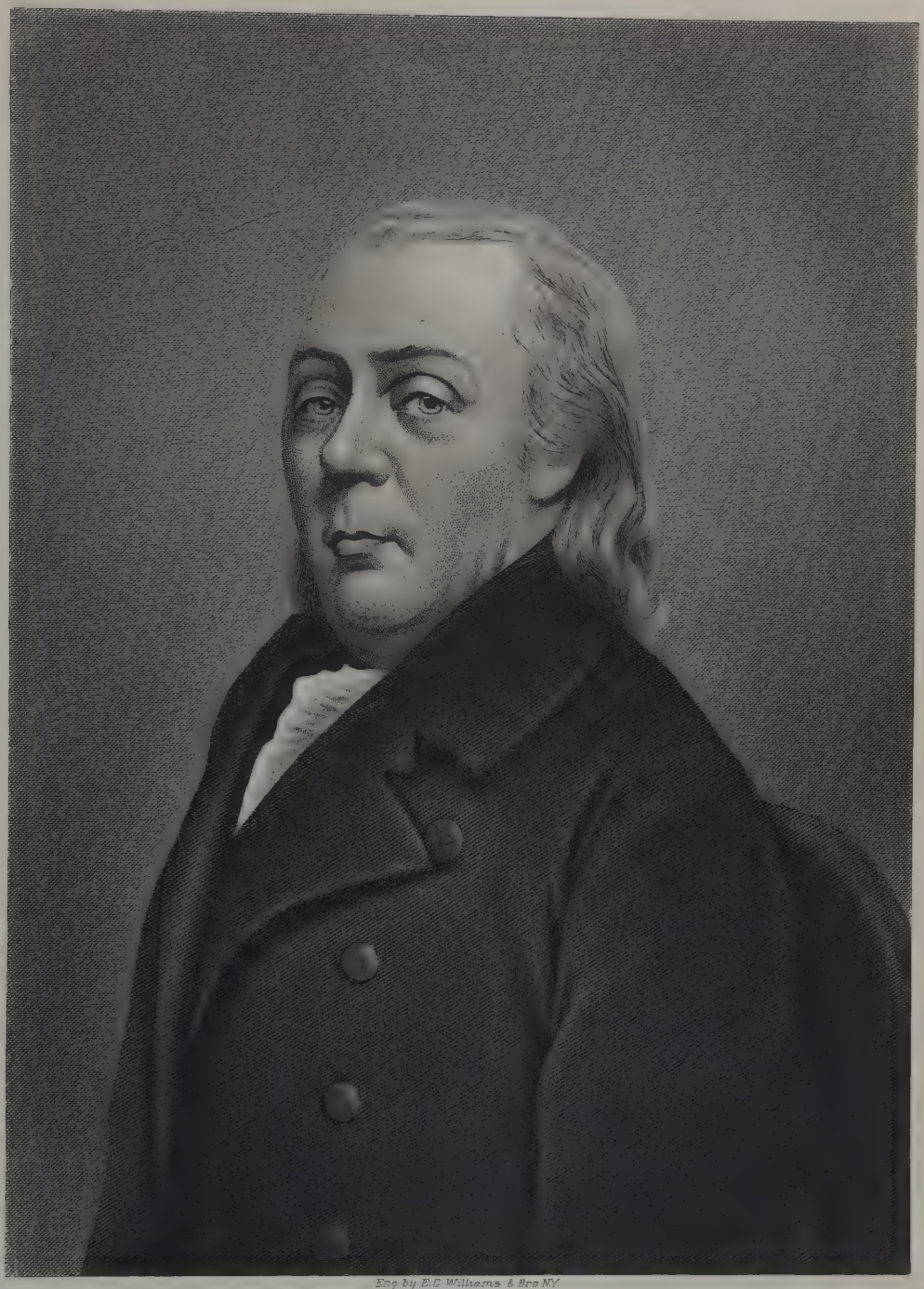
Certificate and recommendation awarded Midshipman William Hamersley, 1716

PHILLIPS

discussing Bible themes he was at his best. His book "The Church of Christ, by a Layman," is now in its 14th English edition, and has been translated into Chinese, Japanese, and Hindu. In speaking of this book, Professor William C. Wilkinson, professor of poetry and criticism, University of Chicago, said: "There are passages in the discussion in which the writer rises to real eloquence, I hail such a work from such a source with grateful sanction." Mr. Phillips' manner was at all times modest and unassuming. Coupled with his consecrated Christian life, and his success in business and politics, his hospitality was a distinguishing mark. He was an admirable host and his home life was beautiful. Mr. Phillips married, first, in 1862, Clarinda, daughter of David W. and Nancy Rebecca Arter Hardman, of Lowellville, Ohio, who won a reputation as a writer of poetry of excellence. She died in 1866, leaving two sons, Herbert C. (1864-1912) and Norman Arter (1865-1903). In 1870 Mr. Phillips married Pamphila, a younger sister of his first wife, by whom he was the father of three sons and one daughter: Victor K., deceased, Thomas W., Benjamin Dwight, and Clarinda Grace, who became the wife of Charles H. Johnson. Following Mr. Phillips' death many tributes to his memory were rendered. Among these was one from Rev. William F. Cowden: "His entire life, both in the church and out, was a conclusive demonstration that he loved God supremely and his neighbor as himself. His tired body rests in a sanctified tomb, but his tireless soul still lives among men, a powerful force for righteousness in the world, an inspiration in the hearts and lives of God's people and a large and perpetual factor in all the benevolent and evangelistic agencies of God's church in the world. He has made the world better and the church stronger by his life, the noblest work of man and his highest eulogy." F. V. Zollars, President, Phillips University, says: "It is a remarkable fact that as busy a man as T. W. Phillips should achieve marked success as a writer, but such is the fact. His articles, principally upon religious topics, are marked by strength, clearness, originality and Scripturalness. He was a master of good English, his sentences abounding in words of Anglo-Saxon origin which added much to the forcefulness of his style. His great book, "The Church of Christ, by a Layman," is characterized by its very clear presentation of the Church of Christ as presented in the New Testament, and constitutes the most valuable work on that subject outside of the inspired records. It is now used as a textbook in several colleges, and the time is not distant when no ministerial course in any of our schools will be considered complete that does not embrace this work." David T. Jones, City Editor, "Pittsburgh Leader", says: "Thomas W. Phillips is dead—his monument need not be of marble or bronze. Thomas W. Phillips' memory will be made enduring in the lives of young men helped on in their battle for education, in the lives redeemed by these men as they broadened into God's ministry. His memory will live in the children of men who died on battlefields, to whose mothers he was protector and provider during the days of darkness and civil strife. He will live in the memory of parents, the lives of whose children he saved by his unstinted philanthropy. So long as the Hospital at New Castle remains a haven for the sick and injured, so long as the Y. M. C. A. stands as a Christian educator, this unostentatious man of God must be remembered. He will be remembered as the millionaire who stood in Congress, and in one of the most remarkable speeches in the history of the House pleaded for the rights of the masses. He must be remembered as the king of oil producers who refused to profit by a shut-down movement unless the men—the workers—were given their share of the profits. Above all, he will be remembered and referred to as an honest man—the noblest work of God." T. E. Cramblet, President, Bethany College, says: "The writer counted Brother Phillips among his truest and best friends. With profound gratitude he remembers the wise counsel, the generous assistance and the unwearied attention which this prince among men was always ready to give to the claims of Bethany College." P. Y. Pendleton, his Pastor at the time of his death, says: "He loved the bodies of men. As witness of this fact consider the two million barrels of oil which he had set aside for the support of the workmen at that time of the 'shut in' when they decided to produce no more oil for a season. Witness also the hard times in New Castle when he set his own bank account at the disposal of the committee, that during his absence from the city no poor man need go unwarmed for lack of coal. He loved the minds of men. As witness of this fact look on these representatives of our colleges here on the platform because their institutions were the beneficiaries of his bounty. Bethany and Hiram, and Oklahoma University and Drake and Phillips Institute have all participated in the financial fruits of his industry. But not only the institutions, the very student body in these seats of learning has been helped by his hand. He has loan funds in them all, which enable the less fortunate to prosecute their studies, when, if not thus assisted, they would have to discontinue, to earn their livelihood. The loan fund at Bethany alone has aided 270 students to finish their courses without interruption. Brother Phillips also loved the liberties of men. As a statesman he was the pioneer in that branch of legislation which tends to protect the rights of the individual against the encroachments of the trusts. His struggles in Congress for the appointment of the Labor Commission form a page of sublime history of which this nation may well be proud." Resolutions of the Directors of the Citizens National Bank, New Castle, Pa., formally adopted at the time of Senator Phillips' death, read: "The bank has lost its founder and its head; the city has lost its most notable citizen; charity has lost its most bountiful giver; the poor, their best friend; we, the companionship of, and the association with, a real gentleman —a genial, kindly, generous, loving and lovable man. We shall cherish his memory while life endures for us. Let us also in some measure try to emulate his splendid example."

HAMERSLEY, Andrew, merchant and landholder, b. in New York City in 1725; d. there 24 May, 1819. He was the second of the three sons of William Hamersley, and was one of the most prominent men of his day in New York. He assumed his father's business interests as an importing merchant, and accumulated a large fortune, which however, became impaired upon the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. Andrew Hamersley had held a commission in the British army, which he subsequently resigned. In July, 1763, he married Margaret Stelle, a descendant of a Huguenot family resident in New York, and a granddaughter of George Gordon, one of the original twenty-seven lords-proprietors of New Jersey. The extensive interests inherited by the wife of Andrew Hamersley still form a part of the wealth of her descendants. Her grandfather, Thomas Gordon, son of Sir George Gordon, settled in America in 1684, was made one of the Governor's council, and became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. The heavy losses suffered by Mr. Hamersley through the destruction of property during the Revolutionary War were repaired in great measure through inheritance of the estate of a maternal uncle, Louis Carré, a Huguenot resident in the West Indies. Mr. Hamersley was an extensive, but always judicious, buyer of real property in the confines of New York City, as it existed in his day, and of occasional tracts in the then suburbs. It is related that he declined to purchase property which could not be viewed from the summit of Trinity Church steeple. By observing this rule, he came into possession of some of the most valuable land on Manhattan Island, some of which is still held by his descendants. The rapid appreciation of his property may be exampled by the case of a single plot in what is now the business district of New York. Although purchased originally for $100, and used by him as the site of a coach house, it rented in the lifetime of his son for $1,000 per annum, under a twenty-one year lease, specifying that the lessee should erect a building upon the land. Before the termination of the lease, the rental value of the building was $10,000. Mr. Hamersley served for many years as alderman of the Dock Ward, and his public services were commemorated in the fact that a street was named for him, Hamersley Street, although the forgetfulness of a later generation allowed the name to be changed to West Houston Street, as it still remains. In 1799 he was one of the incorporators of the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York, and served on its first Board of Governors, with such prominent men as Robert Lenox, Archibald Gracie, Henry Remsen and David M. Clarkson. Like his father, he was for several years a vestryman of Trinity Church. An unostentatious man of sterling qualities, and always interested in the public welfare, he was beloved by all, both rich and poor. In the words of Mrs. Lamb ("History of New York"), "He inspired universal confidence through the strength, beauty and symmetry of his Christian character." During the epidemic of yellow fever in the city, and when thousands of sick and wounded filled the hospitals, during the Revolutionary War, he was among the foremost in dispensing charity and alleviating suffering. According to contemporary accounts, his was a familiar figure in the streets of New York, always dressed in ruffs and "knickerbockers", and followed by his servant in livery. His extensive mansion near Hanover Square was noted for its elegance, and was said by Lord Drummond, who had been a guest there, to be "one of the loveliest within the circle of his knowledge." He died at the ripe age of ninety-four years, and was buried in Trinity Churchyard. A tablet to his memory was erected in the vestry room of the church. Mr. Hamersley had three sons, William, Thomas and Lewis Carré. The eldest son, William Hamersley, was the first professor at the Institute of Medicine, Columbia College, and a former student under the famous Dr. Robertson, surgeon and historian, of Edinburgh, Scotland. During thirty years of practice, he was rated among the most skillful physicians of his day in New York, and was visiting physician at most of the hospitals of the city. By his wife, Elizabeth Van Cortlandt de Peyster, he had two sons, Andrew, a successul author, and William Hamersley, Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut. Thomas, the second son of Andrew Hamersley, was a man of marked literary attainments, called by Lorenzo da Ponte, the first incumbent of the chair of Italian at Columbia College, "the best Italian scholar in America." Thomas Hamersley married Susan, daughter of Colonel John W. Watkins and his wife, Judith Livingston, fifth daughter of Governor William Livingston of New Jersey, whose estate, known as "Liberty Hall", is famous in history and fiction. Lewis Carré Hamersley, third son of Andrew Hamersley, was a merchant and landowner of New York City.

ANDREWS, Avery DeLano, soldier, lawyer, promoter, b. at Massena, St. Lawrence County, New York, 4 April, 1864, son of Hannibal and Harriet (DeLano) Andrews. His father (1824–1896) was a merchant. The son, after finishing a grammar school course, attended Williston Seminary (1881-1882) and then entered the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was graduated in 1886, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Fifth United States Artillery. From 1889 to 1892 he served as Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General John M. Schofield, Commandant at Governor's Island, New York. In 1891 he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He resigned from the Army in 1893, and after that time was successively commissioned and appointed Major and Engineer Officer, commanding Squadron A of the National Guard; Lieutenant-Colonel, United States Volunteers; Adjutant General, State of New York, and Chief-of-Staff to Governor Roosevelt. Previous to his resignation from the Army, he had entered upon the study of law, and on the completion of his course was graduated in the law school of Columbian (now George Washington) University, Washington, D. C. Later he was graduated in the New York Law School of New York City, and was appointed prize tutor. On his entry into civil life he made his residence in New York City



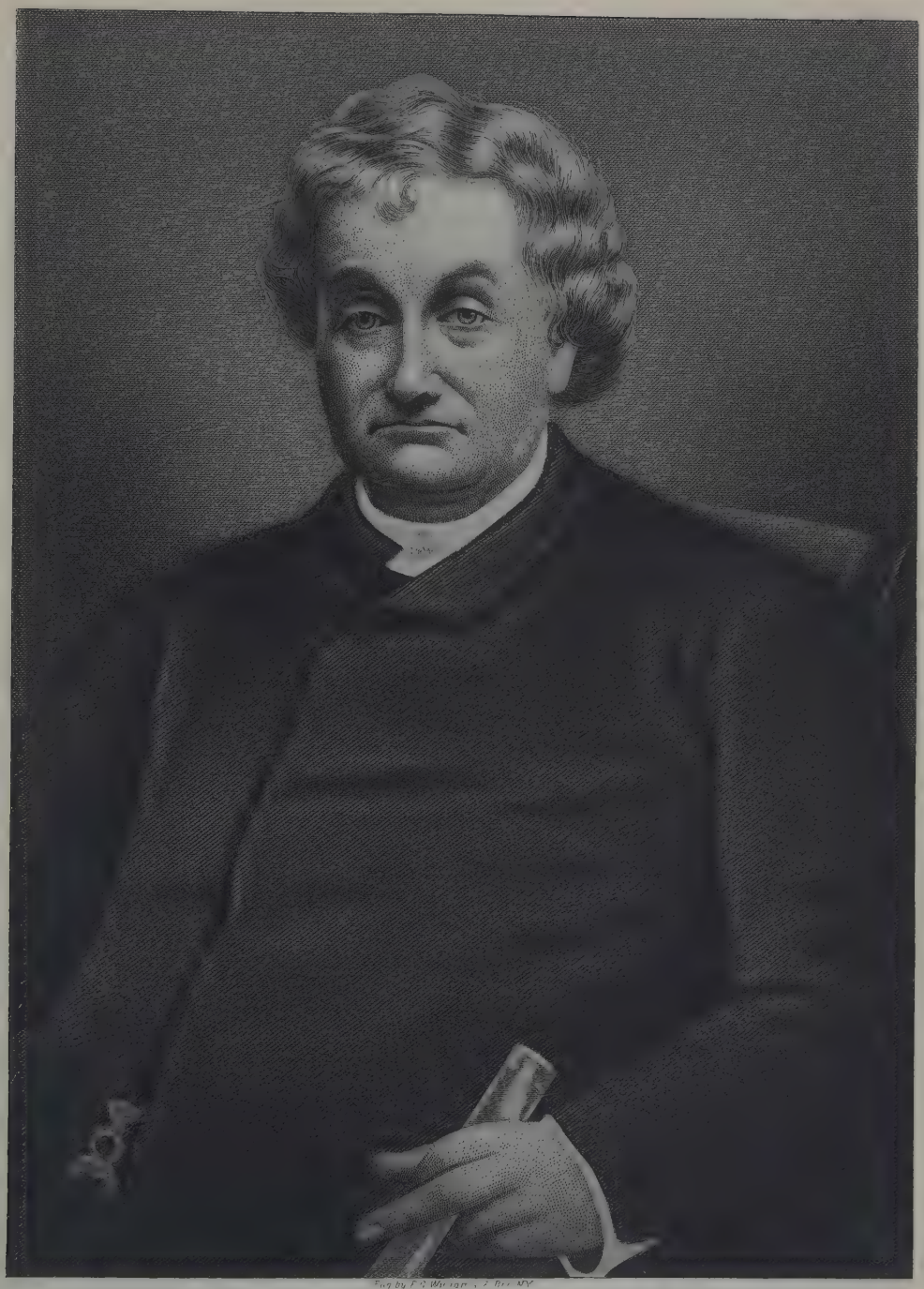
Eng by E.G Williams & Bro NY.

Andrew Hamersley

dental music to "Joseph and His Brethren" and "The Garden of Paradise"; and many other works of high merit. Mr. Farwell is President of the Community Chorus; Vice-President of the Civic Orchestral Society and President of the National League for Community music.

HAMERSLEY, Lewis Carré, merchant, b. in New York City, 1767; d. there 4 November, 1853, the third son of Andrew and Margaret (Stelle) Hamersley. Although, in his youth, he was delicate in health, he lived to the advanced age of eighty-six, surviving all his brothers and sisters. For a long period he resided on Pearl Street but later removed to Murray Street, where he remained until his fine home was surrounded by warehouses. For nearly half a century he was prominent in the hardware trade. Among those who flourished among importers of hardware prior to the War of 1812 and subsequently were Benjamin Rogers, Tredwell and Kissam, James I. Roosevelt and Lewis Carré and Thomas Hamersley. A number of these well known firms acquired fortunes during the War of 1812, on account of the receipt of large importations from England, the goods arriving immediately after the declaration of war. They were benefited, not only by the great advance in prices, which took place in all foreign merchandise, but also by the return of the forfeited duties by an act of Congress obtained largely through the influence of Mr. Cleves of South Carolina. Following in the footsteps of his father, whose foresight he seemed to have inherited, Lewis Carré Hamersley invested in city realty, and thereby added materially to the family holdings. He was a public-spirited citizen, was long closely identified with the financial institutions of the city, and was universally respected as an upright and honorable man. He married Elizabeth Finney, of Accomack County, Virginia (b. 4 February, 1782), a descendant of Governor Wise of the same state. Mrs. Hamersley was celebrated in her youth for her beauty and fine physique. It is said that she closely resembled General George Washington. Remarkable feats of horsemanship which she performed in her early days have been extolled by those who knew her. After the death of her husband she built a white marble store on the site of the old Murray Street mansion, and the property still remains in possession of her descendants. Subsequently she removed to Bond Street, then a fashionable residential district, and in 1860 purchased a residence on Fifth Avenue, where she died, 30 March, 1870. She is buried in the family vault in Trinity Church yard, and a window to her memory was placed by her sons in the old church in Virginia where the family used to worship. There were three children born to Lewis Carré and Elizabeth (Finney) Hamersley: a daughter, who died unmarried; Andrew Gordon Hamersley, and John William Hamersley.

ADAMS, ALVA, Governor of Colorado, b. 14 May, 1850, in Iowa City, Wisconsin. His father was a Kentuckian, and his mother was a native of New York State. Born in the lead district of Wisconsin, he grew up there and attended the district school. He was thoroughly a "country boy", and it has been largely remarked that the country boy can learn all that the city boy knows but that the rule does not work the other way. In the spring of 1871 his family located in Colorado, the ideal colony in the northern part of the state, founded by Horace Greely and named after him. They moved within a couple of months, to Denver, and here the future governor began his independent career by hauling ties for the Denver and Rio Grande, at that time, the only railroad in the state. With the first few hundred of his savings he went to Colorado Springs, where he felt that a man of initiative could win recognition more quickly than in the Capital. His first work here was to build a two-room frame dwelling with his own hands. He at once obtained employment as a clerk with C. W. Sanborn, a lumber and hardware dealer, and progressed so rapidly that in October, 1871, he purchased the business. He seems to have been a born merchant and to have found his vocation at once, for the following year he was able to open a branch store at Pueblo, destined to become the second city in the State. About this time, the discovery of gold and silver in many places in the San Juan county in Southern Colorado began to induce a flood of immigration and one small town after another was springing up in the Rockies. Mr. Adams always managed to supply these settlements with a stock of hardware and lumber, next to food the two greatest necessities of the new camps. Within the following two years he established stores at Del Norte, Alamosa, Fort Garland, Durango, Leadville, Silver Cliff, and other places as fast as the railroad reached them, and in some instances before. He prospered from the start. His name soon became a synonym for commercial honor and strict integrity, about the best capital a man could have, particularly in the Colorado of that day. Within five years after he had located at Colorado Springs, he had become one of the foremost citizens of Southern Colorado. He was naturally selected for public office, and in 1876 was elected to the Legislature from Ouray County. He never allowed politics, however, to loosen his hold on his business, which meanwhile increased rapidly and was making him a wealthy man. But so well did he serve the State, and so marked were his powers of restraint and wisdom in the new, unsettled country that in 1884, at the early age of thirty-four, he was elected Governor, and in 1896 was re-elected. Both his administrations were strictly of the business type, and he literally applied, so far as possible, the methods that in trade were building up his future. He detested politics as such, and announced to his supporters that he was not "in the game" and would not come in. This stand gained him a large public following. Democratic in sentiment, as in political faith, he made himself known as a friend of the working class, and, as was said "there was not an honest miner in the state after his first term who would not staunchly support him during his second term." When the big coal strike was in progress, he quietly but firmly refused to order out the militia, and stated that if alien workmen were imported, the militia would not be sent into the field to



Lewis Carré Hamersley

protect them. The working class never forgot that, and when he was a candidate again, in 1904, he polled a very large labor vote. He was elected Governor on this occasion, but the contest with James H. Peabody, the Republican candidate was close and as Mr. Peabody had the great corporations with him, Governor Adams was finally defeated. His administration was distinguished especially by a saving of public expenditures, and have gone down in the history of the State as without a blemish, unless his unfortunate blunder in ordering out the militia to quell a reported uprising during his first term may be cited to its contrary. Governor Adams could undoubtedly have been elected to the United States Senate, but he declined the honor, and having accumulated a fortune in the hardware business, he spent several years leisurely traveling, visiting many foreign countries. About 1905 he retired from active trade, and became interested in Pueblo real estate, and in the Pueblo Savings Bank. Said a writer in the "New York Herald" about this period: "Few men have fewer enemies than Alva Adams. His suave, diplomatic, and ingratiating ways win him the friendship of most of the people he meets. While the traits mentioned, would seem to give his few enemies a chance to call him hypocritical, yet he is not. He is polite and diplomatic to a degree, but he is conservative too, and this saves him from hypocrisy. He is not a college or university man; only a country-school boy. The polish he possesses today he acquired by much reading of the best literature." Governor Adams' one hobby from his youth has been books. He read only the best, and has built up a library of classics in his later years. His reading covers the widest range, and represents a general desire for knowledge on every conceivable subject. His library, even several years ago, numbered more than five thousand volumes. Mr. Adams has cultivated the art of public speaking, and for some years he has been regarded as one of the representative orators of the state. His known literatory tastes caused him to be chosen as the speaker on the occasion of the opening of the first Denver Public Library, in 1886. During his public career, his wife won honors as a hostess quite equal to his own as an administrator. It was recorded in Denver society, that "both Mrs. Adams and the Governor have delightful manners, and she has returned every call and responded to every courtesy with never-failing tact and absolute punctilio." Alva Adams was a member of the Democratic National Committee in 1908, and in 1915 United States Commissioner-General to Australia and New Zealand, Siam. Cochin China, and China, as the head of the commission urging the co-operation of these countries in the Panama-Pacific Exposition. He is a 33rd Degree Mason of the Scottish Rite, and Inspector General of the Rite for Colorado. A son, Alva B. Adams, was appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Sweet, March, 1923, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel D. Nicholson.

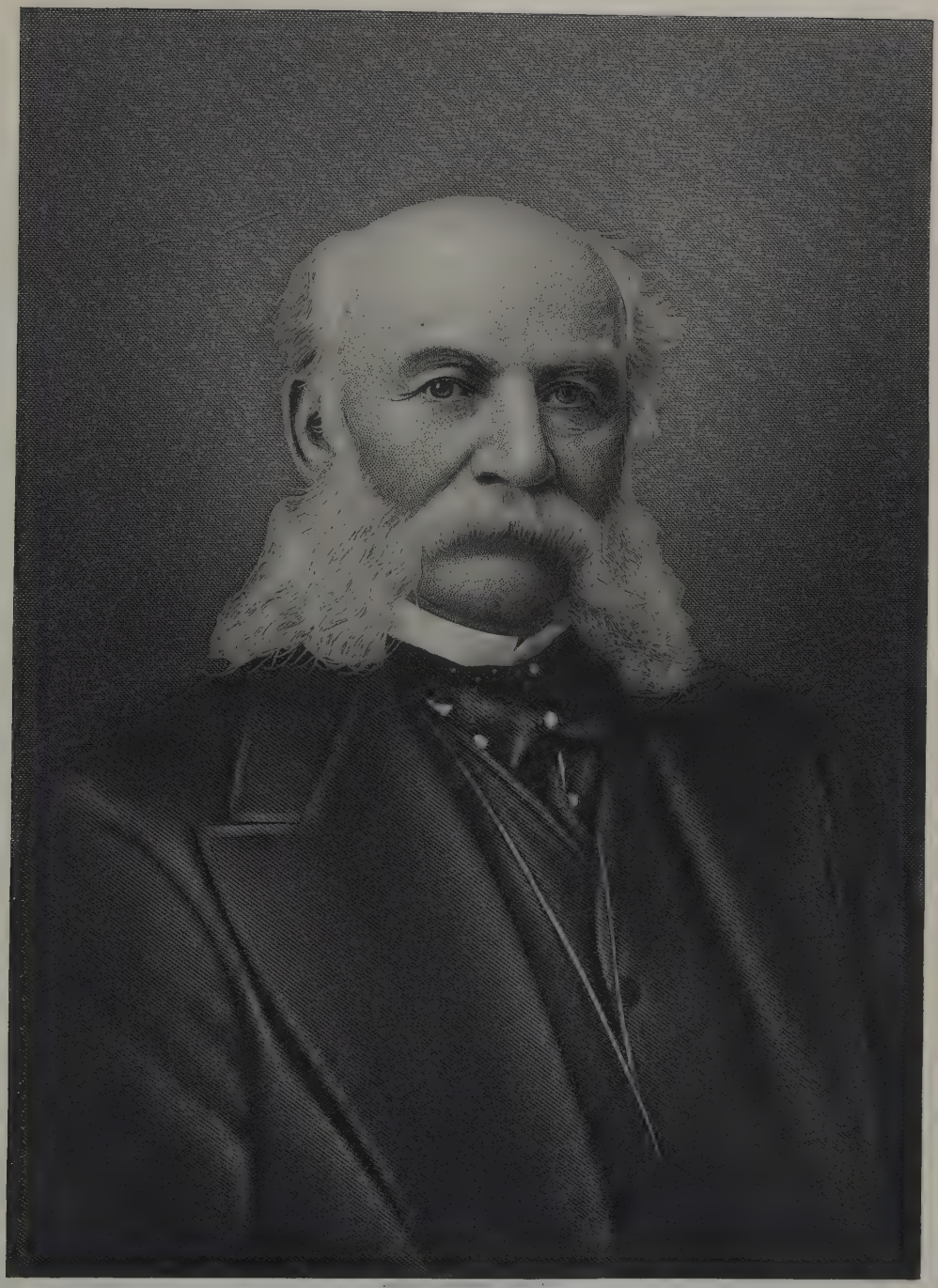
TETLEY, Edmund, soldier, b. in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, 26 October, 1842; d. in Laconia, New Hampshire, 25 March, 1920, son of William and Mary Ann (Brayshaw) Tetley. He received his early education in the grammar schools of his native community, but in 1854 accompanied his parents to America. At the age of nineteen he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps at Portsmouth, and saw active service in the Civil War. He participated in the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in the Mississippi River, and in the capture of New Orleans by Admiral Farragut, being on board the United States Sloop of War "Portsmouth." Thereafter he was stationed at New Orleans for nearly four years. At the close of the War he returned to Amesbury, Massachusetts, but at a later date removed to Lowell, where he was employed for a time in a paper box factory. In 1873 he entered the employ of Frank P. Holt, also engaged in the manufacture of paper boxes, at Laconia, New Hampshire. He retained his position for about five years, and then succeeding Mr. Holt, conducted a large and successful business until he retired from active life. Mr. Tetley was always acutely interested in military affairs. His first active connection was with Company K, of the old Third Regiment of the New Hampshire National Guard, which was for years the crack military company of the State. A short time after he had become a member of this organization, he was commissioned a lieutenant, and one year later was promoted to the rank of captain, which he held until he resigned in 1883. Some years later when the old Company K had been disbanded, Mr. Tetley recruited another company to take its place in the regiment, and he was selected captain of this new company, and on 8 May, 1894, received the rank of major. When at the outbreak of the Spanish American War, President McKinley called for volunteers the Third New Hampshire Regiment was selected for duty at the front. Major Tetley accompanied his command to Chicamauga Park, and on his return to his native state was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. When this regiment was mustered out and the old National Guard resumed, in recognition of his service he was appointed colonel of the regiment, a position which he held for many years. In due time he received further military honors at the hands of his native State, for upon his retirement in March, 1909, he held the rank of brigadier-general by brevet. When the local camp of the United Spanish War Veterans was organized, it was named the General Edmund Tetley Camp, in his honor. At a later date General Tetley commanded the Third Regiment when it attended the first training camp at Plattsburgh. General Tetley served his district in the State Legislature in 1894; was sheriff of Belknap County, and a member of the first City Council of Laconia, New Hampshire. In March, 1889, he was elected Mayor of his city and served two terms, during which time his executive ability and public spirit won for him the deep respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was active in Masonic circles and served as Eminent Commander of Pilgrim Commandery, was a Knight Templar, and Captain General of the Commandery for many years. He married, 9 December, 1868, Ella F. Mer-

ril of Lowell, Massachusetts, who survived, with three sons, Reverend Edmund B., Guy M. and Charles M. Tetley, and two daughters, Mrs. A. R. Philbrick, and Mrs. W. J. Haddock.

HAMERSLEY, Andrew Gordon, diplomat and capitalist, b. in New York City about 1806; d. there 24 January, 1880, the eldest son of Lewis Carré and Elizabeth (Finney) Hamersley. He was educated for and admitted to the bar, but did not practice, preferring to join the diplomatic service. He was appointed attaché to the American legation at the court of France, William C. Rives being then minister of the United States to that country. Andrew Gordon was well equipped for his position, possessing not only an excellent education, but also great versatility of mind, in addition to such undispensible attributes for a diplomatic career as a graceful presence, engaging and distinguished manners, and exceptional conversational gifts. During his long residence in Paris he enjoyed great popularity among his colleagues, and in his fine home on Broadway, New York City, he entertained many of the most distinguished people of Europe and America; indeed, he was for more than fifty years one of the most notable figures in New York society. He greatly extended the interests and increased the wealth of the family; his fortune, partly as a result of judicious administration and partly by reason of inheritances, amounting to several millions of dollars at the time of his death. He was one of the directors of the Chemical Manufacturing Company, subsequently known as the Chemical National Bank, which made so splendid a record during the panic of 1857, maintaining specie payments throughout that disastrous year. Andrew Gordon Hamersley married Sarah Mason, daughter of John Mason, an influential and prosperous New Yorker. They had one son, Lewis Carré Hamersley. The death of the mother, shortly after the birth of this boy, saddened the life of Mr. Hamersley. His devotion to his son was marked, and his one pleasure was attending to his education. He died at the age of seventy-seven, and a few days over three months later his son also passed away.

HAMERSLEY, Lewis Carré, capitalist, b. in New York City, 4 March, 1840; d. there 3 May, 1883, only son of Andrew Gordon and Sarah (Mason) Hamersley. He was educated at Christ Church College, Oxford; and afterwards became a student in the law school of New York University. He never practiced law, but devoted much of his time, conjointly with his father, to the administration of the family property; indeed, father and son were almost inseparable, this fact gaining for them the title of "Dombey and Son." Lewis Carré showed a strong liking for dealing in real estate, and was largely interested in city property at the time of his death. He possessed one plot of ground which included thirty-four lots, situated between Fifth and Madison Avenues and extending from 60th to 61st Street, for which, shortly before his death, he had been offered $1,500,000. During his later years he was interested in the National Guard of New York, was made an officer in the Seventh Regiment, and later became a captain in the Ninth Regiment. He was a member of the Union Club, one of the most exclusive in the city. He married Lillie W. Price, daughter of Commodore Price of the United States Navy. As his widow, in 1888, she married the Duke of Marlborough. From Mr. Lewis Carré Hamersley she inherited the income from the many millions left by him. The large sums spent by her upon the repairing and renovating of Blenheim Castle caused considerable comment. Upon her death the entire Hamersley estate, real and personal, reverted to the male heirs of James Hooker Hamersley, cousin of Lewis Carré.

ALEXANDER, James Strange, financier, b. in Tarrytown, New York, 21 February, 1865, son of James Strange and Susan M. (Coe) Alexander. His father, a native of Scotland, came to America with his parents, who located on a farm near Cambridge, Washington County, New York. Humble circumstances, including only such educational facilities as were afforded by the local grammar-school, marked the early days of James S. Alexander, one of America's greatest financiers. He secured what was considered a local prize in those days, "a job in the bank." He entered the Tarrytown National Bank in 1884, and strove early to learn the principles of the great business of banking. Attracted to the metropolis, like most progressive young men, he took his first important step by securing a position in the old National Bank of Commerce, in New York City, at the beginning of the year 1885. His application and ability brought him to the position of chief clerk and assistant cashier. The young man's unusual abilities had attracted the attention of officials of the American Express Company, and he was shortly made Treasurer of that organization. The directors of the National Bank of Commerce, however, called him back in 1908 to accept the position of Vice-President. Thus he returned to an active part in the management of the bank's affairs. So well did his administration fulfill expectations that he was appointed President in 1911, in which capacity he has served ever since. The National Bank of Commerce, founded in 1839, was one of the chief original factors in the present great American banking system. It was founded by a group of New York men in an effort to stabilize the finances of the country, following the great panic of 1837. The beginning of America as the great financial nation it is today may be traced in the early history of that institution. It began with a capital of $5,000,000, an enormous sum in those days, and its shoreholders were the principal merchants and capitalists of New York City. The bank was, from the first, a liberal supporter of the United States Government, and in September, 1840, was made the Government depository in New York City. When the Clearing House Association was organized in 1853, the National Bank of Commerce became a charter member. By 1856 the bank had doubled its capital to $10,000,000, with only thirteen additional stockholders. The 2,156 stockholders then on its books took practically the entire new issue. In the panic of 1856, the bank was forced to accede to the will of the majority of the local



Alfred Ramsey

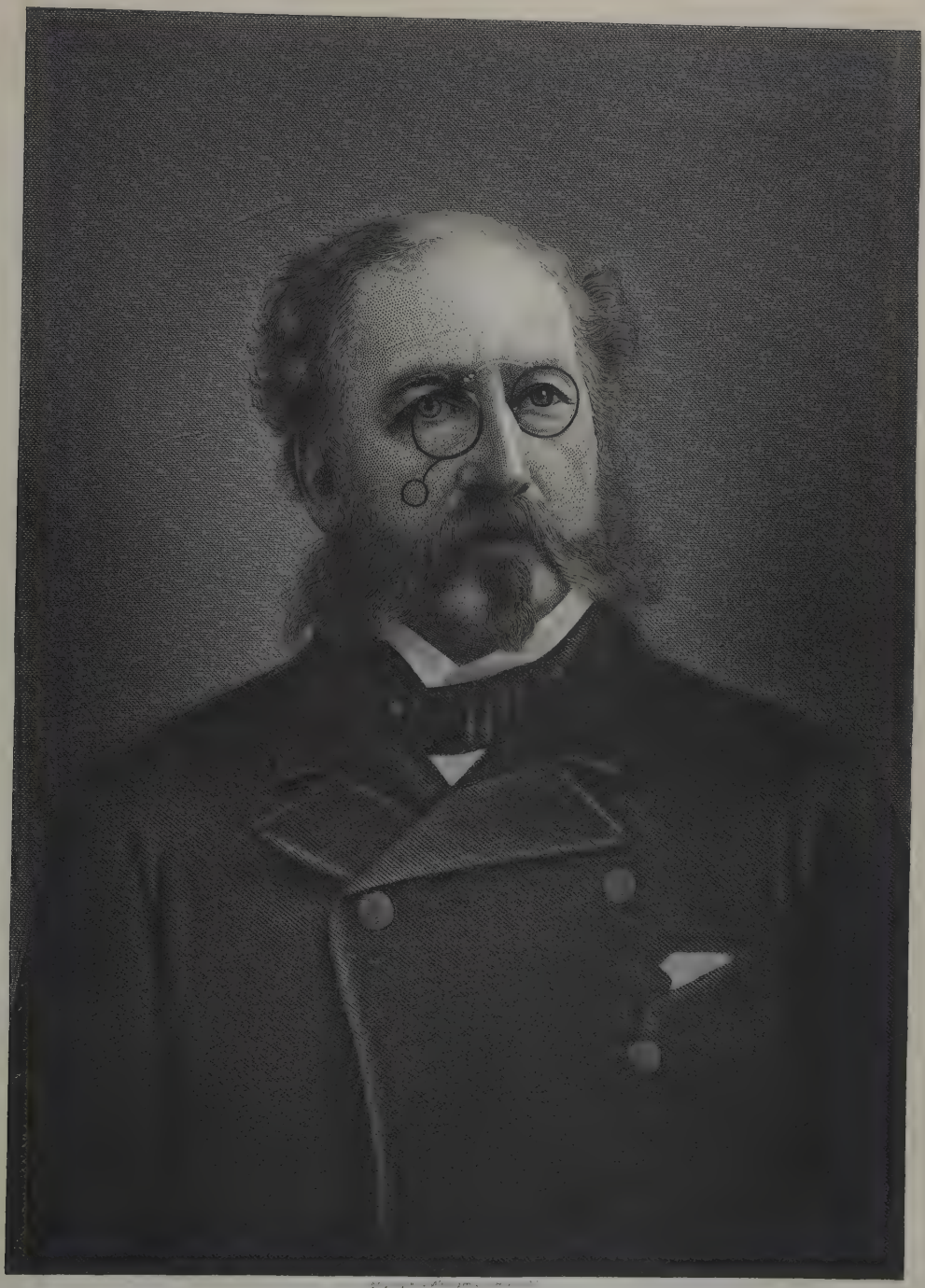
banks in the suspension of specie payments, a step, which, with only seven other New York banks, it had strongly opposed. The suspension, however, prevailed only until the following December, 1857, when the executives made a private agreement with three other banks, The Manhattan Company; The Bank of America; The National Bank, by which these institutions resumed on 14 December. This action was followed by the resumption of thirty-four other leading financial institutions. The incident is characteristic of the whole attitude and course of the bank, when, from its beginning, at the end of December, 1860, the Government was facing actual bankruptcy, unable to pay the interest on its bonds, the National Bank of Commerce agreed to take the entire $5,000,000 issue of Treasury notes needed to tide over the situation. These were accepted at 12 per cent. for the whole issue, although when the notes were first offered, some banks asked as high as 36 percent. to take part of the loan. Said a writer in "Moody's Magazine" about ten years ago: "Republics are proverbially ungrateful, but so long as this Republic endures it cannot afford to forget the patriotic service of the Bank of Commerce in the heart-breaking first days of the Civil War." The bank has indeed been consistently a tower of strength to the nation during its three-quarters of a century of activity. In 1861, when the Government was in scarcely less desperate circumstances, the National Bank of Commerce subscribed nearly 15 per cent. of the total loan of over $100,000,000 made to the Government by the New York Banks. The following year (1862) it helped the Government in its foreign purchases, through credits with Baring Brothers, the bank's London correspondents—taking nearly $3,000,000. In that year the State of New York presented the bank with a United States flag in recognition of its patriotic service. It had by this time become the largest banking institution in the country. Shortly after the passage of the National Banking Act, in 1864, an amendment was made to allow the National Bank of Commerce to come in on account of the largest number of stockholders, then distributed practically all over the world, who could not partake of all the advantages represented by the Act as originally passed. The bank's present corporate title dates from 13 January, 1865. As a result of the national law and under the presidency of Robert Lenox Kennedy, the bank prospered greatly. The statement of July, 1874, showed assets of $29,028,702. The bank's history since then is an important part of the history of the great financial transactions of the country. J. Pierpont Morgan was elected to the Vice-Presidency in 1893, a position which he held for eleven years. During that period the bank's business materially increased. In April, 1900, the bank made a merger with the National Bank of New York, a union which still more increased its power. Three years later a second merger, with the Western National Bank of New York, advanced the National Bank of Commerce to second place among the banks of America—the National City Bank being the leader at that time. This history of the bank since Mr. Alexander assumed the presidency is practically his own personal history. He has no interest outside of it, except such as are more or less directly connected with the institution. Under his administration the capital has been increased to $25,000,000, and the deposits at the last statement, 30 June, 1923, were nearly $346,000,000. The capital stock of the bank has thus been increased two and one-half times, and the deposits doubled during his incumbency. Throughout the World War, the bank nobly sustained its ancient prestige. It was exceedingly successful in the production of the Liberty Loans, owing largely to the time and effort which Mr. Alexander gave to this cause. In 1917 he declared himself in favor of a billion-dollar loan to the Allies, and from that time on he exerted renewed energy toward the winning of the War. He was Chairman of the New York Clearing House in 1915; was a member of the New York Liberty Loan Committee from the time of its organization, and a member of the Sub-Committee on Money Rates of the New York Liberty Loan Committee. Mr. Alexander's chief recreations are horse-back riding and golf. He is quiet, unassuming, genial, wholly devoted to the great institution of which he is the head. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Bankers' and Recess clubs of New York; a member of the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Japan Society of New York; a Director of the American Railway Express Company; the American Foreign Securities Company; The Prudential Insurance Company of America; the U. S. Rubber Company; and Trustee of the following institutions: American Surety Company; Bank of Savings in the City of New York; Mercantile Safe Deposit Company; the American Telephone and Telegraph Company; the Committee on Finance and Currency; of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; the Advisory Committee to the American Section of the Inter-National Chamber of Commerce; and the Pacific Oil Company., In recognition of his work in connection with War finance, he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, by the French Government; Knight Commander of the Order of Leopold II of Belgium; and Chevalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy. He has two children, a daughter, now Mrs. L. G. Sheafer, and a son, James Strange Alexander, Jr., the third of the name in succession.

BURKETT, Elmer Jacob, senator, b. in Mills County, Iowa, 1 December, 1867, son of Henry and Catherine Burkett, and was the eldest of ten children. He traces descent through four generations of German farmers on his father's side. On his mother's side there is a commingling of German and Irish blood. His mother's maiden name was Kearney, but her mother's maiden name was Van Buskirk. His early ancestors in this country fought in the Revolutionary War, and the later generations in the later wars. The Burketts were a pioneer race, having pushed westward with the development of the country. After graduation at Tabor College in 1890 Mr. Burkett left his home, and went to Ne-

braska, where he won the favor of the people and in 1896 he was elected to the Legislature from Lincoln, Lancaster County, and two years later was elected to Congress, where he remained for six years before his election to the United States Senate. He served on the appropriation committee of both House and Senate during his congressional career. He was the author of much important legislation, including the postal savings bank bill, the locomotive boiler inspection bill, and always was interested in constitutional and legal questions that came before Congress. Upon retiring from the United States Senate in 1911 he resumed his practice of law at Lincoln, Nebraska. He married, in 1891, Fannie F. Wright, daughter of the late Apler R. Wright of Glenwood, Iowa, and has three daughters, Lenore C., Josephine S., and Helen. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, and a thirty-second degree Mason.

HAMERSLEY, John William, lawyer, author and philanthropist, b. in New York City, 24 May, 1808; d. there 7 June, 1889. He was the second son of Lewis Carré and Elizabeth (Finney) Hamersley. After his graduation at Columbia College in 1826, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. He practised for some time; but, being exceedingly fond of literature and travel, eventually retired to private life. He traveled extensively in America and abroad, his numerous journeys taking him even into Asia, an achievement of somewhat rare occurrence at that period. He visited his brother, A. Gordon Hamersley at the court of France and was presented at the court of St. James. He was a man of strong convictions, and, although averse to holding public office, he participated vigorously and enthusiastically in all movements of a patriotic or philanthropical nature. He cooperated with James Beekman in the organization of a banquet, at which speeches were made by many prominent men, denouncing the policy of Napoleon III in placing the Austrian archduke, Maximilian, upon the throne of Mexico, and advocating the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. Thus was begun the movement which ended in the recognition of the Mexican republic and the dethronement of the Emperor Maximilian. The earnest efforts of Mr. Hamersley to save the life of the Emperor proved unavailing. Mr. Hamersley was the author of essays on historical, theological and other subjects. Among the works published by him may be mentioned, "Reminiscenses of Lady Hester Stanhope." As a translator he is best known by his English version of a French book entitled "A Chemical Change in the Eucharist." His knowledge of history and theology was unusually accurate, his reading extensive, and his power of observation remarkable. In his home he entertained such men as Washington Irving, Charles Dickens, the artists Poole and West, and many other celebrities of his day. In later years he inaugurated regular Friday evening gatherings where men distinguished in art and science, or in the sphere of political or commercial life, were accustomed to congregate. He was a conversationalist of great brilliancy and was able to draw upon a large store of anecdotes and an extensive fund of information, gathered on his travels and from the many rare and curious books constituting his famous library. Mr. Hamersley is the hero of his friend Capt. Mayne Reid's novel, "The Lone Ranch." He was a member of Grace Church, New York, and after his death his children presented a massive brass lectern to that church in his memory. The Children's Aid Society lost a valued patron when he died. In memory of his father, Mr. James Hooker Hamersley installed a library and reading room in his summer home at Bath Beach, Long Island. John William Hamersley married Catherine Livingston Hooker, the daughter and only child of Hon. James Hooker of Poughkeepsie. Of their five children, four were daughters: Helen Mary, who died in infancy; Virginia, who married Courtlandt de Peyster Field of New York City, a son of the well known philanthropist, Benjamin Hazard Field; Helen Reade, who married Charles D. Stickney, Jr.; and Catherine Livingston, who married John Henry Livingston of Clermont, Dutchess County, New York, a great-grandson of Chancellor Robert E. Livingston. Catherine Livingston (Hooker) Hamersley, the mother of these four daughters and of James Hooker Hamersley, the only son, was a woman of unusual ability and sterling worth. Her father, Judge Hooker, for many years judge of the Surrogate's Court of Dutchess County, was one of the first proposers of the Hudson River Railroad, a project which he lived to see realized. He was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Thomas Hooker, famous as the founder of Hartford, Connecticut.

NORDICA, Lillian, (stage-name of Lillian Norton) operatic soprano, b. at Farmington, Maine, 12 May, 1859, d. at Batavia, Java, 10 May, 1914; daughter of Edwin and Amande (Allen) Norton. Her grandfather was a celebrated revivalist preacher familiarly known as "Campmeeting John" Allen. Her first vocal lessons were taken under John O'Neill at the New England Conservatory. It is related that while she was there, Madame Tietjens, the famous dramatic soprano, expressed a wish to hear some exceptionally talented pupils of the Conservatory, and Lillian Norton was selected. When she had concluded her song, Madame Tietjens remarked, "You have a great voice, there is a wonderful future for you if you want to study and work hard." Madame Nordica started her career as a chorus singer. Her first concert appearance in New York occurred in 1876 as soloist in two of Patrick S. Gilmore's band concerts at Madison Square Garden. She went to Europe with the Gilmore Band and was heard at the Crystal Palace, Liverpool, as well as in London, Paris, (at the Trocadero), and elsewhere. While in Germany, she severed her connection with the Gilmore Band, because she objected to appearing in open air concerts. She then studied operatic roles with San Giovanni, in Milan, and made her operatic début, 30 April, 1879, in "La Traviata", scoring an immediate success. She sang at Geneva, Petrograd, also Königsberg, Danzig and Berlin, and appeared in opera at Paris for the first time on 21 July, 1882, in the role of Marguerite in "Faust." On her arrival in New York in the following



John W. Hamersley

year she made her American début with Colonel Mapleson's Company at the Academy of Music, where she appeared as Marguerite, 26 November, 1883. In 1885, she appeared under Colonel Mapleson's management in Boston, and in 1887 again sang at Convent Garden in London. In 1893 Madame Nordica first appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in a company which included Eames, Calvé, Melba, Plancon and the de Reszkes. In 1894 she sang Elsa, in Bayreuth, on this occasion she was the first American singer to be heard at the Festspielhaus. She met with such success in this part that she decided to take up the Wagnerian rôles. After some preparation at Bayreuth, under J. Kniese and others she returned to America and appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House as Isolde, to de Reszke's Tristan, 27 November, 1895. Again great success induced her thenceforth to devote herself more particularly to Wagnerian rôles. After 1904 she was heard less and less frequently at the Metropolitan. She did much concert work, and took engagements with the San Carlo Opera Company and the Boston Opera Company. She also sang at Oscar Hammerstein's Opera House. After 1910 her health became somewhat impaired, but she had recovered sufficiently by April, 1913, to appear in concert at Carnegie Hall. This public appearance, however, proved to be her last. Soon thereafter she decided to undertake a trip around the world, for the sake of her health. She improved until on the steamer "Tasman", she was wrecked in Torres Straits. Shortly afterwards she died at Batavia, Java, as a result of the shock received in this accident. Madame Nordica, as regards those vocal powers which she possessed in her prime, was one of the greatest of all Wagnerian sopranos. Her voice was magnificent—rich and luscious in tone, and fervid in expression. One of the best criticisms of her art was made by the well-known song writer, Sebastien Schlesinger: "How Nordica has mastered the German language is wonderful. Her enunciation is perfect, and as she knows how to sing, her fatigue of voice is slight. While we have many singers whose high registers call forth our warmest admiration, we have few, and with the exception of Lilli Lehmann, I know none, whose *mezza voice* is as fine as Madame Nordica's." One of her critics has called Madame Nordica "the embodiment of beauty, strength, courage, energy and animation." She was an indefatigable worker, and the following remark is characteristic of her: "If you work five minutes, you succeed five minutes' worth; if you work five hours, you suceed five hours' worth. Plenty have natural voices equal to mine, plenty have talent equal to mine, *but I have worked.*" In 1882 Madame Nordica married Frederick A. Gower, a noted scientist and inventor it several lines. She applied for a separation in 1885, but the proceedings were suspended because of his mysterious disappearance in a balloon. She later married Zoltan Doeme, the Hungarian tenor, from whom she was divorced in 1904. On 30 July, 1909, she married the banker, George W. Young, in London.

HATCH, William Edwin, educator, b. at Jeffersonville, Georgia, 8 June, 1852; d. in Brunswick, Maine, 26 June, 1923, son of Samuel Wesley and Melinda M. Hatch. Both his parents were native of Bowdoinham, Maine, and of old New England stock. He was educated in the grade and high schools of Brunswick, Maine, and at Bowdoin College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1875 and A. M. in 1878. Immediately after graduation he became principal of the High School of Branford, Connecticut, where he remained until 1882, then he resigned to accept the superintendency of schools of Milford and Hopedale, Massachusetts. In 1885 he was called to the superintendency of the schools of Haverhill, Mass, and in 1888, to supervise the schools of New Bedford, Massachusetts. He continued in New Bedford until 1908, meantime introducing several improved educational features, increasing the efficiency of the teaching corps, raising the standard of scholarship, and giving adequate attention to the important matters of ventilation and sanitation in school buildings. This period, also, was rendered notable by the establishment of the Harrington Normal Training School and the opening of three Kindergartens. As a result of these improvements, the schools of New Bedford gained rank with the most advanced in the country. Through his connection with the New Bedford Textile School, however, Mr. Hatch is most widely known. In 1905 he accepted the presidency of this now celebrated institution, which is devoted to instruction in the manufacture of textiles. It offers three-year courses in cotton manufacturing, textile designing, textile chemistry, textile engineering, dyeing and finishing, and the knitting of seamless hosiery and catch needle underwear. In 1910 Mr. Hatch was made managing director of this important educational work, and has organized its departments most efficiently. Mr. Hatch has been President of the Bristol County (Massachusetts) Teachers' Association, President of the New England Teachers' Association, and of the New England Association of School Superintendents. He was a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the Old Dartmouth Historial Society, and other New England organizations, and also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Dwain Free School of Design, of New Bedford, and of the Council of the National Educational Association.

William Edwin Hatch

He was a member of the University Club of Boston, the Wamsutta Club of New Bedford, the Country Club and the County Club of Northport, Maine. He was married in Albany, New York, to Emily N. Mabbatt, of Branford, Connecticut, who died in 1893, leaving one son, Frank Norton Hatch, b. 1883; d. 1900.

HAMERSLEY, James Hooker, lawyer and author, b. in New York City, 26 January, 1844; d. at Garrison, New York, 15 September, 1901, son of Col. John William and Catherine Livingston (Hooker) Hamersley. He was descended from one of the most notable families on Manhattan Island; his earliest American ancestor, William Hamersley, born in England in 1687, having come to New York in 1716. Before leaving England William Hamersley had been an officer in the British navy. After his arrival in New York he married Miss Van Brugh, a member of an old Dutch family, and became prominent in the social and business life of the city. He traced his line of descent from Hugo Le Kinge, a native of Provence, France, who went to England in 1366 and acquired a large estate known as Hamersley, from which was derived the family name. His famous ancestor, Sir Hugh Hamersley, was a notable merchant of London who carried on an extensive trade in the East Indies, America, and Europe, finally rising to the position of Lord Mayor of London, in 1627. William Hamersley's son, Andrew (1725-1819), for whom Hamersley (now Houston) Street was named, was an importer of foreign goods and gained a considerable fortune and invested largely in New York City real estate. He married Margaret Stelle, granddaughter of Thomas Gordon, one of the twenty-seven original proprietors of New Jersey and chief justice of that State. His son, Lewis Carré Hamersley, married Elizabeth Finney, of Virginia. Their son, Col. John William Hamersley (1808-89) was a graduate of Columbia College, a lawyer of prominence in New York; an extensive traveler, particularly in Europe; a man of fine literary attainments and unusual benevolence. His wife, Catherine L. Hooker, was a daughter of Judge James Hooker, of Poughkeepsie. Through her James Hooker Hamersley derived his descent from several conspicuous families of New York State, including those of Reade, Livingston, Stuyvesant, Beekman, Van Cortlandt, and De Peyster; was in the fourth generation removed from Joseph Reade, a member of the State provincial council of 1664; sixth generation from Robert Livingston, speaker of the provincial council of 1764 and founder of Livingston Manor; seventh generation from Filyp Pieterse Van Schuyler, captain of provincial forces in 1667; eighth generation from Brant Arentse Van Schlichtenhorst, governor for colony of Governor Stuyvesant; and sixth generation from Henry Beekman, some of whose real estate holdings, acquired under grant from Queen Anne, are still in possession of his descendants. His grandfather, James Hooker, a famous judge of Dutchess County and one of the chief factors in the building of the Hudson River Railroad, was a descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, Connecticut. Mr. Hamersley's education was begun in Paris, France. He completed the preparatory course at Poughkeepsie, and in 1865 was graduated at Columbia College. After reading law for a time in the office of James W. Gerard, then the acknowledged leader of the legal profession in New York, he was admitted to the bar of New York State, and entered upon professional practice. In 1870-73 he came into great prominence through his conduct of the series of precedent cases connected with the opening of Church Street, which involved questions of the highest importance affecting both the law and property owners. He carried what seemed a losing fight from court to court, finally obtaining in the court of appeals a decision which firmly established a debated principle of procedure upon which were subsequently based many notable cases of like description. Naturally conservative and possessed of fine judgment, splendid abilities, and excellent character, Mr. Hamersley was an eminent example of a man born to wealth and position who takes up the duties of his profession in a thoroughly conscientious and altruistic spirit. He was heartily interested in public affairs, and in 1877 was sent as a delegate to the State Convention by the Independent Republicans of New York. Later he was nominated for the State assembly representing the Eleventh District, but withdrew in favor of William Waldorf Astor, whom he labored successfully to elect. At the outset, however, of what promised to be a brilliant professional and public career, Mr. Hamersley withdrew from active practice to devote his time to the management of his own and the family estate. After his retirement from the law he traveled extensively, making more than twelve voyages to Europe, even voyaging to the Arctic Ocean. He was a student by nature, reading his favorite classical authors in the original, and well versed in general history. He is also a writer of ability, contributing frequently able and scholarly articles to current periodicals, and has written some verse of real merit. Among his poems are those entitled, "Ronkonkoma", "Midnight Sun", "Voice of the Breakers", "Yellow Roses", "Masconomo", and "The Countersign." Mr. Hamersley was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, the New York Historical Society, the New York Law Institute, and the American Geographical Society. He was actively interested in philanthropic work; being a trustee of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor; a member of the executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; vice-president of the Babies' Hospital; and honorary manager of the Protestant Episcopal Society for Seamen, and held offices in many similar organizations and institutions. He married, 30 April, Margaret Willing, daughter of William Eddings Chisholm, of New York; a granddaughter of John Rogers, a wealthy New York landowner; a direct descendant of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, speaker of the first U. S. House of Representatives, who was a brother of General Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame;

Jas. Hoskins Hamersley.

and a grand-niece of Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg, founder of St. Luke's Hospital. They had one daughter, Catherine Livingston, and one son, Louis Gordon Hamersley.

FINLEY, John Huston, educator and editor, b. at Grand Ridge, La Salle County, Illinois, 19 October, 1863, son of James Gibson and Lydia Margaret (McCombs) Finley. His original American ancestor was Rev. James Finley, an Irish clergyman, who came to America in 1734, and has the distinction of being the pioneer among the clergymen to cross the Alleghenies into the Western country. Professor Finley is the fifth college president in the family. After attending the high school at Ottowa, Illinois, he entered Knox College where he was graduated in 1887. He was not only the valedictorian of his class, but also won first prize in the Illinois Intercollegiate contest (1886) and in the Interstate Oratorical tournament (1887), at which nine states were represented. After two years at postgraduate work in history and political economy at John Hopkins University, he, in 1889 became Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association in New York City. In this capacity he soon attracted attention by his expert knowledge of the subject, which he displayed more particularly as founder and writer of the "State Charities Record," as writer of the "State Charities Review," and in his lectures at the summer school of ethics and economies of Plymouth, Massachusetts (1891), and before the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Indianapolis, Indiana. In 1892 he succeeded Dr. Newton Bateman as president of Knox College, remaining until 1899, when he resigned to take an editorial position with the S. S. McClure Company of New York. Meanwhile he had continued to edit the "Charities Review" and he was secretary of Section I of the National Conference of Charities at the Columbian Exposition in 1893. When the chair of politics was established at Princeton University in 1900, Dr. Finley was named as the first incumbent. After holding this professorship for three years, he was elected president of the college of the City of New York (1903) and filled this position for ten years, during which time the institution, which shortly after Dr. Finley's appointment was installed in its new and magnificent building on St. Nicholas Terrace, not only greatly increased its enrollment but also considerably extended its sphere of usefulness by the addition of new courses and other notable innovations. In 1913 Dr. Finley became commissioner of education of the State of New York. Two years previously he had been for a time Harvard University Exchange lecturer on the Hyde Foundation at the Sorbonne, Paris. He was further, chairman of the New York State Commission for the Blind (1913), and member of the New York State Constitutional Convention Commission (1914-15). While Commissioner of Education, Mrs. Russell Sage donated through him, $75,000 to Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, Dr. Finley's Alma Mater, thus completing half a million in all donated by Mrs. Sage to the institution. In 1917 Dr. Finley was sent by the request of the Unisersity of the State of New York on an educational mission to France. During his visit the Gold Medal of the Conrad Malte-Brun prize was awarded to him by the Société de Géographie of Paris for his well-known work entitled "The French in the Heart of America." The formal report of the Committee on Prizes, reciting the reasons for the award to Dr. Finley, says: "The author, who retraces the epic of the French exploration in America, is not content with drawing from the most reliable sources, but follows the steps of our discoverers in the paths that they blazed from the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountanis. He shows us the cities erected on the sites of our forts, the roads opened over our trails, he brings back the memory of Washington and of Legardeur de Saint Pierre at Fort Le Boeuf, of Washington and of Rochambeau at Yorktown, passes from La Salle to Lincoln, arrives at our own day and notes the part of our men of science in the industrial development of his own country, the influence exercised by our missionaries, our pioneers, our writers, our statesmen, by the genius of our race in introducing a great people to the ideas and to the principles which are at the foundation of modern civilization." Dr. Finley was the Commissioner of the American Red Cross for Palestine and the Near East (1918-1919). Here he not only again gave evidence of the tactfulness and ability which characterized him, but also indulged, even in that warm southern climate, in his favorite pastime of taking long walks, a form of exercise in which few can compete with him. While with General Allenby in Palestine he marched with the troops, he flew in the military aeroplane, and he walked from Jaffa to Jericho, sixty–five miles in eighteen hours. He says, "I walked at least 500 miles in Palestine and most of that by night. The days were intensely hot, but the night skies were always clear and the stars almost cast a visible shadow." In November, 1920, he resigned as Commissioner of Education and President of the University of the State of New York to take the position of associate-writer on "The New York Times." In presenting his resignation, he said: "my conscience would trouble me in leaving this field if I did not feel that, having served nearly thirty years in it in one or another capacity, I may return to the profession for which I specially prepared myself and in which I hope that I may not only serve those who are teaching the children and youth to face the problems of the next generation, but may also have a part in solving the great problems of my own day and generation. I believe that the press to-day has the supreme opportunity not only to help immediately the cause of sound education, but also to keep before the public the higher objects toward which the schools are looking." Dr. Finley is a member of the Century, Players', Ft. Orange, and University Country (Albany) Clubs. He is the author of "A Pilgrim in Palestine" (Charles Scribner's Sons, 1919); "Christianity and Problems of Today" (Scribner's); "The American Executive and Executive Methods" (with J. F. Sanderson; published by the Century Company, 1908), and of several other books and papers.

HAMERSLEY, Louis Gordon, b. in Newport, Rhode Island, 20 July, 1892, son of James Hooker and Margaret Willing (Chisholm) Hamersley. He is the representative of one of the most distinguished New York families. The Hamersleys trace their line of descent to Hugo Le Kinge, a native of Provence, France, who went to England in 1366 and acquired a large estate, known as Hamersley, from which was derived the family name. Sir Hugh Hamersley was a famous London merchant who carried on an extensive trade in East India, America and Europe, and finally became Lord Mayor of London. His great-grandson, William Hamersley. Mr. Hamersley's earliest American ancestor, born in England, in 1687, and an officer in the British Navy, came to the United States and settled in New York City about 1720. Soon after his arrival he married Miss Van Brugh, a member of an old Dutch family and became prominent in the social and business life of the city. William Hamersley's son, Andrew (1725–1819), for whom Hamersley (which later became Houston) Street was named, was an importer of foreign goods and the owner of considerable New York City real estate. His wife was Margaret Stelle, granddaughter of Thomas Gordon, one of the twenty-seven original proprietors of New Jersey and Chief Justice of that State. Their son, Lewis Carré Hamersley, married Elizabeth Finney, of Virginia. Their son, Colonel John William Hamersley (1808-1889), the grandfather of Louis Gordon Hamersley, was a graduate of Columbia, a prominent lawyer of New York City, a man of wide culture, fine literary attainments, an extensive traveler, and well known for his philanthropies. Mr. Hamersley's grandmother, a daughter of Judge James Hooker of Poughkeepsie, was related to many of the notable New York families, including those of Reade, Livingston, Stuyvesant, Beekman, Van Cortlandt, and De Peyster. His father, the late James Hooker Hamersley (1844-1901), was a graduate of Columbia University, and an able lawyer; was interested in civic and philanthropic work for the betterment and uplift of the people, and associated with a number of philanthropic organizations including the Babies' Hospital, of which he was president. Through his mother he is the descendant of Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, speaker of the first United States House of Representatives. Louis Gordon Hamersley received his preparatory education at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts. He then became a student at Harvard College, being graduated A.B. in 1916. In 1914, while still a student, he enlisted as second class private in the First Massachusetts Field Artillery for a period of two years, and was sent to the Texas Border with "A" Battery in June, 1916. He was stationed at Fort Bliss. After four months spent on the Border, Mr. Hamersley returned to New York when he signed up with the American Ambulance Field Service, and sailed 2 December, 1916, on the "Rochambeau." He immediately joined the Vosges detachment which was then being made up in Paris, and with the other members of his company drove his car from Paris to the front, being on duty in the Vosges Mountains near Hartmann-Villerkoff, until 2 June, 1917. Following this service, with fourteen other Americans, and upon letters of recommendation he entered the Artillery School at Fontainbleu as a civilian, on 11 June, 1917, and was graduated as "Aspirante Civile", 3 September, 1917, with choice of taking a commission in the French Army or joining the American forces. He was commissioned in the American Army, first lieutenant Field Artillery, 2 October, 1917. Joining the 1st Division, 20 October at Valdahon, France, Lieutenant Hamersley was assigned to the 6th Field Artillery and went into the line 6 November, 1917, Sommerville sector, and remained there two weeks. Thence his division went to the winter training area at Gondrecourt for the winter of 1917-1918. He left this sector with his division, 6 April, to take part in the Montdidier defensive, arriving there 22 April. While opposite Montdidier his division staged the Cantigny attack, 27 May, this being the first village taken by American troops. They were relieved from this sector about 7 July, and held in reserve. On 18 July, the Division was rushed in motor trucks to the Soissons area to take part in the Second Battle of the Marne, 18 July. After ten days of attacking, they were relieved and took over on 5 August, the Saizerais sector near Pont-a-Musson, a very quiet sector where the divison took a greatly needed rest for four weeks. On 12 September, Lieutenant Hamersley and his comrades took part in the St. Mihiel attack and in this engagement first tried the infantry gun, that is having seventy-five millimetre guns follow close behind a battalion of attacking infantry and support it by knocking out machine gun nests. On 4 October, 1918 the Division started its last attack in the Argonne Forest. In this attack Lieutenant Hamersley was in command of two of the infantry guns, rejoining his battery when these guns could no longer function because they were found to be impractical. After a few hours of advancing, the Division was held up by strong points in the enemy's line; but on 1 November, supported by all the corps Artillery, launched a fresh attack from the point where they had been stopped, and covered eight miles before sunset. From this time on the Germans offered but little resistance. On 6 November orders were issued that the first and fifth corps should take the city of Sedan, and Lieutenant Hamersley's division, which was a part of the fifth corps, marched to within two miles of Sedan through fifteen miles of enemy territory. The armistice found them hidden in the woods back of the little town of Beaumont, near the Meuse River. They immediately went to Verdun and from there marched by easy stages to the Rhine which they crossed on 1 December, 1918, and established headquarters at Montaudabur, Germany. Lieutenant Hamersley left this area 8 April and was discharged at St. Aignon, France, on 14 April, 1919. Upon his return to this country Mr. Hamersley became connected with the United States Trust Company, New York City. Public spirited and patriotic, he

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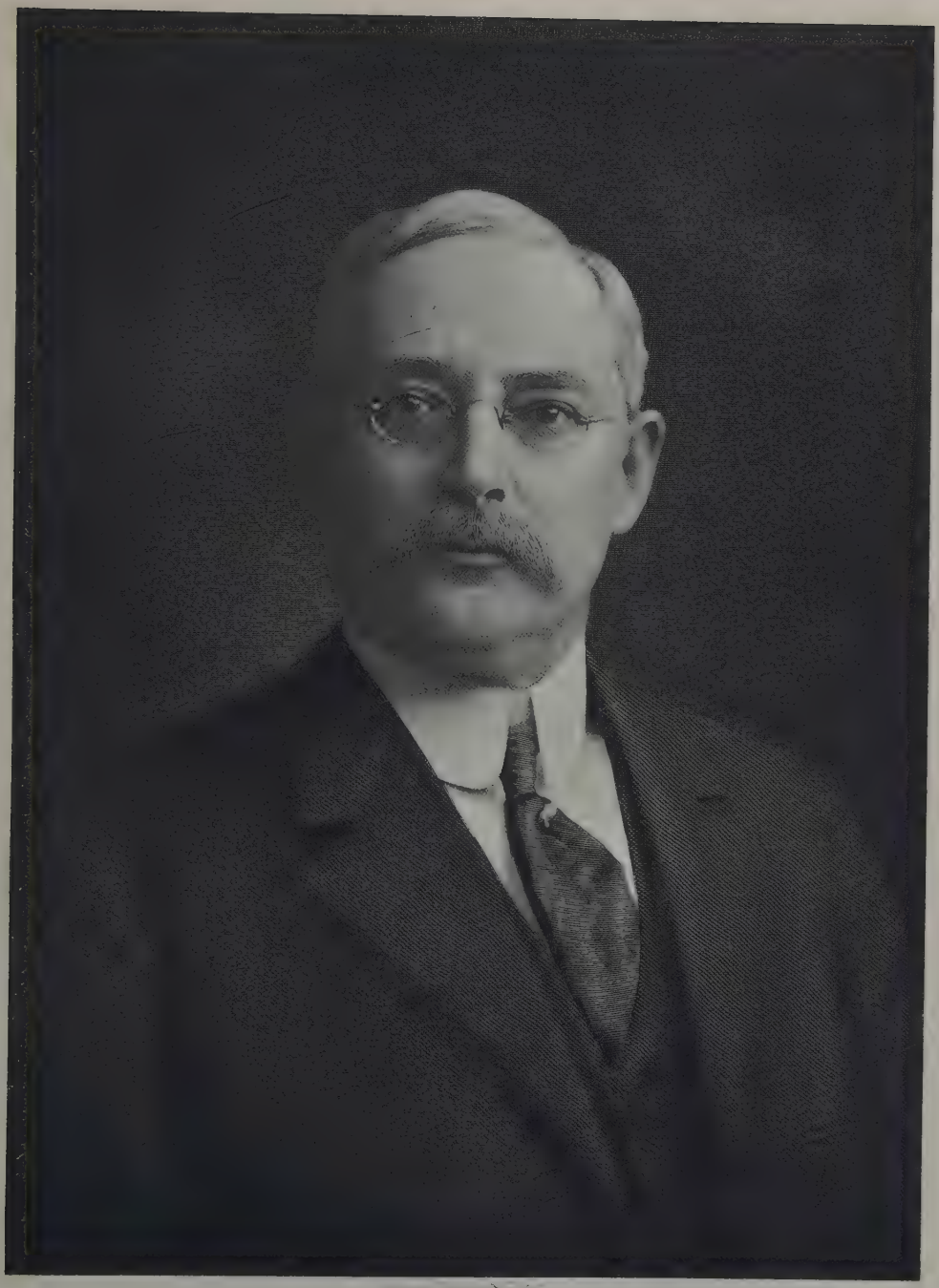
is active in the military affairs of the country, and holds a commission in the O. R. F.; is a member of the executive committee of the American Defense Society, Commander of the First Division Post No. 247, of the American Legion, President of the Society of the First Division, Secretary of the New York Branch of the American Field Service Association, and a member of the North American Indian League and Civic Forum. A Republican in politics, Mr. Hamersley was connected with the Republican National Committee during the presidential campaign of 1920. He is a member of many organizations including the American Geographical Society, the National Geographic Society, the New York Historical Society, the New York Botanical Gardens, the New York Zoological Society, the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, the National Association of Audubon Societies, and the Y.M.C.A.; is Treasurer of the Sulgrave Institution, a steward of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York. He is fond of horses and is an enthusiastic polo player; is also a devotee of yachting and is the owner of "Cigarette" which he entered for the races at Miami, Fla., in 1921, winning four seconds in four races. In each of these four races he handled the "Cigarette" himself. Mr. Hamersley is a member of the Harvard Club of New York City, the Meadow Brook Hunt Club of Long Island, Men's Club of Grace Church, New York City, New York Yacht, Oakley Country Club, Port Washington Yacht Club, Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, Shepherd Dog Club of America, the Riding Club, Union Club, Army and Navy Club, of which he is a life member, Automobile Club of America, Rockaway Hunt Club, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Aero Club of America, New York Press Club and Sag Harbor Yacht Club. He is unmarried.

CHAMBERLIN, Thomas Chrowder, geologist, b. near Mattoon, Coles County, Illinois, 25 September, 1843, son of Rev. John and Cecilia Chamberlin. He was educated at Beloit College and at the University of Michigan, being graduated in science at the latter institution in 1869. He later received the degree of Ph.D., from the Universities of Michigan and Wisconsin (1882), that of LL.D., from the University of Michigan, Beloit College and Columbian University (1887) and that of Sc.D. from the University of Illinois (1905). In 1869 he was professor of Natural Science in the State Normal School at Whitewater, Wisconsin, and four years later held the same position in Beloit College, teaching geology, zoology and botany. In 1876, after acting as assistant geologist for three years, he was appointed chief geologist of Wisconsin. After devoting his entire attention to the task of supervising the geological survey of the State he published the results of his survey in the form of four great volumes, which were completed in 1881. In 1878 he visited Switzerland, studying the glaciers of that country, and in 1881 was appointed chief of the glacial division of the United States Geological Survey. He was President of the University of Wisconsin from 1887 to 1897, and greatly extended, improved and modernized the institution. In 1892 he was appointed head of the department of geology and director of the Walker Museum at the University of Chicago, a position from which he was retired in 1919. He was geologist of the Peary Relief Exposition in 1894. He has also been consulting geologist of the United States Geological Survey, and since 1902 has been investigator on fundamental problems of geology for the Carnegie Institution. Professor Chamberlin's life has been one of unceasing and most productive labor on behalf of the science of which he is one of the foremost representatives. His geological survey of Wisconsin alone, conducted in association with Messrs. Lapham and Wight, and virtually extending from 1873 to 1879—Professor Chamberlin being chief geologist from February, 1876—was a colossal work, having for its objects: An examination of the geological structure of the State; accurate chemical analysis and assays of the various ores, clays, peats, building-stones, etc., discovered by the State; a careful typographical survey of the lead region; and the collecting of many other interesting and important data. During the progress of the survey large collections of fossils, ores, rock and minerals were made, one set of which was deposited with the State University, one with Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letter, and one each to such of the incorporated colleges and normal schools as had made application for them. Some 20,000 specimens were thus distributed during 1879, the closing year of the survey. Similarly were the voluminous and handsomely illustrated reports distributed on their publication among educational institutions of every description, state, charitable and penal institutions, public libraries and scientific societies, while every person who had rendered assistance in the prosecution of the survey received a copy. Thus not only explorers, miners, landowners and manufacturers were benefited by this great undertaking so ably conducted by Professor Chamberlin, but all educational institutions as well as the masses of the people generally were placed in a position to familiarize themselves with the resources of their state and with some of the principles of geology, by obtaining ready access to these volumes which were conducted in simple language, no technical term being left unexplained. Among the other works of Professor Chamberlin are "General Treatise on Geology" (with R. D. Salisbury, 1906), and "The Origin of the Earth" (1916). Beside these there are very numerous papers and addresses among which may be mentioned: "A Geological Forecast of the Future Opportunities of Our Race." An address by Professor Chamberlin on his retirement as president of the American Association for the advancement of Science, delivered at Boston, 17 December, 1909; "A Contribution to the Theory of Glacial Motion" (1904); and "The Reform of the Calendar" (1910). Professor Chamberlin is a member of numerous scientific societies and has been president of several of these, notably the Chicago Academy of Science (1898-1914). In 1867 he married Alma Isabel, daughter of James Wilson.

WALLACE, John Findley, consulting engineer, b. in Fall River, Massachusetts, 10 September, 1852; d. at Washington, D. C., 3 July, 1921, son of David A. and Martha J. (Findley) Wallace. His earliest American ancestor, John Wallace, emigrated from the North of Ireland about 1820, and settled in Guernsey County, Ohio. His father was one of the most eminent clergymen of his day. A graduate of Miami University, Ohio, at the age of eighteen, he became president a year later of Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio. From 1850 to 1855 he was pastor of Scottish churches in Fall River and in East Boston, Massachusetts. His Boston parish embraced the families of all superintendents, foremen, and Scottish mechanics in the famous shipyard of Donald McKay, then the chief builder of clipper ships in America. During these years Dr. Wallace, in association with several other clergymen of various Scottish sects, assisted in combining the Covenanters, Seceders, Associates and Associate Reformers into one body known as the United Presbyterian Church in America. In 1856, in the interest of that denomination, he was assigned the duty of establishing a classical college in the West and became one of the founders and president of Monmouth College, at Monmouth, Illinois. He held this position for twenty-five years; raised an endowment for the college and established it as a classical institution with an attendance of between 300 and 400 students. This institution is now (1923) one of the leading colleges of the West, and while theoretically under the denominational control of its trustees; numbers among its faculty members and students representatives of all leading evangelical faiths. In later life Dr. Wallace removed to Wooster, Ohio, where he was a trustee of the University of Wooster. His second son, Dr. William Wallace, is in charge of the Church Extension and Home Mission Work in South Dakota. Another son, Dr. Mack H. Wallace, is pastor of the Brewster Congregational Church, Detroit, Michigan. Charles S. Wallace, the youngest son, is a Colonel in the Signal Corps, United States Army. The eldest son, John Findley Wallace, received his elementary education in Monmouth Academy, Monmouth, Illinois. Later he attended Monmouth College, and received the degree of Civil Engineer from Wooster University, Wooster, Ohio, in 1882. In 1904, in recognition of his unusual achievements in engineering, he was honored with the degree LL.D. by Monmouth College; and in the same year received the degree of Sc.D. from Armour Institute. Mr. Wallace began his professional career some years before his academic course was completed. In order to pay his way through college he worked as axman, rodman, and assistant engineer in an engineering corps engaged in the location and construction of various branch lines of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway. From 1871 until 1876 he was employed by the Government on work connected with the Rock Island Rapids and improvements on the upper Mississippi River. During the years 1876 and 1878 he served as county surveyor in Warren County, Illinois, and was City Engineer of Monmouth, Illinois. Following this he spent five years as chief engineer in the construction of a ninety-two mile railroad from Peoria to Keithsburg, Illinois. From 1883 to 1886 he was superintendent of construction and master of transportation on a division of the Iowa Central Railroad, and during this period solved some intricate engineering problems involved in the construction of bridges across the Mississippi River. For the next two years he was in charge of the construction of Sibley Bridge over the Missouri River; designed the foundation for the bridge over the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, Iowa; and designed the river rectification works constructed in connection with these two bridges. In 1889-1891 he was resident engineer in charge of the construction of a joint terminal in Chicago for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and the Illinois Central railroads, and revised the entrance of the Chicago and Alton Railroad in Chicago. At this period of his career Mr. Wallace also assisted in an advisory capacity on the construction of the foundations of the Merchants Bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, and on the design of jetties at Tampico, Mexico, and on the design for a bridge over the Mississippi River near New Orleans. The year 1891 saw the beginning of Mr. Wallace's long association with the Illinois Central Railroad as chief engineer in charge of all new construction. His most notable work during his first years in this connection was his design of the World's Fair transportation facilities, an immense undertaking which included the elevation of the tracks in the city of Chicago; the construction of machine shops; examination and rebuilding where necessary of bridges throughout the entire system; the construction of various branch and auxiliary lines; the re-location of parts of the main line, the double-tracking of the principal main lines; the designing and constructing of various yards, freight houses, terminal facilities; and in fact, all development work of this great railroad system. During the six years prior to 1904 he filled the various positions of Assistant General Manager, Assistant Vice-president, and General Manager of the Illinois Central. It is indicative of Mr. Wallace's ability as an executive and director that within this time the mileage of the road under his charge increased from 2,800 to 5,800 miles, while the gross earnings increased from $15,000,000 to $50,000,000. In the spring of 1904 Mr. Wallace was appointed Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission and in this capacity conducted extensive surveys and examinations and created the initial organization necessary for the construction of the Panama Canal. Later President Roosevelt appointed him a member of the Commission. The year following his appointment as Chief Engineer he resigned from this position chiefly because he favored the construction of a sea-level canal in preferance to the lock canal adopted by the Administration. While in Panama he served also as vice-president and general manager of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line. During the next fifteen years he filled many important and responsible posi-

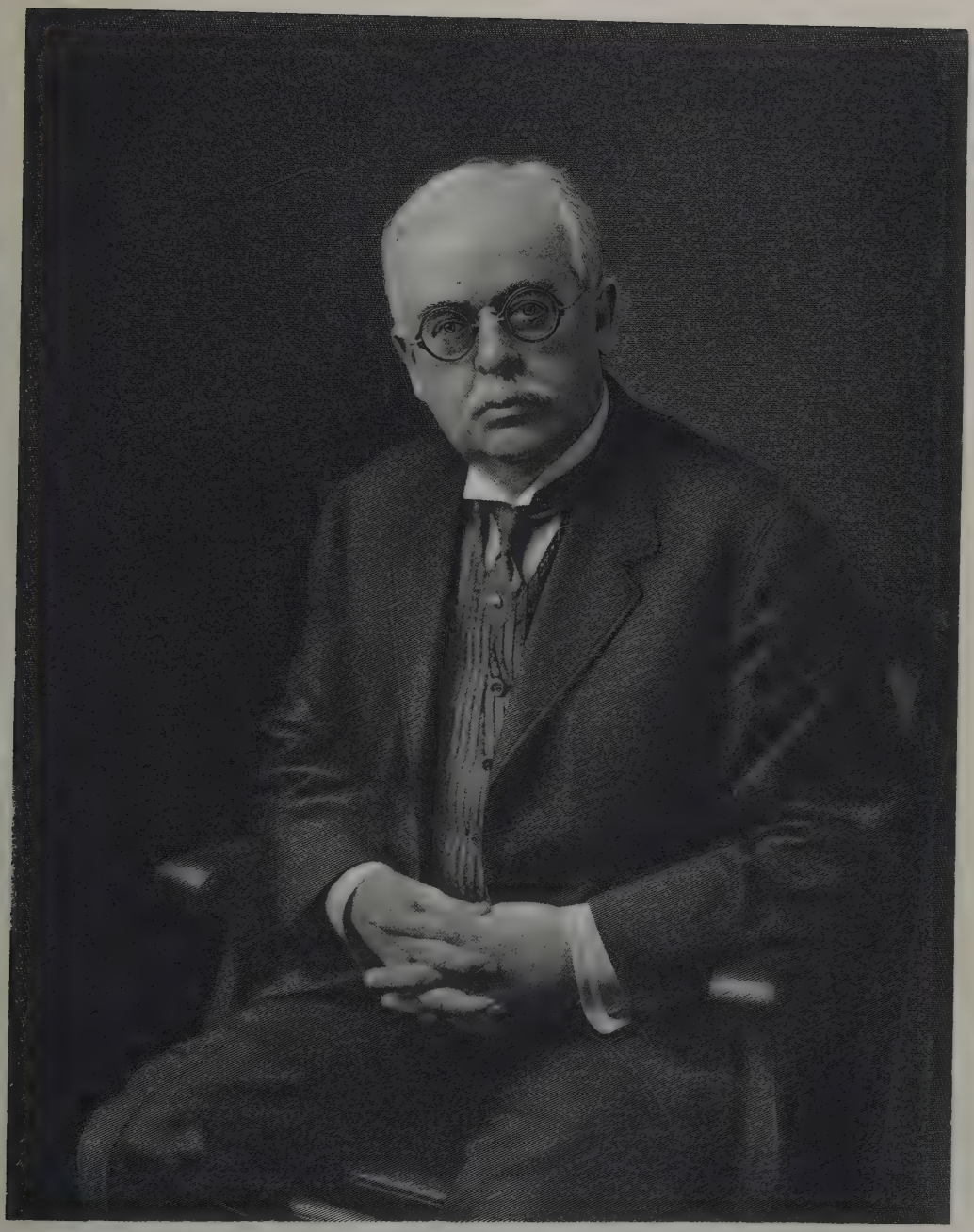


John F. Wallace

tions; was confidential advisor to the President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, having complete charge and management of new location, buying all properties, etc.; consulting engineer of the Re-organization Committee of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad; and consulting engineer of the U. S. Steel Corporation in connection with the relationship between the corporation and the railroads. On one occasion he acted as arbitrator in a controversy between the Grand Trunk Railroad and the locomotive engineers and firemen, adjusted the differences and averted a strike. From 1906 to 1914 he was president of the Electric Properties Company, and from 1911 to 1916 was chairman and later president of Westinghouse, Church, Kerr and Company, this corporation specializing in the designing and construction of railroad terminal and shop equipment. In 1914 he became a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company, a position which he held at the time of his death, and was chairman of the Board of the Century Oil Company. He was a member of the Committee on Harbors and Shipping of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Southern Oil and Transport Corporation. He also held a directorship in Westinghouse, Church, Kerr and Company. In 1914 Mr. Wallace was made Chairman of the Chicago Railway Terminal Commission advising the city in all differences arising with the railroads, and in that year also headed a delegation composed of public officials of Chicago whose mission was the inspection of the transportation facilities of Europe, a trip which was cut short by the outbreak of the late World War. A man of national and international prominence, eminent and successful to a degree that is little short of marvelous, Mr. Wallace's first twenty years of professional life were years of constant struggle and hard work. One biographer said of him during his lifetime: "He attributes his success, first, to the strong physical constitution inherited from his parents, and second, to the religious, moral, and economic training he received, supplemented by the sound advice and constant loyal helpfulness of his wife. Superimposed upon all this has been an enthusiastic love for his work which prevailed to such an extent that his work has been his principal recreation; also a constant fund of persistency, the ability to meet trouble and disappointment with a friendly smile, and a personality able to make friends not only of his superiors and equals but also of his subordinates. With a generous fund of humor, he is an interesting talker, a brilliant entertainer, a genial companion, with many charming traits and fine sympathies, and has a multitude of friends and well wishers. Possessing rare capabilities in organization and leadership, with especial gifts of patience and cheerfulness, even under discouraging conditions, he inspires an *esprit de corps* among his associates and employees which compel success." Here also, as illuminating the character of the man and the underlying convictions which made him a power among men the following excerpts taken from the address delivered by Mr. Wallace in 1916, on the 60th anniversary of the founding of Monmouth College, which was established by his father, Dr. David A. Wallace, may be quoted: "A man to be truly great must be humble at heart. If he is humble, he is charitable. If he is charitable he loves his fellow man and is not selfish." "Cultivate willingness to serve others, regardless of time, place or circumstances, not measuring your services pound for pound as for compensation, but let the measure of what you give be overflowing." "To succeed above the ordinary, one must do the extraordinary—be more expert in the chosen line of work, work harder, more efficiently, and do the things that others consider disagreeable or that others shirk." "After nearly half a century of experience and study of men and affairs, going up and down the world and engaged in the strife of life, it has been borne in upon me with irresistible force that the real object which our Creator had in view in subjecting humanity to the obstacles of life was the creation of character—and any individual can achieve real success only by service that accomplishes this end. Out of the smelting pot of human strife, toil and sorrow, will some day flow the pure metal from which a glorious race of people will be evolved." The Chicago "Journal of Commerce" published the following editorial: "In the eyes of the world his greatest achievement is probably the work which he did on the Panama Canal, for he was the first chief engineer of this great project, and it was his careful planning which not only made the accomplishment of this work a possibility, but also made the Isthmus immune from the ravages of yellow fever. But to his intimates Mr. Wallace was more than a great engineer—he was a man in whose heart the fire of friendship burned brightly. This virtue was exemplified in no uncertain manner throughout his entire life and that it was the ideal upon which he shaped his career was forcefully set forth by him in 1916 when, addressing the graduating class of Monmouth College, he made friendship the keynote of his message and advised the youthful graduates to cultivate friends in preference to striving after success in any other way. 'Other things being equal,' he said, 'the measure of your success will depend upon the friendships you make.' In railroading, too, John Findley Wallace made a name for himself that will not be soon forgotten. He helped to lay the lines that opened up the commercial possibilities of the Middle West, he bridged the Missouri River at points where bridges were considered almost impossible. He spanned the Mississippi at Fort Madison, Iowa, and he brought the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Chicago and Alton; and the western lines of the Illinois Central, into Chicago. He established the suburban service of the latter road, and through his plans it became possible to handle the crowds which flocked here for the Columbian Exposition in 1893. He continued at work until the time of his death, being at that time in Washington attending the hearings of the Senate committee on Interstate Commerce, in connection with the Board of Economics

and Engineering recently formed by the National Association of Railroad Security Holders. He was never discouraged by obstacles, although he encountered them in plenty during his career. He was typical of that spirit which overcame the wilderness. He sought no honors for himself, but he has left behind many monuments—the works of his own hand and heart and brain." Mr. Wallace was a member of the Union League, Chicago, South Shore Country, Engineers, City and Press Clubs of Chicago; the Metropolitan and Cosmos Clubs of Washington, D. C., the Union League, Sleepy Hollow Country, Engineers and Press Clubs, Bankers Club of America, Automobile Club of America, National Arts Club, and Railroad Club of New York. He was affiliated with the following technical societies: American Railway Engineers and Maintenance of Way Association, of which he was the founder, American Society of Civil Engineers, Western Society of Engineers in Chicago, Illinois, Institute of Consulting Engineers of America, Institute of Civil Engineers in Great Britain. Of the first three of these he served as president. In addition to the degrees before mentioned, Mr. Wallace received that of Doctor of Science, Armour Institute, Illinois. In 1900, while president of the American Society of Civil Engineers he visited Europe and delivered an address in the Society House of the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. During this visit he and Mrs. Wallace were presented to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. He married, at Monmouth, Illinois, 11 September, 1871, Sarah E. Ulmer, daughter of Henry Ulmer. They were the parents of two children: a son and daughter. The former, Harold U. Wallace, was educated at Purdue University as a Civil Engineer, and was for several years in the employ of the Illinois Central Railroad consecutively as Assistant Engineer, Engineer of Maintenance of Way, Division Superintendent, and Chief Engineer. Later he became associated with J. G. White and Company, of New York, as vice-president. He then became consulting engineer on his own account, and is now vice-president and general manager of the Western Light and Power Company of Boulder, Colorado. The daughter, Birdena Frances Wallace, married first, T. M. Orr. She is now the wife of P. J. Le May. She has one son, T. Wallace Orr.

ROLLINS, Edward Warren, banker, b in Concord, New Hampshire, 25 November, 1850. Few men have filled so large a space in the public affairs of New Hampshire as his father, the late Honorable Edward H. Rollins, b. 3 October, 1824, d. 31 July, 1889. Six years a Congressman, six years a United States Senator, and more than thirty years a leader of a great political party, his whole life was one of activity. Because of his sense of duty in regarding the wishes of his constituents, it can be truly said of him that he earned the honors that were conferred upon him. He came upon the stage of political action at the birth of the Republican party, and for a generation he gave to its cause fealty undoubted, and service unsurpassed. The name of Rollins or Rawlins has been known in England for more than five hundred years, and no less than ten families so named came to America at various times between 1630 and 1680. Some settled in the South, and continued to write their name as it was originally spelled; but the New England families, at dates long prior to the Revolutionary War, changed it to Rollins. The branch of the family of which Edward Warren Rollins is a member is descended from James Rawlins, who came from England in 1632, and was an early settler at Ipswich, Massachusetts. He later moved to Newbury, but in 1644 appeared at Dover, New Hampshire, and located at Newington, adjoining Dover, on the Piscataqua River. Judge Ichabod Rollins, his son, resided in that part of the state known as Somerworth, which was subsequently incorporated and known as Rollinsford. He was prominent in Revolutionary days, being the first Judge of Probate, and in 1789 became a member of the Executive Council of New Hampshire. Mr. Rollins is also a descendant of other notable families of New England: —being fifth in descent from Captain Samuel Gerrish of Dover, New Hampshire, 1722-1776, who was captain of a company of Dover men in the Crown Point Expedition of 1756; sixth in descent from Captain Benjamin Wentworth, representative in the Provincial Assembly and a commander of a company in the Indian Wars; sixth in descent from Colonel Paul Gerrish, of Somersworth, 1688-1743, one of the most noted men in New Hampshire, and sixth in descent from Captain Ebenezer Eastman, the founder of Concord, New Hampshire. He was eighth in descent from Major Richard Walderne, 1615-1689, business man, statesman, soldier, patriot and New Hampshire's greatest man in the Colonial period; eighth in descent from Elder William Wentworth, 1615-1697, who was an elder in the first church of Dover, New Hampshire, and ancestor of the Wentworths who were Royal Governors of the Province of New Hampshire. Mr. Rollin's grandfather, Daniel Rollins, was a grandson of Judge Ichabod Rollins of Somersworth. His mother was a descendant of Edward West, who came from England about 1650 and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. Edward Warren Rollins had the advantage of careful training from his earliest years, with all the intellectual and moral stimulus that is characteristic of a New England home. He fitted for college at the Concord High School, and was graduated B.S. in mining engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1871. In the summer and fall of that year, with the mining engineers of his class and the professors of the Institute, he was engaged in studying mines in Colorado, Wyoming and Utah. Returning home in November he accepted a position at the Institute to analyze and report on the clays, coal and iron ores that had been collected by the Institute party. He followed this work under the instruction of Prof. Robert H. Richards, until the Spring of 1872. In the same year he entered the employ of the Colorado Central Railroad and began work as a civil engineer at Golden. Soon after he became a resident engineer, and so continued until July, 1876. During the last two years of



Edward W. Rollins

tiser", 1886-1887; Editor and Publisher of the New Britain (Connecticut) "Herald", 1887-1889; business manager "Electric Power" 1889-1890; assistant editor "Evening Telegram", 1891-1893; with the "Fourth Estate" and "Evening World", 1893-1899; editor of "The Editor and Publisher", 1901-1902; on the staff of "Daily News", 1902-1904. In 1904 he entered the advertising field, being connected with The Hampton Advertising Company and later with Frank Seaman, Incorporated. In 1911 he resumed his editorial connections, again becoming editor of "The Editor and Publisher", 1911-1916. In 1916 he became managing editor of "Printers' Ink." Mr. Blanchard has lectured on journalism and advertising at many educational institutions, including the New York University, the University of Kansas and the University of Missouri. He has addressed advertising clubs in Washington, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Hartford; he has also spoken at conventions of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at Toronto, Philadelhpia, and Milwaukee. For two years he was chairman of the Educational Committee on Schools and the Y.M.C.A. of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World. In 1904 he founded the Course in Advertising at the 23rd Street (New York) Y.M.C.A., which he still (1924) conducts. This was the first course of oral instruction in advertising in any institution in the world. He is director of the department of Public Relations of Henry L. Doherty and Company, fiscal agents and managers of the Cities Service Company, a holding corporation with more than one hundred and twenty subsidiary companies. He is a member of the Advertising Club of New York, and of the Doherty Club; is the author of "The Essentials of Advertising" (1921) and has been a lecturer of the Board of Education (New York) in public lecture courses since 1902. He married; first, 15 November, 1883, Susie I. Butler of Richmond, Indiana (who died 2 May, 1885); second, 9 March, 1887, in New York, Louise M. Streck, daughter of Anson G. Streck of Milan, Ohio.

ALTSTAETTER, Frederick William, soldier, b. in Delphos, Ohio, 11 December, 1875, son of Henry (1843-1900) and Hedwig (Jettinger) Altstaetter. The family is German in origin, the earliest American ancestor being George Frederick Altstaetter, a man of much influence and learning who was in charge of the public schools of Koenig, a town of about five thousand people in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Intensely sympathetic with the Revolution of 1848-1849 he engaged in several activities in connection with this movement and although assured that he would not be prosecuted preferred to emigrate to America rather than live in a country where his personal liberty was restricted. Landing in New York, in 1851, he settled first in Buffalo, but finding there no opportunity for the exercise of his intellectual abilities he again migrated, this time to Ohio, where he homesteaded a farm near Delphos, Allen County. His son, Henry Altstaetter, enlisted in the Union Army in 1861, and served four years with the Western divisions. He participated in many battles and engagements, and was in Sherman's march to the sea and through the Carolinas. After the war he first took to farming, and then engaged in business in Delphos, in a general store, a spoke and hub factory, and a brewery, successively, and was interested in other enterprises, including the directorship of two banks. He was the father of seven children, of whom Frederick William was the fifth, and also the only son. The family removed to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in 1976, and Frederick William attended the public schools of this city and later in Galion, Ohio, whither his family removed when he reached the age of eleven years. He completed the course in the High School, in June, 1893, at the head of his class, and immediately entered the U. S. Military Academy, at West Point, New York. In June, 1897, he was graduated sixth in his class with the commission of additional Second Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; and was successively promoted through various grades, Corps of Engineers, as follows: First Lieutenant (1899), Captain (1904), Major (1911), Lieutenant-Colonel (1917), Colonel (temporary, 1917), Colonel (permanent, 1920),Colonel (retired, 1920). His first assignment was at Willetts Point, on Long Island Sound, where he was stationed for about two months with troops. He was then sent as assistant to Major J. B. Quinn, Corps of Engineers, who was at the head of the U. S. Engineer Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, in charge of the improvement at the mouth of the Mississippi River and of the fortifications seventy-two miles below the city. Lieutenant Altstaetter was made resident engineer and placed in local charge of the fortification work below New Orleans, which was vigorously prosecuted because of the impending war with Spain. In June of 1898 he was sent to Sabine Pass, Texas, to erect temporary fortifications to provide against a naval attack. In August of that year he was sent as assistant to the District Engineer (the officer in charge of the U. S. Engineer Office) at Philadelphia, and was placed in charge of the defenses of the city on the Delaware River. After several months he was again sent to Willetts Point for a two year course in the Engineer School of Application. On its completion he was ordered to the Philippine Islands as an assistant to the Chief Engineer for the Commanding General. About five weeks after his arrival he was directed to examine the remnants of an old road leading north from Manila for about sixty miles. On 1 August, after being out for about a week, he was captured by the insurgents, and was held in captivity for four months. Regarding this experience of his highly eventful career Colonel Altstaetter has written a most interesting account which embodies a story of hardship, suffering, and peril which has few counterparts in military annals. Sent by his chief, General McArthur, to make a road inspection north from Manila, accompanied by a few engineers, he ran into an ambush near Bulo Alto and after a stubborn resistance was captured by the insurgents and was obliged to surrender, in his own vivid language, "to a

E.C. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

half civilized enemy—an enemy who had captured a number of officers, but from whom only two were known to have escaped with their lives." In the Filipino camp there was no shelter except what he was compelled to help build from leaves and young saplings, no beds but rough and spiked branches overspread with grass, and no food but the most meager ration of rice. These physical hardships were even surpassed by the mental distress incidental to lack of work, conversation, or reading, with only one diversion—that of a thwarted attempt to escape, accompanied by fearful hardships. Of his recapture Colonel Altstaetter has written as follows: ".....I was a rather sorry spectacle I presume. Below my knees I was a mass of black and blue spots, my hands were torn and bleeding, clothing in shreds, but worse than all that was the stiffness and tiredness. I couldn't walk straight for weeks. A nail in my shoe had made a hole in my foot that could hold the head of a lead pencil....." Lieutenant Altstaetter was released from captivity in November, 1900. The treatment to which he had been subjected during that time had seriously impaired his health and he was given a month's leave of absence which he spent in China and Japan. He was then assigned to supervision of a highway from San Fernando to Arayat, Luzon. This charge involved the construction of about twenty bridges and the building of a catamaran ferry, without assistance other than that furnished by twenty-four enlisted men from a company of United States Engineer troops, the Filipinos being used as workmen. Returned to the United States in 1901, he landed in August and was immediately sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, with a company of engineers. There he served until August, 1902. Then to 1906, he served as instructor and assistant professor in the department of Civil and Military Engineering at West Point. From 1902 to 1906 Captain Altstaetter was assistant to Colonel Sibert, District Engineer, United States Engineer Office, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, during which time he was detailed in charge of the construction of movable lock and dam, Number 3, Ohio River, below Pittsburgh. For the next five and one-half years, he served as commander of the U. S. Engineer Office, Wheeling, West Virginia, where he had charge of the construction of locks and dams on the Ohio River from Dam Number 8 near the Pennsylvania state line to the site of Dam Number 28, near the Kentucky state line, and also of the lock dam system on the Kanawha and Little Kanawha rivers. He was also a member of the Ohio River Board, an office which involved much responsibility; for the dams on the Ohio River are of a complicated kind, known as movable dams, so arranged that the main portion of the dam can be dropped to the bed of the river, thus allowing unimpeded navigation during high water. This involved auxiliary weirs composed of bear trap weirs or chanoine wicket weirs, and a power house on shore for operating the dam and the locks. These lock chambers are as wide as any on earth, 110 feet, and 600 feet long. The entire project called for the building of fifty-four dams which would extend all the way from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the river at Cairo, Illinois. Several of these dams had already been built, but many features had to be altered, which necessitated the drafting of new sets of drawings by the Board. These plans were of great improvement on the old ones, and embodied many new features, the idea being to standardize the work so that the same type of dam could be carried on the succeeding locations. Most of this work was done under the direction of Captain Altstaetter in the Wheeling office, and submitted to the Board for approval. He was in charge of as many as six of these dams at one time. The entire Ohio River project was one involving an outlay of $75,000,000. During this time Captain Altstaetter was drawn into the controversy over the regulation of rivers by means of storage reservoirs, and submitted a report to the War Department which showed conclusively the fallacies made by those who had advocated this form of improvement on the Great Kanawha River. For many years there had been a controversy between the states of Virginia and West Virginia over the so-called pollution of the Great Kanawha River, near its source in Virginia. About this time, the state of West Virginia created a commission by legislative enactment to take up the entire matter. West Virginia took up the case with the Secretary of War who, in turn, referred it to Captain Altstaetter. After extensive investigation, he submitted a report which met the approval of the War Department and was used as a basis of settling the controversy. In 1913 extensive rainfall in Ohio and Indiana caused great floods which devastated Columbus, Zanesville, Dayton, and Springfield, Ohio, and damaged many other cities. The War Department appointed a board of officers to investigate. This board, of which Major Altstaetter was a working member, visited the principal cities, and as a result submitted a report which has been used as a basis of the policy of the War Department regarding such matters. In the fall of 1913 Major Altstaetter was sent to the Engineer School, U. S. Army, Washington Barracks, D. C., as director of Civil Engineering with instructions to revise and reorganize the course, particularly in all points treating of rivers and harbors. Ill health, however, brought on from his Philippine experience, soon took him away from work, and after spending most of the year in 1914 in hospitals and on sick leave, was assigned to duty in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1915, in charge of the U. S. Engineer Office at that point. This office supervises the river and harbor work in connection with improving all harbors on the east shore of Lake Michigan, including rivers in the vicinity emptying into it. While here Major Altstaetter submitted various special reports on the different harbors to the War Department, designed and carried out a number of engineering works in connection with these harbors, and after the opening of the war, in June, 1917, was assigned in addition, to Detroit, in command of the United States Engineer Office. This office was in

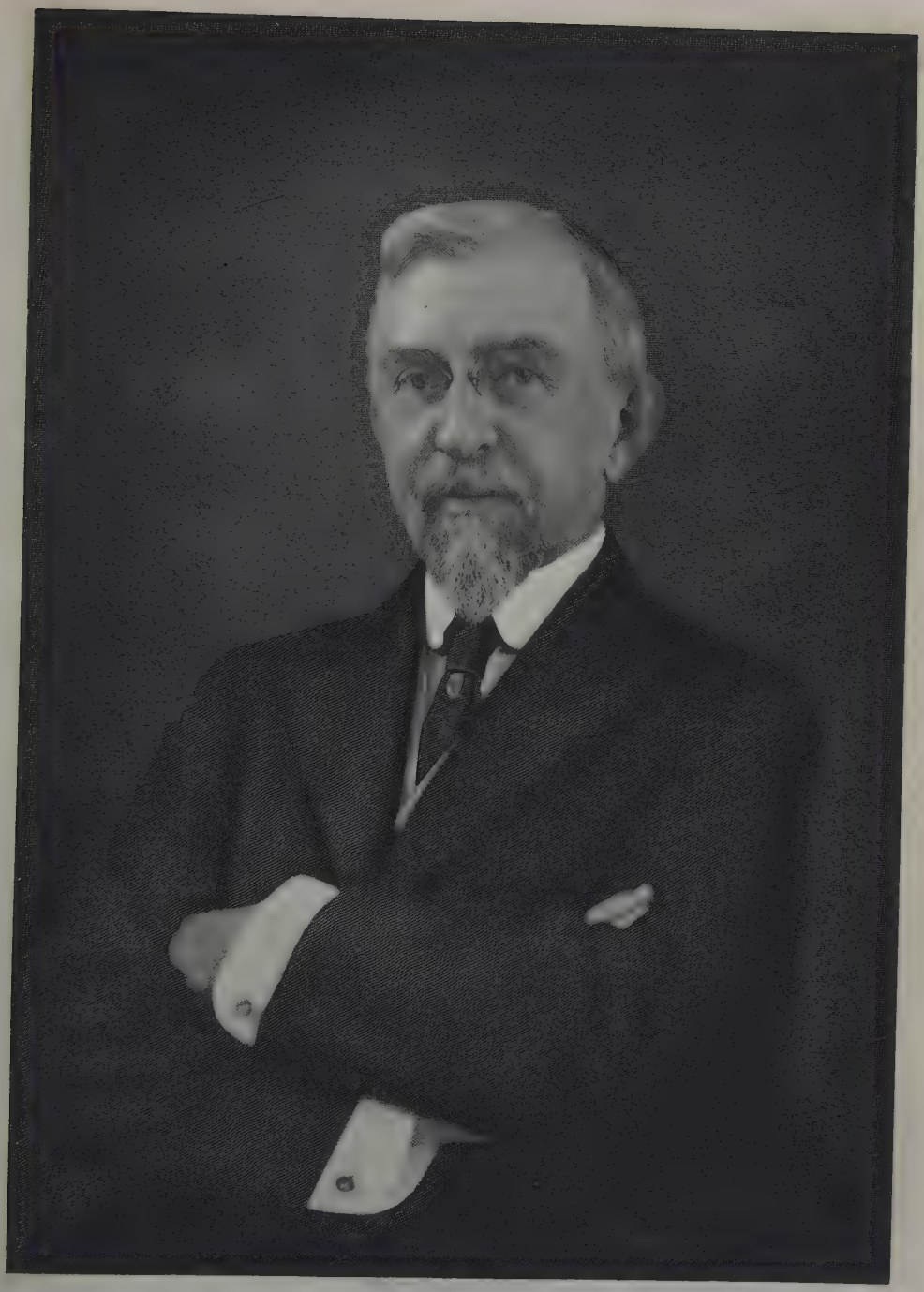
charge of the channels between Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Lake Superior, and was building an additional lock at Sault Ste. Marie. The work was rushed night and day, so that even if the enemy should elude the heavy guard which was placed around these locks and destroy one of them, there would be an additional one as reserve to handle the commerce at this point. These locks are closed for about three or four months in the winter time, due to ice, but while in operation, the daily tonnage of freight moving through them amounts to about five or six times the foreign tonnage moving in and out of New York Harbor. Two-thirds of all the iron ore used in the United States moves through these locks, and iron is the most important single industry as far as war is concerned. A large amount of wheat is hauled from the northwest through these locks, and a large amount of coal is taken through them up to the northwest. These with iron ore form the bulk of the freight. It would require about 36,000 freight trains to move the tonnage which passes every nine months through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie, and because of the overloaded condition of the railroads and the military value of the principal articles moved, it was of vital importance that everything should be done to keep open the channels at this place and to complete the new lock as a reserve. Incidentally, there are two new locks at Sault Ste. Marie of the same size. They are the longest locks on earth, being over a quarter of a mile between the inside lock gates. Major Altsaetter, who, in the meantime had been promoted to the rank of Colonel, applied for an assignment at the front in France. Finally, a short time before the armistice was signed, he was directed to hold himself in readiness for immediate service. The armistice prevented his sailing. In November, 1918, he was transferred to the United States Engineer Office, Savannah, Georgia. The duties here consisted principally of charge of the harbors of Brunswick and Savannah. About $1,000,000 a year is spent by this office in maintaining and improving these harbors, principally by means of jetties and dredging. In August, 1920, Colonel Altstaetter was retired for physical disability, although retained in charge of his work at the time. The various U. E. Engineer Offices with which Colonel Altstaetter was connected were in charge of all improvements by the Government of public navigable waters of the United States, as well as fortification work. The work includes the preparation of projects for the improvement of harbors and rivers, after a study of the commerce, present and prospective, and the engineering features involved. Colonel Altstaetter investigated a number of different harbors and rivers and submitted reports on all conditions affecting their navigability. Colonel Altstaetter is a member of the Army and Navy Club of New York City, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., the Society of American Military Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Oglethorpe Club, of Savannah, Georgia. He married, in Atlanta, 22 April, 1908, Rebecca Barnard Raoul, daughter of William Greene Raoul of New York and Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Raoul was president of the Central Railroad of Georgia for a few years and later for many years of the Mexican National Railroad. Colonel Altstaetter is the father of three children: Mary Altstaetter, William Raoul Altstaetter, and Antonia Altstaetter.

HUSTON, Charles, physician and manufacturer, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 23 July, 1822; d. 4 January, 1897, son of Robert Mendenhall and Hannah (West) Huston. The Huston family for generations had been prominent in the public life of Philadelphia. His grandfather, William Huston, was conspicuous in public affairs; while his father, Dr. Robert Mendenhall Huston was Dean of the Jefferson Medical College and eminent in his profession. He was foremost in the organization of the first gas company in Philadelphia and in building the first gas works, a service which brought him a gift from his colleagues, 3 January, 1840, of a silver service set bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Robert M. Huston, M.D., by the stockholders in testimony of their appreciation of his services to them and the public as president of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works." Dr. Charles Huston inherited the versatility and ability of his father and grandfather. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated at the unusually early age of eighteen, in 1840. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated M.D., in 1843, after which he spent eighteen months in Europe pursuing his professional studies in the best medical colleges and hospitals on the continent. With his return to America he entered upon the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, but following his marriage with Isabella P. Lukens, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, removed to that place in 1848. In 1849, with his brother-in-law, Abraham Gibbons, he entered the iron business as one of the management of the Brandywine Iron Works, of Coatesville, Pennsylvania, an enterprise which had been established by Isaac Pennock, one of the pioneer iron makers of the country, in 1780, and continued by his son-in-law, Dr. Charles Lukens; and upon the death of the latter, by his widow, Rebecca W. Lukens. Following the death of Rebecca W. Lukens, in 1854, the title of the enterprise was changed from the "Brandywine" to the "Lukens" Rolling Mills. In 1855, Abraham Gibbons retired and the conduct of the business devolved entirely upon Dr. Charles Huston. To his task he brought a remarkable aptitude for business and an indefatigable industry. A student by nature he turned easily from the paths of medical research and investigation to the study of all the various mechanical processes necessary to the production of iron, and ventured far into the field of metallurgy. As the result of his painstaking and intelligent labor he was not only one of the most successful iron masters of his time but became well known as an authority on iron and steel in this country.

Edward Everett

Associated with the iron and steel industry for nearly half a century he became a leading figure in the trade and was in constant demand as presiding officer at the gatherings of iron plate manufacturers in Eastern Pennsylvania. The history of the Lukens Rolling Mills under the management of Dr. Huston was one of constantly increasing extent and prosperity. To him was due the modernization of the Lukens plant, and his methods were found worthy of imitation throughout the country. In 1870, he had erected near the old water-power mill a modern steam plate mill of the two-high type in which chilled rolls twenty-eight inches in diameter and eighty-four inches long were used. At the time of Charles Huston's death, it was the largest mill of its kind in the United States. Dr. Charles Huston had gained such a reputation for an intimate and authoritative knowledge of the properties of iron, gained from his long years of laborious investigation and research, that in 1877, when the manufacturers of boiler plate were requested by the Government to send a committee to Washington to advise with the board of supervising steamboat inspectors in forming a proper standard of tests for boiler plate, he was chosen chairman of the committee and his recommendations were adopted by the board. In the years following, his recommendations and advice were frequently solicited and followed by government officials, and by leading steam-boiler inspectors and insurance companies throughout the country. He was also consulted by committees appointed at various times by the city councils of Philadelphia in establishing their standard of test requirements for high grade boiler plates. Dr. Huston contributed much of value to the iron and steel literature of his day in various journals and publications. In 1877-1879 he issued in "The Journal of the Franklin Institute" a series of articles upon the behavior of iron and steel under varying conditions and stress, these articles proving of great value later and attracting much attention from foreign engineers whom he had anticipated in their investigations. In 1895, he was named by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew as the man best fitted by ability and experience to write the article on the "Iron and Steel Industry", which was incorporated in Mr. Depew's able and comprehensive work entitled: "One Hundred Years of American Commerce." Dr. Huston's death two years later no doubt prevented him from giving much more valuable matter to the public on a subject which he had loved for itself and far above any commercial advantages to be derived from the application of the knowledge he had gained. In 1881, after the partial failure of his health, Dr. Huston retired from the management of the plant in any way but in an advisory capacity, and spent a great portion of his time in the south and in California. The active conduct of the mill was given over to his sons, Abraham F. and Charles L. Huston, to whom he said: "In conducting the business, never get behind the times. It is better in the iron and steel business to be ahead of the times rather than one whit behind." His advice in this matter has been followed faithfully. Like his father and grandfather he was active in the affairs of his community and was one of the organizers in 1871, and president of the Coatesville Gas Company. He also aided in many other public enterprises. Dr. Huston married in 1848, Isabella P. Lukens, a daughter of Dr. Charles and Rebecca W. (Pennock) Lukens. Mrs. Huston was a woman of benevolent and philanthropic tendencies and was an earnest and efficient worker along educational and kindred lines of helpfulness. She alone was responsible for the establishment of the Coatesville Public Library, providing a building and many of the books out of her own personal means. She was a member of the first board of directors, and Dr. Huston was for some years the president of that body. Mrs. Huston died in 1889. The couple were the parents of seven children, of whom Abraham F. Huston and Charles L. Huston, survive (1923) together with Charlesanna L. Huston, Mrs. Benjamin Miller and Mrs. Robert B. Haines.

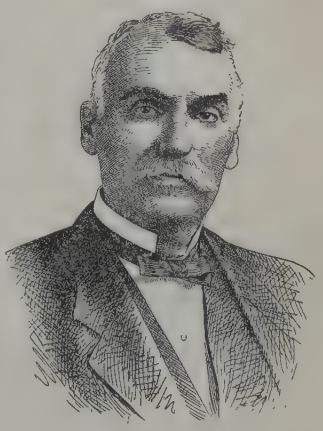
ASHLEY, Clifford Warren, artist, author, inventor, b. in Bedford, Massachusetts, 18 December, 1881; son of Abiel Davis and Caroline (Morse) Ashley. At an early age he showed a predilection for art and studied under Howard Pyle in Wilmington, Delaware, later under George Noyes and Eric Pape in Boston. At the age of twenty-two years his work met recognition. He illustrated for S. S. McClure, New York City, later for Harper's, Scribner's, Century, Metropolitan, and The Saturday Evening Post. In 1912 he abandoned illustrating and devoted himself to painting in oils in which he achieved conspicuous success. His paintings may be seen in the permanent collection of the Brooklyn Museum, and New Bedford Public Library, a notable example being "Outfitting the Whaler." Many of his articles illustrated by himself have found their way into periodicals. He is the author of "The Blubber Hunters" and "A Corner in Four Posters." He is a member of the Wilmington Country Club; Philadelphia Art Club; Salmagundi Club, New York; Wamsutta Club, New Bedford; Boston Art Club; New Bedford Yacht Club; served as chairman of Art Committee New Bedford Society of Fne Arts. He is a member of the Explorer's Club; American Federation of Arts; Wilmington Society Fine Arts; and is also a member of American Museum of Natural History; Ship Model Society of New York; Whalemens' Club, New Bedford; chairman of the Committee on Ac-



A. T. Houston

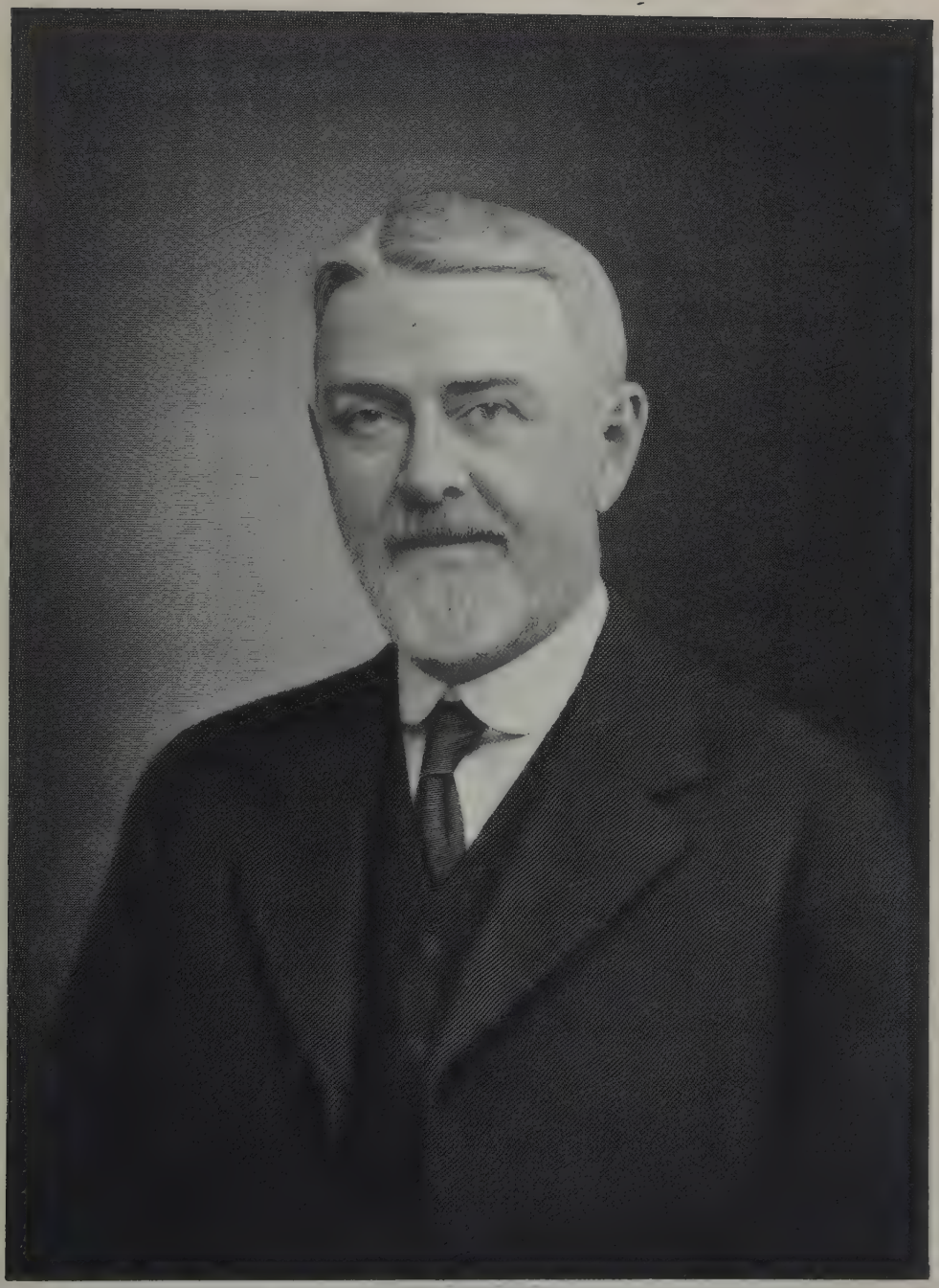
for rolling greater widths of plates than any other mill in the United States. The auxiliary equipment of the mill consisted of three continuous furnaces and two pit furnaces with four pits each, two hydraulic shears capable of shearing plates 2¼ inches thick, four large steam shears, and powerful electric cranes to handle the raw and finished product. All the finishing mills in the plant are equipped with straightening rolls for flattening the rolled plates as soon as they leave the mill and while still hot. The first steel rolled by the Lukens Company as a regular business was made in 1880. The first open-hearth furnaces were built in 1891 and the company has now twenty-four in operation, most of them 60 tons capacity each per hearth (eight of 100 tons). The present plant covers an area of over 200 acres, comprising twelve large buildings, as follows: a 204-inch plate mill, four high, a 140-inch plate mill, a 48-inch universal mill, three open-hearth plants, one containing six 40-ton furnaces and another ten 60-ton furnaces and one with eight 100-ton furnaces; a 34-inch slabbing mill, four large boiler houses, an 84-inch plate mill, a 112-inch plate mill, a machine flanging shop and a roll turning shop. The products of the works include all kinds of boiler, ship and tank plate and flat structural steel for building purposes, bridges, etc., also flanged work, much of which is covered by the company's own patents. To the large property of the company has recently been added a beautiful office building built of brick and stone, in colonial style. An idea of the growth of the business under the direction of Mr. Huston may be gained from the fact that when he took charge in 1881 the total output of the mills was 2,135 tons; in 1890 it was 14,390 tons; in 1900, 64,700 tons; in 1910, 214,200 tons, and in 1920 has a capacity of 350,000 tons. During the same period the number of employees has increased from a dozen to about three thousand, and the wages paid amounted in 1920 to considerably over $3,000,000 per annum. It was reorganized in 1917 as the Lukens Steel Company. There are branch offices located in Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans, Boston, Baltimore and selling agencies in Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle, Washington. Mr. Huston inherited his talented father's tastes and versatility to a marked degree and in addition to his iron and steel interests he engages successfully in a number of varied activities. He is president of the Coatesville Trust Company and vice-president of the National Bank of Chester Valley, Coatesville, Pennsylvania; is a director of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company of Philadelphia; president of the Coatesville Hospital and the Good Samaritan Hospital at Palm Beach, Florida; a director of Haverford and of Bryn Mawr Colleges; and a member of the Merion Cricket, the St. David Golf Club, and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. Mr. Huston married, first, 17 January, 1889, Alice Calley, who died in 1906; second, in October, 1907, Alfie Frances Sly. He has three daughters: Isabel Huston McIlvain, Alice Huston Wolcott, and Marjorie Huston Hathaway.

ELLIS, Alston, college president, b. in Kenton County, Kentucky, 26 January, 1847; d. at Athens, Ohio, 14 November, 1920 son of Absalom and Mary Ellis. His father was a farmer, and he received his early education in the country schools and at Covington (Kentucky) Academy. He then entered Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, where he was graduated B. S. in 1865 and B.A. in 1867. He received later in life, as tributes to his scholarly attainments, the following honorary degrees: A.M. in 1872, LL.D. in 1894, from his Alma Mater; Ph.D. in 1879 from the University of Wooster; Ph. D. in 1887, and LL.D. in 1890, from the Ohio State University. In college he won high rank, and was especially proficient in mathematics and the classical languages. He was even in his early school days noted for his ability as an orator and was active in the literary work of his college. Following the completion of this scholastic training Dr. Ellis entered the honorable profession of teaching. His initial position was as principal of the Third District School, Covington, Kentucky, 1867-1868; others in the order of his service were: the Cabot Street School, Newport, Kentucky, 1868-1871; the Superintendency of the Hamilton, Ohio, Public Schools, to which he was called in 1871. In 1880 he was called to Sandusky, Ohio, where he was the head of the public school system until 1887. On that date he resigned to accept the position of president of the State Agricultural College of Colorado, located at Fort Collins. After serving in this capacity for the next nine years, he became, in 1901, president of the Ohio State University, at Athens, Ohio. The duties of this position he discharged with great faithfulness and efficiency until his death twenty years later. Dr. Ellis stood high among the prominent educators of the country, enjoying unusual popularity in the communities in which he served and among the members of the teaching profession. He was, therefore, often called upon to extend his activities to the service of his profession in many other connections than those already enumerated. He was Director of the Colorado Experiment Station, 1893-1900; president of the Ohio Superintendents' Association in 1875, and the Ohio Teachers' Association in 1888; president of the College Section of the Colorado Teachers' Association in 1894; president of the College Section and First Vice-President of the General Association, Twelfth Convention of American Colleges and Experi-



ment Stations, Washington, D. C., in 1898; President of the Ohio College Association, 1904-1908; President of the Northwestern Ohio, the Southwestern Ohio, and the Southeastern Ohio Teacher's Associations; President of the Association of College Presidents and Deans, 1910-1911; President of the Ohio Speech-Arts Association, 1904-1907; member of the Ohio State Board of School Examiners, 1875-1879 and 1887-1892; member of the Board of Trustees of the Oxford, Ohio, Female College, 1874-1887; life member of the Victoria Institute, the Philosophic Society of Great Britain, since 1887; and life member of the Ohio State Teachers' Association since 1895. A notably gifted orator and possessing an almost faultless diction, Dr. Ellis made hundreds of addresses during his long career and his services as a speaker were in constant demand. He was the orator at the Phi Delta Theta Convention, held at Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1880; and delivered the annual addresses before many literary societies and teachers' associations in various sections of the country. He was the author of "The History of Ungraded Schools of Ohio" and numerous educational papers, reports, etc. It is said that these latter were characterized by such an orderliness of arrangement, lucidity of style, and literary finish that they formed a body of highly interpretative literary production. The Ohio State University to which Dr. Ellis gave the matured years and talents of his life stands a monument to his ability as an executive and devotion to the cause of education. When he assumed the presidency this institution had three hundred students enrolled on its register; the number of buildings on the campus totaled five. During his incumbency the enrollment increased threefold, and, largely through Dr. Ellis' personal efforts, the Legislature provided for the erection of many new buildings of the finest character and appropriated thousands of dollars yearly for equipment. One of the first buildings erected in his regime was the stately building known as Ellis Hall. This was the first structure erected at State expense for the instruction of teachers, and was followed by others until with increased revenues the University possessed a fine group of buildings. Of Dr. Ellis' work as an educator one biographer says: "His belief in the virtue of hard work well done amounted to almost a religion; the consciousness of work well done was his supreme pleasure; his dominating ideal was his solicitude for the higher welfare of the student body. How to serve the students, how to assist them in enlarging their viewpoint, how to make them fully comprehend the serious obligations in training for citizenship dominated much that he said and all that he thought." Dr. Ellis married, on 23 July, 1867, Katherine Cox, daughter of Abram Probasco Cox, a prominent lawyer of Hamilton, Ohio, and a cousin of Hon. James M. Cox, ex-congressman and thrice governor of Ohio, who, in 1920, was Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Dr. Ellis' cousin, Wade H. Ellis, was assistant Attorney-General under President Taft, also former Attorney-General of Ohio.

HUSTON, Charles Lukens, steel manufacturer, b. in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, 8 July 1856 son of Dr. Charles (1822-1897) and Isabella Pennock (Lukens) Huston. He is fifth in descent from William Huston who came from England to the Virginia colony in 1718. From him the line runs as follows: William Huston (b. 1764) and his wife Elizabeth Mendenhall; their son, Robert Mendenhall Huston (b. 1795) and his wife, Hannah West; their son Charles (b. 1822) and his wife, Isabella Pennock Lukens. The Huston and Lukens families were prominent in the iron and steel industry in Pennsylvania for generations. Several members of the family also have won success in the medical profession. Dr. Robert Mendenhall Huston was Dean of the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia; Dr. Charles Huston, father of Charles L. Huston, was a graduate of the same medical college, and a member of, and literary contributor to the Franklin Institute for many years. Charles L. Huston received his early education from private tutors, then matriculated at Haverford College being graduated in 1875. After a preliminary course at a Philadelphia business college he entered the Lukens Company's works, and passed through every department in the effort to become acquainted with the details of the business. In 1880, he entered the firm of Huston, Penrose and Company, founded by his father in 1857. In 1881, owing to steadily declining health, Dr. Charles Huston practically retired from all active participation in the management of the company, and its affairs were carried on by his sons, Abraham F. Huston and Charles L. Huston. In 1881 also, Mr. Penrose died and the style of the firm then became Charles Huston and Sons. In 1890, following the incorporation of the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, Charles L. Huston became second vice-president of the company; and in 1897, following the death of his father, was made vice-president of the corporation, in addition to the general managership which he had held for many years. Abraham F. Huston, the older brother, has been chiefly occupied with the conduct of the financial and general affairs of the company; while the practical working end of the business has devolved chiefly on Charles L. Huston. Remarkably skillfull as a mechanical engineer he has been able to equip the plant with many devices that have been of untold value in promoting the phenomenal growth of the enterprise. Some of his iron and steel working patents are as follows: an elliptical hole cutter, 24 January, 1893; a truck holster, 4 April, 1893; a roll relieving device, 7 August, 1900; a three-high universal plate rolling mill, 11 September, 1900; flattening rolls, 28 October, 1902; machines for dishing plates, 29 March, 1898; hydraulic valves, 2 May, 1905; and a gas producer, 30 April, 1907. Other patents include: an adjusting mechanism for universal rolling mill, a cover plate for boilers, a plate straightening machine, presses for bending metal shapes, a boiler fire box construction, a transfer table for rolling mills, and a double-head test piece milling machine. The three high universal plate mill installed in 1900 was



Charles Lukens Easton

a radical departure from the type of mills previously used for that class of product, so much so that some of the leading rolling mill machinery builders prophesied that it would fail to work and refused to bid on its construction; it has, however, been signally successful in flexibility of operation, in economy of labor, and in the fine finish of the product. Mr. Huston's latest achievement has been in supervising the design, installation and operation of a mill for the manufacture of the largest steel plates in the world, having rolls 17 ft., working length. In order to meet the condition required for so large a mill, a new design was required, being of "four high" type of mammoth proportions using chilled iron rolls, for the direct work upon the hot metal, which on account of their great length and limitations of diameter are supplemented by large diameter cast steel supporting rolls of equal length. The mill is equipped with operating tables and manipulating devices of novel design and is driven by a mammoth set of reversing steam engines of 25,000 horsepower. This mill will handle a steel ingot weighing 60,000 pounds (compared with 250 pounds weight of charcoal iron bloom, the capacity of Isaac Pennock's first mill). It rolls plates sufficiently large to form the heads of steamship boilers in one piece, avoiding the objectionable joints, also permitting locomotive boilers to be made of fewer pieces and stronger construction. The mill is supplemented by mechanical equipment, much of it of new design, so that for the first time in the history of steel boiler plate manufacture the handling of the material through the various processes of heating, rolling, cooling, and inspection, shearing, weighing, and loading on railroad cars is accomplished entirely by mechanical means. Aside from the mechanical part of the business Mr. Huston has given his personal attention and interest to welfare work among his employees. The old Lukens homestead, adjoining the mill has been fitted up with reading rooms, assembly rooms, shower baths, and all modern conveniences, chiefly intended for the use of the unskilled workmen employed by the company, who were for a time obtained from the Galillee and Inasmuch Missions in Philadelphia. Mr. Huston himself conducts a large Bible school for the workmen in one of the buildings of the plant, one of the original and attractive features of the school being the Lukens Band of thirty pieces, the instruments and uniforms for which were donated by Mr. Huston. In all this work as well as in many outside philanthropic enterprises for which he has become well known, Mr. Huston is assisted by his wife. For a number of years he has served as director of the poor of Chester County, and for several years supported a private hospital for the use of the sick and injured of his borough at his own expense. Upon the organization of the hospital as a public institution he was elected president of its board of trustees. He was chiefly instrumental in organizing the Y.M.C.A. at Coatesville, in 1891, and is active in the work of that organization not only locally but throughout the state, having been a member of the state executive committee for over twenty years. He was president of the Coatesville Y.M.C.A. from its organization in 1892 until 1918, and was a large contributor to its first building, which was damaged by fire in 1913. He then contributed $25,000 towards the cost of the new structure. A staunch Presbyterian, Mr. Huston was appointed chairman of the Committee on Evangelistic Work by the General Assembly of that church, in 1910, succeeding John H. Converse, deceased. In addition to the Lukens Steel Company, Mr. Huston is interested as an official in the Alleghany Ore and Iron Company of which he is a director; and is a director of the Belmont Iron Works of Philadelphia. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and member of its committee on Boiler Code, and of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He married on 23 July, 1895, Annie Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, of Savannah, Georgia. They have three children: James Stewart Huston, born in 1898; Ruth Huston, born in 1899; and Charles L. Huston, Jr., born in 1906.

STURGIS, Richard Clipston, architect, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 24 December, 1860, son of Russell and Susan Codman (Welles) Sturgis. His father (1832-99) who was a successful merchant, was in later years, one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association. He also served as president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and of the Massachusetts Young Men's Christian Association. A typical representative of the progressive business man, he fostered good citizenship and public spirit, and was esteemed and respected by his fellow-men. The American progenitor of the family was Edward Sturgis of Clipston, Northamptonshire, England, who settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, about 1630. Mr. Sturgis received his early education in St. Paul's School, and the Noble Preparatory School. He then entered Harvard University and was graduated in 1881. He at once applied himself to his life work, and soon attracted wide attention. He has demonstrated his ability, and many notable edifices stand out conspicuously as monuments to his architectural skill and training, foremost among which are: the First National Bank of Boston, the Federal Reserve Bank, the Franklin Union School, the Perkins Institution for the blind at Watertown, the Town Hall at Arlington, the housing construction at Bridgeport, Connecticut, costing $4,000,000; and the government construction at Bath, Maine, costing $750,000. In addition, there are many schools, hospitals, churches and private dwellings which stand to his credit. By his devotion to his profession Mr. Sturgis has won the confidence of his associates, and has made his life one of usefulness to his fellowmen; through honest and intelligent effort, he has won a substantial measure of success, and is prominent among the leaders of his profession. He has served as president of the Boston Architectural Club, the Boston Society of Architects, the American Institute of Architects, and as chairman of the Board of Schoolhouse Commissioners for the City of Boston. His club membership includes

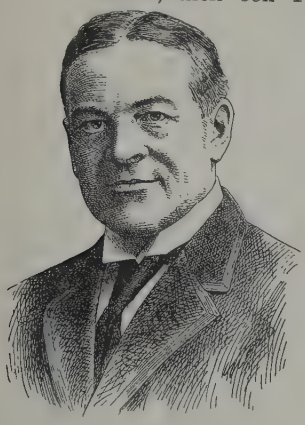
the Somerset Club, the Tavern Club, the Boston City Club, the Union Boat Club, the Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Bostonian Society, the Harvard Musical Association, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Boston Athenaeum, and the English Speaking Union. Mr. Sturgis married, 22 June, 1882, Esther Mary Ogden, daughter of George Parish Ogden, a prominent banker of Troy, New York. They have one daughter, Dorothy Margaret (Mrs. M. W. Lester Harding).

LUKENS, Rebecca Webb Pennock, iron manufacturer, b. at Rokeby in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 6 January, 1794, d. in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, 12 October, 1854, daughter of Isaac and Martha Pennock. Isaac Pennock laid the foundation for the present magnificient plant and factory now bearing the name of the Lukens Steel Company, at Coatesville, Pennsylvania, by establishing the Brandywine Iron Works, at that place, in 1810. Prior to this, in 1790, Mr. Pennock, who was a gentleman farmer by calling, had won a place among the pioneer iron masters of the country by erecting the Federal Slitting Mill, at what is now called Rokeby, on Buck Run, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Here he made use of the process of heating charcoal iron slabs in an open charcoal fire, rolling them into plates, and then slitting them into rods for general blacksmith use, the slabs being obtained from charcoal iron bloomeries with which the neighboring valleys were dotted. It was after many discouragements and much hard work that he won decided success and, in 1810, purchased another mill on the present site, which was variously known as the Brandywine Mill, Brandywine Iron Works, and the Brandywine Rolling Mill. Isaac Pennock died in 1825. The management of the works was in the hands of his son-in-law, Dr. Charles Lukens, who in 1813, was admitted to partnership, and in 1816 leased the property. He conducted the business with such ability that he was recognized as one of the most successful of the early iron makers. Besides the slitting of rods and the rolling of plates, Dr. Lukens extended the product of the factory to the manufacture of nails. He early recognized that the age of steam was beginning and that steam boilers would be in great demand. He understood also that the superior qualities of charcoal iron made it especially suitable for the severe conditions to be met in such service; so at considerable expense he changed over the mill and furnaces, and the making of rolled boiler plates was first undertaken about the year 1820. "The original plates," says the "Iron Age", "were made in the old mill from single charcoal iron blooms, being made in old fashioned forge fires, which were quite numerous in the neighborhood. These blooms were reheated over an ordinary grate fire, the exact type of which is not now known, and were then rolled into plates or sheets. The plates were not sheared, being at that period shipped rough, the shearings at a later date being cut into nails. The plate rolls at that time, so far as known, were about sixteen inches in diameter and from three to four feet long between the housings. These were driven by an overshot water wheel directly connected with the roll train and without a fly wheel. Many times when it seemed probable that the mill would stall, the workmen would rush for the water wheel, climb upon its rim and by their united weight help to complete the 'pass' through the rolls, thus preventing a 'sticker' which invariably meant fire-cracked and later broken rolls. With this crude method mill sheets were rolled as thin as No. 28 gauge, in packs of three. Owing to the constant increase in business, which necessitated more power, the over-shot wheel was afterward supplanted by a breast wheel so geared that it would convey more power to the rolls, and, in addition, a fly-wheel was introduced, geared to high speed for the storage of power. This permitted the use of larger rolls, which were changed to twenty-one inches in diameter and sixty-six inches long. A reverberatory furnace was later installed, enabling the scrap from the plate shearings to be 'worked up.'" After the death of Dr. Charles Lukens, in 1825, his widow, Rebecca Pennock Lukens, assumed control of the business, having inherited the mill property from the estate of her father who died that same year. Mrs. Lukens was the first woman to engage in iron production in the history of the industry, and held that distinction until the time of her death. Inheriting her father's industry and business talent she also possessed his ability to contend with adverse circumstances. These were many, for the difficulties of early iron production were very great but Mrs. Lukens proved equal to all emergencies, and brought the plant to an unusual standard of efficiency and success. Her talent in business organization was extraordinary, and she enlarged the scope of the enterprise to a far greater extent than either her father or husband had done. One historian says: "Railroads had not yet been built and the coal used was hauled by wagon from Columbia, thirty-five miles away, while the finished product of the mills was similarly transported to Philadelphia or Wilmington, Delaware." Mrs. Lukens maintained personal direction of the mills, and upon her death after twenty-two years of her management left the property in a highly prosperous condition. It was in recognition of her ability that the name of the mills was changed from Brandywine Mills to the Lukens Mills. So famous were the boiler plates made by Mrs. Lukens that George Stephenson used them as the best procurable in the construction of the earliest locomotives built. Mrs. Lukens' daughter, Isabella Pennock Lukens, married Dr. Charles Huston, who became the manager, and later, the principal owner of the plant. They had two sons, Abraham Francis and Charles Lukens Huston. They are now in control of the business.

BUCKINGHAM, George Tracy, lawyer, b. at Delphi, Indiana, 21 April, 1864, son of Tracy Wilson and Helen (Clark) Buckingham. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Buckingham who migrated from Buckinghamshire, England, in 1638, and settled at New

REBECCA W. LUKENS

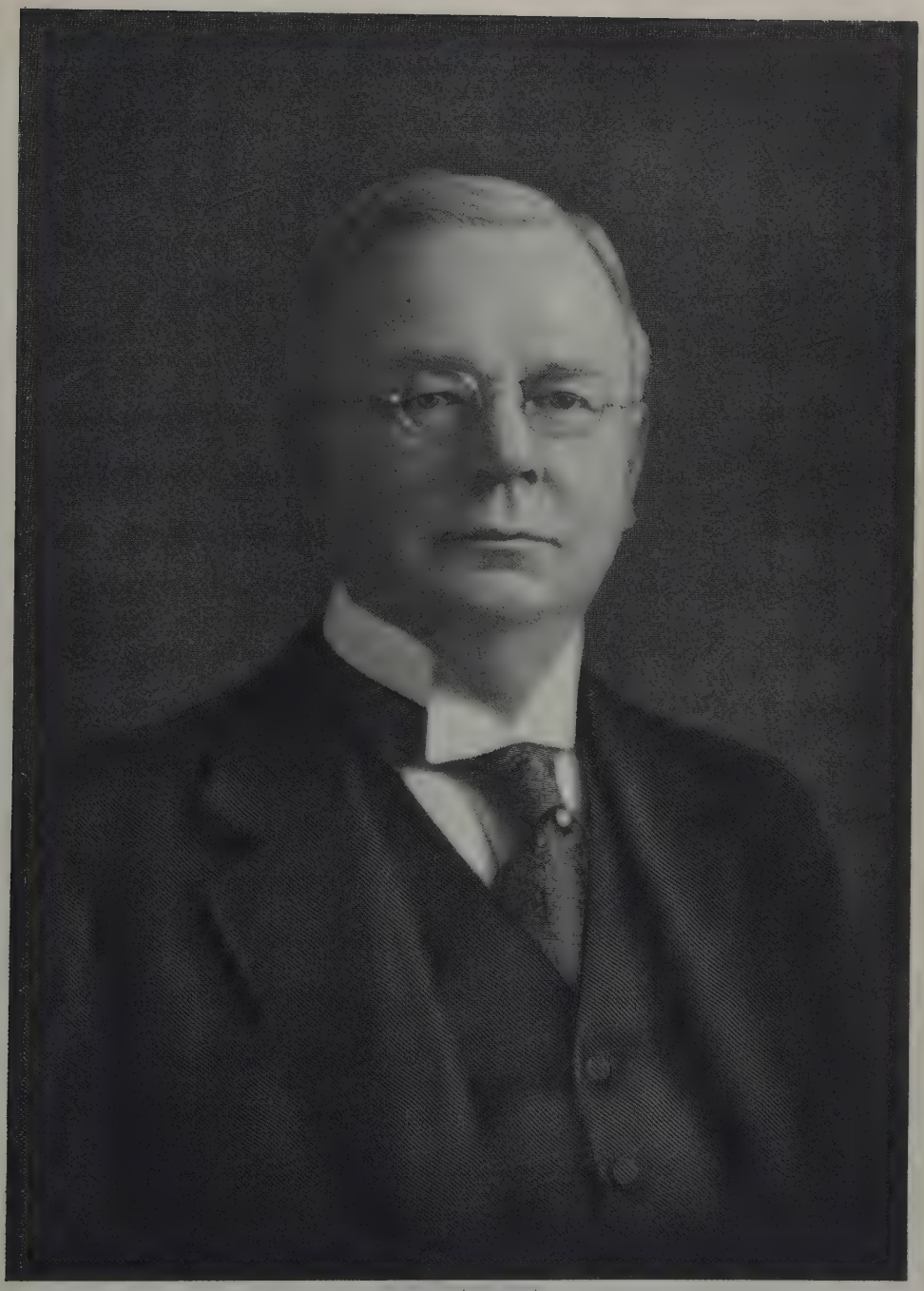
Haven, Connecticut. From him the line of descent is traced through his son Samuel and his wife Sarah Baldwin; their son Samuel and his wife Sarah; their son Thomas and his wife Mary B. Woodruff; their son Thomas and his wife Sarah Treat; their son Daniel and his wife Philena Washington Guernsey; their son Joseph Guernsey Buckingham, and his wife Amalia Bridget McCoy, the parents of Tracy Wilson, and grandparents of George Tracy Buckingham. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Governor Robert Treat. Tracy Wilson Buckingham was a merchant residing at Fairmount, Illinois, and later at Potomac, Illinois, where he died in 1917. George Tracy Buckingham received his early education in the public schools and at Central Normal School, Ladoga, Indiana. His higher education, however, was obtained under difficulties, inasmuch as he was obliged to study at night, being employed during the day. His various labors at this period of his life included work on a farm, clerkship in stores at Danville and Potomac, and a short time spent in the employ of a firm operating a brick kiln. Subsequently he read law in the office of W. J. Calhoun at Danville and was admitted to the bar of Illinois in 1890, and in the same year was made clerk of the Illinois House of Representatives. While in this important position he was appointed by President Harrison a special agent of the United States Treasury Department. His duties in connection with this post required much traveling through this country and also in Mexico, Canada and Europe. In 1894 he returned to Danville and founded the firm of Buckingham and Troup of which he was the senior partner. Their law practice proved lucrative and extensive, embracing the courts in nearby counties of both Illinois and Indiana. In 1907 he was the choice of the Vermilion County Bar Association for justice of the supreme court and his name was placed before the convention, his opponent being Lawrence Y. Sherman, now U. S. Senator. Ballot after ballot was cast but each candidate lacked a few votes of a majority. After the one hundred and forty-fifth ballot the deadlock was broken and Justice Frank Dunn received the nomination. In 1908 Mr. Buckingham was chairman of the state convention and in the same year delegate to the National convention in which he argued the cases of Foraker, Fairbanks, Hughes and Cannon (the contested delegates) at the all-night session of the credentials committee. On the following day he led the debate on the floor in favor of the resolution to restrict southern representation. He was a member of the Illinois National Guard, receiving commission as Lieutenant-Colonel, Battery A, Danville, in 1898; and as Colonel, in 1901. Mr. Buckingham was a trustee of the Kankakee Insane Hospital, 1897 to 1901, and in the latter year was made President of the Joliet Prison Board, in which office he served efficiently until 1905 when his interests in commercial and industrial undertakings demanded a larger share of his attention. In 1906 he moved to Chicago forming the firm of Defrees, Buckingham and Eaton, which still continues (1923). He practises in the appellate and supreme courts of the state, and in federal courts throughout the country. In 1914 he became special assistant to the Attorney-General of the State of Illinois. From 1910 to 1917 he was lecturer on Constitutional law at Chicago Kent College of Law. Of late years office practice has in a large measure supplanted litigation, and his advice is sought by large corporations on matters pertaining to organization and re-organization. He is past president of the Indiana Society of Chicago; member of the Chicago Bar Association, American Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, and the Vermilion County Bar Association. He is a member of the Union League, Mid-day, Hamilton and Exmoor Clubs, Chicago; Lotos Club, New York; Sangamo Club, Springfield, Illinois; Elks and Country Clubs, Danville, Illinois; and a 32nd degree Mason. He is affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married, 3 November, 1893, Victoria, daughter of John Donlon, a coal operator in the Danville district, of distinguished Huguenot ancestry, and a descendant of Count Bartholomew Dupuy, who came to Virginia in 1700. They have one son, Tracy Wilson Buckingham.



AMES, Edwin Ayres, banker, b. at Woodbridge, New Jersey, 28 January, 1866, son of William Thomas (1840-1890) and Sarah Anne (Ayres) Ames. His ancestry is English; Thomas Ames being the first of the line to settle in America. His father was an importer and commission merchant of New York City. He was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, and possessed a hoard of anecdotes reminiscent of the tactics of rival companies in their efforts to get "first water." He was a thirty-third degree Mason and had served as Deputy Grand Master of the State of New Jersey. He was also the founder of Americus Lodge, 83, F. and A. Masons, Woodbridge, New Jersey. Edwin Ayres Ames received his early education in the high school of Woodbridge. In March, 1881, he entered the employ of his father, and applied himself industriously to acquiring a knowledge of business principles and methods. Seeking a broader field, he obtained a position as traveling salesman for a small concern, H. D. Ostermoor and Son. Shortly after he was recalled from the road and given an executive position. Here his ability, which amounted to genius, soon made itself evident. The business increased under his management to an extent entirely unsuspected by those interested. Mr. Ames became, and is at the present (1923), the sole owner, the firm name having been

changed from H. D. Ostermoor and Son to Ostermoor and Company, Inc. Their product, the Ostermoor mattress, is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. While keenly alive to civic betterment, Mr. Ames has never held public office, excepting that of Treasurer of the Township of Woodbridge, New Jersey, to which office he was elected in 1890; being re-elected for several succeeding terms. Mr. Ames is secretary of the Riding and Driving Club, vice-president of the Montauk Club, and member of the Crescent Athletic Club, all of Brooklyn, New York; member of the National Geographical Society, Washington, D. C.; trustee of the Berkeley Institute, Brooklyn, New York. In addition to the presidency of the Dime Savings Bank, and Ostermoor Company, he is a director of the following financial institutes: Mechanics Bank, Hamilton Branch of the Chase National Bank; and the First National Bank of Woodbridge, New Jersey. He is also a director of the Manhattan Bridge Three Cent Line, Brooklyn, New York; member of the Chamber of Commerce, State of New York; Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn, New York; and Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Ames married, 1893, at Jersey City, New Jersey, Lotta Gates, daughter of Rev. Martin Luther Gates, D.D. They have two daughters, Margaret and Madeleine Ames.

WHITMAN, William, manufacturer and merchant, b. at Round Hill, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, 9 May, 1842, son of John and Rebecca (Cutler) Whitman. His earliest American ancestor, John Whitman, came from England prior to 1638 and settled at Weymouth, near Boston. Mr. Whitman owns a part of the original homestead granted to the first John Whitman by the town of Weymouth in 1642. His great-grandfather, also named John Whitman, a native of Massachusetts, removed to Nova Scotia, where he settled near Annapolis on a farm, which has ever since remained in the Whitman family. On his mother's side, also, Mr. Whitman is of old Massachusetts ancestry. His mother was a direct descendant of Ebenezer Cutler, a conspicuous Loyalist, whose attachment to King George was the reason of his banishment during the war of the Revolution, and his settlement in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1778. William Whitman spent the years of his childhood at Round Hill, and in the neighboring town of Annapolis, acquiring his education in a small country school, and in the Annapolis Academy. At the age of eleven, however, his school days were over, for circumstances compelled him to start out to make his own way in the world. Possessing indominable energy, the lack of wealth, early years of struggle and scant educational advantages proved to be a whetstone to his ambition. He came of a long lived race on both sides of his family, and was endowed with a robust physical constitution. He had a natural aptitude for figures and early acquired a good legible handwriting, an accomplishment which in busines will never be out-of-date. The early age at which he was thrown upon his own resources developed in him that self-reliance which has been a conspicuous quality throughout his life. He derived from his youthful training and from his honest God-fearing ancestors those principles of business righteousness which are exemplified in his career. It was therefore not altogether without equipment that he left home 13 May, 1854, to enter the office of the wholesale dry goods store in St. John, New Brunswick. Two years later, dissatisfied with the limited opportunities offered in St. John, he came to Boston, and without the aid of friends or influence, at the age of fourteen, secured a position as entry clerk to the firm of James M. Beebe, Richardson & Company, successors to James M. Beebe, Morgan & Company, which was at that time one of the largest mercantile houses in New England. In this connection Mr. Whitman remained eleven years, passing through the various departments by successive promotions, until the firm was dissolved. In 1867, Mr. Whitman became associated with R. M. Bailey & Company, as treasurer of the Arlington Woolen Mills of Lawrence, of which Mr. Bailey was president and his firm was selling agent. In 1869, Mr. Whitman resigned his post as treasurer because of dissatisfaction with the management, and purchased an interest in a woolen mill at Ashland, New Hampshire, where he pursued the manufacture of goods on his own account. Six months later, however, the Arlington Mills were reorganized, and Mr. Whitman was asked to resume the position which he had relinquished, thus, from 1867—with the exception of this brief interval of a half a year, he has been continuously associated with the Arlington Mills, until 1902 as treasurer, and from that date until 1913 as president. Although he has resigned the presidency, Mr. Whitman remains an active director. He is everywhere recognized as the chief factor in the development of the Arlington Mills from a small concern with scant capital and poor equipment into one of the largest textile organizations in the world. His energy and foresight have enabled the mills to anticipate the changes which have taken place in manufacturing, and to adapt their resources and methods to every emergency. During Mr. Whitman's connection with the Arlington Mills, the capitalization has increased from $160,000 to $12,000,000, and the number of employees from three hundred to seven thousand. The mills, which are all within one yard, contain about fifty-four acres of floor space, and are among the finest examples of mill architecture in existence. They have a capacity for consuming 1,500,000 pounds of wool each week, which is equivalent to the fleeces of 40,000 sheep each day. In 1917 the cotton department of the Arlington Mills was purchased by a new corporation, of which Mr. Whitman is president, The Acadia Mills, with a capitalization of $3,000,000. This cotton mill has 60,000 spindles and consumes annually about 12,000 bales of cotton. This remarkable development of the Arlington Mills under Mr. Whitman's management measures the greater part of his business life, and also the development of the American worsted industry, to which he has so largely contributed. He has been to a notable degree a pioneer and a creator, for much of the



Wm. McKinley

WHITMAN

growth of the worsted industry has been in fields which were untouched when Mr. Whitman first applied his abilities to manufacturing. The modernism of this wonderful development may be indicated by the fact that the man whose mind for so many years has controlled the Arlington Mills, can recall the period when the clothing of the family and the community in which he lived was woven on a hand loom from yarns spun on the old fashioned spinning wheel. During the past twenty-five years, Mr. Whitman has influenced the construction in Massachusetts of several large new mills, for which he acts as managing director. In 1895 and 1902, the Whitman Mills were organized, and in 1903, 1908, 1916, and 1920, the Manomet Mills were built at New Bedford. The former organization, while Mr. Whitman was president, had a capitalization of $1,500,000.00, and possessed 132,000 spindles and 3,400 looms, employed in the production of cotton cloths, the Manomet Mills, with $8,000,000 capital, has 318,480 spindles, its product being confined to cotton yarns, and cord tire fabrics; the Nonquit Spinning Company, built in 1906 and 1910, and capitalized at $4,800,000 has 196,000 spindles. This company also confines its product to cotton yarns. The Nashawena Mills of New Bedford, organized in 1909, with a capitalization of $4,500,000 has 203,000 spindles and 4,360 looms for the manufacture of cotton cloths. Mr. Whitman is President of these three large corporations. In 1910, his enterprise secured the building of the mill of the Monomac Spinning Company of Lawrence, of which he is president, for the manufacture of worsted and merino yarns. This corporation has 83,500 spindles, with a capital of $5,000,000. He is also a director of the Calhoun Mills of Calhoun Falls, South Carolina. In 1916, Mr. Whitman organized two more enterprises, the Katama Mills of South Lawrence, Massachusetts, manufacturing tire duck and other heavy fabrics with a capital of $2,000,000 and 338 looms, and the Belleville Warehouse Company with $475,000, established to maintain in New Bedford a large warehouse with a capacity of 100,000 bales of cotton. The mill organizations under Mr. Whitman's management have, altogether, a capital of more than $50,000,000, operating nearly 1,000,000 spindles, and producing each year 68,000,000 pounds of yarn, 39,000,000 yards of cloth and employing over 18,000 persons. In 1887, Mr. Whitman became a member of the firm of Harding, Colby and Company, commission merchants of Boston, and New York, who were at that time the selling agents of the Arlington Mills. When the firm was dissolved two years later by the death of Mr. Colby, Mr. Whitman became the managing partner in the firm of Harding, Whitman and Company, which succeeded it. Upon the termination of this partnership, in 1909, the business was taken over by a new firm, William Whitman and Company, of which Mr. Whitman was the senior and managing partner. The firm was incorporated in 1913, with the title William Whitman Company, Inc., the capital stock of which was recently increased to $12,500,000 common, and $7,500,000 preferred. Mr. Whitman is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the corporation, which has its offices in the leading cities of the country. The growth of its business has been commensurate with the remarkable growth of the Arlington Mills. The Textile Specialty Company, incorporated in 1917, was organized by Mr. Whitman for the sale of textile materials and fabrics of a specialty character. This corporation, of which Mr. Whitman is president and director, has a capitalization of $400,000. Although in all these years an exceedingly active man of business, Mr. Whitman has found opportunity to take an alert interest in the larger aspects of the industrial development of the country, and in questions of public policy, so far as they have a bearing on this development. He has been for many years a prominent member of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the oldest organization of its class in the United States. In 1888, Mr. Whitman was honored by election to the presidency of the Association and was re-elected each year until 1894, when the stress of business compelled him to retire. After an interval of ten years, during which period he served on the executive committee, he was in 1904 again elected president of the National Association, and continued in office until 1911, when he declined a renomination. Mr. Whitman is also a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. On the reorganization of the directorate of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, one of the largest institutions of trust in the world, Mr. Whitman, in June, 1905, was elected a director as a representative of the policy holders of the society, and served until his resignation in 1913. Although Mr. Whitman has never held public office, he has always been identified with the Republican Party, and has made an impress upon the industrial-economic and trade and tariff history of the nation. He is an acknowledged authority in tariff matters, particularly in connection with the wool and cotton manufacture, and his advice has repeatedly been sought on the wisdom and effect of proposed tariff legislation. Broad and thorough study as well as large personal experience have given weight to his views, and have enabled him on many occasions, by speech and brief, to render valuable service to the textile manufacturers of America. Mr. Whitman has labored indefatigably for the welfare of the commerce and industries of Massachusetts, and of the country at large. He has prepared and published papers on economic themes which have attracted marked attention and have been widely circulated. These works include: "Free Raw Materials as Related to New England Industries", "Free Coal—Would It Give New England Manufacturers Cheaper Fuel?", "Some Reasons Why Commercial Reciprocity is Impracticable", "Objections to Reciprocity on Constitutional and Practical Grounds", "The Tariff Revisionist, An Example of the Nature of His Demand", 1906, "What are the Protected Industries", 1908. Mr. Whitman's style is clear, concise and forcible. It is more telling because it is not marked by any effort for

literary effect. He speaks or writes upon a business or public question because he has something to say, facts to communicate, or convictions to express. He says what he has to say with directness, and when he is through he stops. His statements of facts are unimpeachable and his arguments are logical and hammer-like. Mr. Whitman has widespread affiliations with the business and social life of New England. He is a member of the Arkwright Club, a life member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, the Boston Press Club, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Nova Scotia Historical Society, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, the American Geographical Society, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He is a member also of the Union Club, the New Bedford Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, the Bostonian Society, the Brookline Historical Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Eastern Yacht Club, the Country Club of Brookline, the Home Market Club, the Norfolk Club, the First Corps Cadets, the Navy Relief Society, and other organizations. He married, 19 January, 1865, Jane Dole Hallett, a native of Boston, but a descendant of prominent Loyalist families which left New York in 1783, at the close of the War of the Revolution, and settled in St. John, New Brunswick. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman have had eight children, of whom four sons and two daughters survive. All of his sons are associated with him in William Whitman Company, Inc., and a son-in-law, Franklin W. Hobbs, is president of the Arlington Mills. Beloved in his home, respected among his business associates, and eminent, alike as manufacturer and merchant, he has wielded an extraordinary influence in the upbuilding of the great textile industries of the commonwealth. He stands for those principles of personal and business integrity upon which the welfare of the state and nation fundamentally depends. The success which has crowned his ambition has been honorable and dignified.

SEARS, Richard Warren, merchant, b. in Stewartville, Minnesota, 7 December, 1863; d. in Waukesha, Wisconsin, 28 September, 1914, son of James Warren and Elizabeth A. (Benton) Sears. His academic education was acquired in the public schools of Minneapolis, but he was too ambitious a lad and too earnest a student to be content with that. He supplemented the knowledge he gained in school with a close study of the business life about him, and the special training he thus gave his mind undoubtedly was the foundation stone of his future large fortune. The science of buying and selling in its most modern aspects appealed strongly to him, and at an early age he showed a remarkable aptitude for comprehending the methods by which large commercial enterprises have been successfully conducted. It was not in commerce, however, that he began his business career. He had studied telegraphy outside of school hours, and at the age of seventeen had become a fair Morse operator. So he searched for and found an opening in the St. Paul offices of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, with telegraph operating as an important part of his duties. Although he did not regard railroading as his life work, he was a loyal employee of the railroad company, for nearly seven years. In 1886 he made a move. His mind had been active in other lines as he sat patiently at his telegraph key, and now he thought he saw a possibility of money-making in watches. Always prompt in carrying out an idea when once satisfied of its soundness, he purchased a few watches and advertised them for sale as coming from the factory of the R. W. Sears Watch Company. They were good timekeepers. The young man knew something about watches—certainly enough to tell a good from a bad one—and he determined from the first that he would never handle merchandise which he did not consider fully worth the price asked for it. No doubt this resolve was based on the integrity which men soon came to know as a fundamental element in Richard Warren Sears' character. Aside from that it was good business. Mr. Sears resigned from the railroad and devoted all his energies to his new venture. He did not for long confine himself to the sale of watches. When he found that the watches, on their mechanical merit and with the additional inducement of low prices, were selling much faster than he had dared to hope, he added other goods to his line, and soon was disposing of a score of varieties of standard merchandise, almost entirely by mail. His schedule of prices was lower than any local dealer could afford to quote for the same quality of goods, and he began to be feared by the storekeepers who were brought into competition with him. This was the beginning of a mail order business that by 1916 had reached the staggering total of more than $128,000,000 a year, and it was all in the hands of only two firms in the United States, of which Sears, Roebuck and Company was one. By 1890 his mail order business had reached such proportions that he needed room and capital to expand. He took into partnership S. W. Roebuck, a shrewd business man who had been quick to appreciate the ability and energy of young Sears. Together they invested $8,000 in a newly organized firm known as Sears, Roebuck and Company, with headquarters in Minneapolis. This was the beginning of a house that has since become famous throughout the world. The business increased rapidly, and in 1895 it was incorporated with Richard Warren Sears as president, and removed to Chicago, Illinois. Here the volume of trade done by the company exceeded all anticipations, and was regarded by business men all over the United States as phenomenal. Mr. Sears was always at the helm, and it was largely due to his individual efforts and the stimulus of his keen insight, that Sears, Roebuck and Company soon were conducting by far the largest mail order business on earth. The Chicago house was supplemented by many branches, each with its complete executive and working staffs, in cities in all parts of the United States. In the year 1916, Sears, Roebuck and Company employed in their various

Richard W. Sears

SEARS

plants in the United States between 30,000 and 40,000 persons of both sexes. Of these more than 15,000 were in the main establishment in Chicago. There are 3,000 employees in the Seattle and Dallas branches, and the additional workers are in the corporation's manufacturing plants at Kankakee and Rock Island, Ill.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Rochester, Minn.; Saco and Springvale, Me.; Muskegon, Mich.; Boston, Mass.; Littleton, N. H.; and elsewhere. As illustrating the magnitude and rapid growth of the business, it may be stated that Sears, Roebuck and Company's sales for the first eleven months of 1916 amounted to $128,599,297. This was a net increase of $29,043,359, or 28.17 per cent. over the corresponding period in 1915. It has often happened that the cash receipts of the corporation for a single day, in prepayment of merchandise, have exceeded $1,000,000. The annual report of Sears, Roebuck and Company, issued toward the end of 1916, showed net sales of $106,228,420, and net profits amounting to $11,100,387. When Richard Warren Sears began his mail order business he realized that it would be difficult to sell goods merely on description, and to be paid for before the buyer saw them. First, it was necessary to educate people to visualize an article from a description or picture in a catalogue, and then to believe in the honesty of the representations made, and the willingness and ability of the seller to live up to the guarantees given. Even after this had been accomplished, and the public imagination had been trained to select from the printed page rather than the counter, the slow-growing plant of confidence had to be brought to fruition, and this was the work of years. Strictly speaking, the term "mail order" is a misnomer except as applied to the distribution of the catalogues and the method by which the goods are ordered. Most of the things sold are shipped as freight, although for some lighter articles the parcel post service is used. Many of the department stores and some of the wholesale houses that usually sell through salesmen or on sample, do more or less business by mail. But the strictly mail order concerns in the United States are comparatively few. At the head of the list, in size, volume of trade, and general importance stands the mammoth firm of Sears, Roebuck and Company of Chicago and other cities. There is a wealth of commercial romance in the early history of the mail order business, but the man who was its earliest apostle, Richard Warren Sears, had the imagination to see its possibilities, and the courage to believe in himself and his fellow man. At first he was ridiculed for entertaining the idea that merchandise could be sold "sight unseen," and was assured that women, who do most of the retail buying in America, would not forego the pleasurable excitement of shopping. But Mr. Sears knew he was offering to the public something that should be to their advantage and he went ahead with the arrangement in perfect confidence. Carefully collated figures indicate that the consuming public of the United States pays, through ordinary trade channels, about 75 per cent. more than the manufacturer's price for most things bought. But if these things are bought through an honest and well-managed retail mail order house, the purchaser saves about one-half of these costs, getting his goods at 37 per cent. instead of 75 per cent. over the manufacturer's prices. All this Mr. Sears saw, and he never had any real doubt of his success from the beginning. The local retail dealer is rarely a manufacturer, whereas some of the largest mail order establishments are also manufacturers on a large scale, and share the factory's profit with the customers. Sears, Roebuck and Company has annual shoe sales of approximately $12,000,000, and the greater part of this product comes from its own factories. The remarkable success of the company is largely due, first, to the elimination of the traveling salesman and his expense account; and second, to the comprehensive and miscellaneous line of goods and catalogues, and the volume of trade it is thus enabled to do. Everything connected with the business of the company is necessarily conducted on a large scale. Thus the nearly 100,000 letters received each day are opened by machinery, operated by some 300 girls, the remittances grouped and added mechanically, the letters and packages moved from room to room over endless belts or through gravity chutes. The stock rooms cover about ninety acres of floor space, and the goods are assembled and packed with remarkable speed and accuracy. In some departments girls on rubber-tired roller skates move about swiftly and noiselessly, carrying messages from one department to another. There is a branch postoffice, where government employees make up the enormous mail that has to be handled, an express office, and a freight house where goods are loaded directly into the railway cars. The loading platforms are 440 feet long, and their capacity is 40 cars. One of the tremendous details of the house is in keeping corrected and up to date the card index which contains the names of from 4,000,000 to 6,000,000 customers. The index show what the customer has bought from the beginning, whether he is the head of the family, how long he has lived at the address given, and any other information obtainable that is of value in dealing with him. To this list, which is carefully guarded, the catalogues which describe the goods offered are sent out by mail. They contain from 1,000 to 1,500 pages of closely printed matter, and are full of detail. Besides naming many thousands of articles of all descriptions and covering every commodity of life, the catalogue contains elaborate instructions for self-measurement for articles of clothing, tells how orders should be transmitted, and does everything possible to assist the customers in buying by mail. The catalogues cost from sxty to eighty cents each, and another ten or twelve cents in stamps when mailed. As from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 copies are distributed annually, the outlay is enormous. It is, indeed, the chief item of expense connected with the business. It has been found that the facilities offered by Sears, Roebuck and Company and the concerns in the same line enable them to sell the necessaries, comforts, and luxuries of life cheaper and with less trouble

than from retail stores. Mr. Sears never ceased, so long as he was in business, to bid for the trade of the city dwellers. He always regretted, for the sake of the people themselves, that so few of those who reside in the larger cities have yet learned to resist the lure of the shop window or the pleasurable excitement of "shopping." He decided at last that it was almost impossible to educate those who can get to a shop or a street car to impose upon themselves the mental effort of buying from a catalogue, but he never relaxed his efforts to that end as long as he remained in active business. Mr. Sears was noted for his benevolence. He devoted himself heart and soul to any philanthropic suggestions that came his way, and throughout his life he gave vast sums in an unostentatious way for the benefit of his fellow man. One of his pet projects, among many that he devised for the advancement of the great army of employees of Sears, Roebuck and Company, was to give them a share of the profits of the firm on a co-operative plan that would stimulate them to thrift, while at the same time making them partners in the stupendous business of which he was the head. In conjunction with Julius Rosenwald, who is now president of the company, and other executives at that time, Mr. Sears studied various pension systems such as had been tried by other large business organizations, but none of them seemed entirely satisfactory. For ten years pensions were discussed, but every suggestion of this nature, after full consideration, was rejected. To both Mr. Sears and Mr. Rosenwald all pensions bore the taint of charity, involving necessarily lowering of the standard of independence for its recipients. Eventually they hit upon the savings and profit-sharing plan which is now in force in the great Sears, Roebuck organization. Meanwhile, in 1911, Mr. Sears caused to be instituted what is known as the firm's "anniversary gift." Under its provisions an employee receiving a salary not exceeding $1,500 a year, and who has completed five years of service, receives 5 per cent. of his annual salary in the anniversary date of his employment. Each year this amount is increased 1 per cent., until a maximum of 10 per cent. is reached, which amount is paid annually thereafter. Although the profit-sharing plan was discussed by Mr. Sears with Mr. Rosenwald and other executives of the firm for several years, it was not until 1 July, 1916, two years after Mr. Sears' decease, that it came into operation. Like most important measures of finance, it is very simple. An "Employees' Saving and Profit-Sharing Fund" has been established in which any employee after three years of service may participate by depositing 5 per cent. of his or her salary. The company for its part contributes to the fund annually a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its net earnings (without deduction of dividends to stockholders), as shown by the annual audit of its books. The company's contributions to the fund are credited pro rata to members of the fund in the proportion which the amount deposited by each employee bears to the total amount deposited by all employees during the year. So far as is practicable the fund is invested in shares of stock of Sears, Roebuck and Company, to the end that the depositors may, in the largest measure possible, share in the earnings of the company. No employee may deposit more than 5 per cent. of his salary, and in no case more than $150.00 per annum. This is to prevent higher salaried people participating too largely in the fund. It is estimated that employees who belong to the fund for fifteen years will, at the end of that period, receive $5.00 for every dollar they have deposited. It was in 1908, at the age of forty-five years, that Mr. Sears resigned the presidency of Sears, Roebuck and Company, ostensibly to devote his time to the farm he owned, and which was a world of semi-tropic husbandry. As a matter of fact, he never lost active interest in the great business of Sears, Roebuck and Company, as long as he lived, and particularly in the betterment of its legion of employees. He did a great deal for the advancement of Chicago and in all great civic movements took an active part. The people of the city of his adoption, financially, commercially, and artistically, owe much to the progressive spirit, unerring judgment, and sound loyalty of Richard Warren Sears. A man of clear intellect, pure tastes and personal refinement, his grace and attitude were as natural as his courtesy and faith in mankind. He belonged to a number of exclusive clubs, including the Westward Ho and Chicago Automobile Club. On 20 June, 1885, he married Ann Lydia Meckstroth, of Minneapolis. They had four children—Sylvia, Wesley, Serena, and Warren Sears.

BROWARD, Napoleon Bonaparte, 18th governor of Florida, b. in Duval County, near Jacksonville, Florida, 19 April, 1857; d. in Jacksonville, Florida, 1 October, 1910, son of Napoleon Bonaparte and Mary Dorcas (Parsons) Broward. His infancy and early youth were passed in the old family homestead, but in 1861, the year which saw the beginning of the devastating days of the War of the Rebellion, the elder Broward removed with his family to a farm in Hamilton County. In 1867, when the boy was ten years of age, the family returned to their former home, but faced the great change which came to so many well-to-do Southern families with the close of the war. The spacious house had been burned to the ground, fences ruined, the great oak trees riddled by shot and shell from the Union gun boats, and the whole place desolated beyond hope of ever being restored to its former beauty and comfort. The house and the battery at the mouth of Cedar Creek had also been fired upon. The young Broward, therefore, instead of growing up in idleness passed the most of his time in hard manual labor, while helping his father to restore the farm to something like its former condition. When he was twelve years of age he was deprived of both parents and thrown upon his own resources. The hardships to which he had already been subjected now stood him in good stead in his lone battle for existence. At the age of fourteen he was working in a log camp rafting logs for a relative. At odd intervals he obtained employment as a farm

yours truly
A B Brainard

BROWARD

hand. After the year spent in logging he found a job on a steamboat, eventually being promoted from roustabout to wheelman. All of this time he was filled with ambition to acquire an education, hence, while he worked on the steamboat in the summer time, he attended the public schools at New Berlin, Florida, during the winter months. Incited by a desire to see the world and the usual thirst for adventure felt by healthy, courageous youth, he next went to Cape Cod where he shipped on a fishing schooner to the Grand Banks, following the sea for two years on various sailing vessels and fishing boats, and in various capacities. He then returned to the South where he served for one year as bar pilot on St. John's Bar, Florida. Following this he took employment on various steamboats plying the St. John's River, between Mayport and Palatka, and touching at Sanford, Enterprise, and Jacksonville. Mr. Broward's initial venture in business for himself came a little later, when, in partnership with Captain David Kemps he became owner of a line of steamboats which were engaged in carrying mail between Mayport and Palatka (Florida). In 1887, he abandoned this enterprise to become the proprietor of a woodyard in Jacksonville. He had now made his reputation as one of the solid citizens of the community and was appointed sheriff of Duval county in 1887, filling this office with efficiency and so great devotion to duty that he was re-appointed in 1889, and re-appointed successively until 1900. In that year he resigned the office of sheriff to take his seat as a member of the State Legislature, where he made a record as a wise and able lawmaker and one loyal to the interests of his constituents and of his state. In addition to his political activities during this period of his life Mr. Broward engaged in the phosphate industry on Black Creek, in Clay County, Florida, in 1890; and during the years 1891-1892 followed phosphate mining at the head of the Ichtucknee River. After three years he again became interested in river transportation and designed, built, and owned the famous steam-tug "Three Friends". In 1895, he was again recalled to public life, for the two following years serving as a member of the Jacksonville City Council, and later as police commissioner. In 1896, as Captain of the "Three Friends", Mr. Broward came into national prominence by personally acting as commander on eight consecutive trips to Cuba, when he conveyed war materials to the Cubans on each trip, and experienced many thrilling episodes. During the years 1902 and 1903 he engaged in the wrecking business at Key West, Jacksonville, and Tampa. Governor Broward's candidacy for the highest office in the state came about from the demand of a large majority of his fellow citizens. His varied career had made him well and favorably known throughout Florida, and while an ambitious man he was never a politician who used or sought public favor for his own aggrandizement. The result of his candidacy for governor of Florida in 1904, on the Democratic ticket, was a surprise even to the most sanguine of his supporters; for in the election he sent to defeat Hon. Robert W. Davis, of Palatka, a former member of the U. S. Congress and one of Florida's most brilliant men. Governor Broward occupied the gubernatorial chair from 1905 to 1909 with great distinction and ability. The governor's mansion at Tallahasse was erected and furnished with appointments selected by Mrs. Broward herself. He was responsible for the carrying out of many beneficial acts of legislation, but the chief work of his administration was accomplished when he set in motion the tremendous scheme of draining the Florida Everglades. That this could and should be done had been the pet theory of his life; and as in the case of most important innovations he encountered at the outset fierce opposition and derision. He believed that through a great interdependent system of canals the Everglades could be reclaimed progressively. Press and pulpit alike scouted the idea. One of his first acts as governor was his publication of a comprehensive account of the condition of the Everglades at that time and a number of recommendations as to methods of reclaiming them for the people of Florida. A few years following this agitation by Governor Broward (1913), an exhaustive report was compiled by the Florida Everglades Engineering Commission. This whole document is a tribute to the man who may well be called the "Father of the Everglades", and the work already completed in this region where thousands upon thousands of acres have been reclaimed for the state of Florida will long be a monument to his determination and spirit. It is worth while, in proof of the soundness of Governor Broward's theory, to quote various paragraphs from the 1913 report. At the beginning this statement is made: "Our conclusion, based on our study of ascertained facts, is that the drainage of the Florida Everglades is entirely practicable and can be accomplished at a cost which the value of the reclaimed land will justify, the cost per acre being very small. The solution of the Everglades drainage problem is primarily dependent upon the disposition to be made of the flood waters entering Lake Okeechobee from the north. These flood waters under present conditions pass over the south rim of the lake and spread over the Everglades, placing that great area under servitude of the surplus waters of the northern watershed. In our judgment the Everglades can best be relieved of this servitude by diverting the flood waters through a canal of adequate capacity occupying the shortest practicable route to the Atlantic Ocean or an inlet thereof. Such a canal we indicate upon our maps and report upon its dimensions and its probable cost. With these extraneous flood waters diverted as indicated, the problem of draining the Everglades is reduced to proper provision for carrying off the precipitation upon them. This can be accomplished by adding to the main canals which now traverse this territory—canals now surcharged with waters flowing out of Lake Okeechobee—other canals, the courses of which are indicated on the maps accompanying this report and herein described and recommended." The Commission also refuted the erroneous idea encountered by Governor Broward that the problem of draining

the Everglades could not be solved by progressive steps, but that the whole area must be covered by a great interdependent system of canals. Following upon the expiration of his term as governor, Governor Broward was prevailed upon to become a candidate for U. S. Senator from Florida. He was defeated, but still dauntless and undismayed he became a candidate the next election and this time won. He had realized the ambition of a life time but was overtaken by death before he was able to enjoy the fruits of victory. Governor Broward was a true Southern gentleman, abiding by all the traditions of his race. It is said of him that he never swerved from his principles or evaded issues. He was one of the greatest men the South ever produced and future generations will marvel at his vision and accomplishments. Governor Broward married, first, Caroline Georgia Kemps, of New Berlin, Florida, 10 January, 1883. She died the following October. He married, second, in 1887, Anne I., daughter of Captain Alexander M. and Margaret (Hutchinson) Douglass, a direct descendant of the Highland Clan of the Douglass of Scotland. He was the father of nine children: Dorcas, Josephine, Enid, Elsie, Ella, Agnes, Florida, Elizabeth, and Napoleon Bonaparte Broward.

BRADLEY, Jerry Payson, mechanical engineer and oil producer, b. in Methuen, Massachusetts, 7 June, 1848, son of Leverett and Catherine Charlotte (Frye) Bradley. Colonel Bradley traces his descent from Joseph Bradley, who was a native of London, England, and settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1659. His maternal great-great-grandfather, Colonel James Frye, commanded the Fourth Essex Regiment at the Battle of Bunker Hill, in which he was mortally wounded, and his paternal great-grandfather, Enoch Bradley, was an officer in the Continental Army. His father, Leverett Bradley (1814-1880), was a captain in the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in 1859. On the outbreak of the Civil War he recruited one company in Lawrence and one in Methuen, Company B of the Fourteenth Massachusetts Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain, and entered the service of the United States. Long before these stirring days of conflict he had as a farmer followed the even tenor of his way and had received a special award from the Essex County Agricultural Society for the reclamation of forest bog lands. Later when that vast multitude of 'forty-niners' flowed to California, he was in their wake and acted as the first agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company via the Isthmus of Panama. Three dominant characteristics stand out in the family history—a progressive spirit, ability to bear a prominent part in the stirring times in which its members have participated, and a magnanimous comradeship which enfolded in itself a vast multitude of men. New England farm life was a powerful educational force in the life of any boy, and as a youth Payson Bradley showed the typical New England traits, participation in family duties and the cultivation of responsibility for his share in family enterprises. He was educated in the public school. At the age of thirteen, on the outbreak of the Civil War, he, with his brother, Leverett Bradley, enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Massachusetts Regiment, which in 1862 was changed to the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery; of this he became regimental bugler. He actively participated with his regiment armed as infantry, in all engagements of the Army of the Potomac. Colonel Fox, in his book, "Regimental Losses in the Civil War", places the Fourteenth Massachusetts among the three hundred fighting regiments. Retiring from the army a "veteran soldier", at the age of seventeen, he re-entered school and fitted himself for the profession of mechanical engineer. His first employment was with the Downer Kerosene Oil Company, in 1866 and he has since been identified with the petroleum industry in its different branches, in addition to other lines of business. He is at present (1923) actively engaged as an officer in the Seccomb-Kehew-Bradley Company of Boston, manufacturers of oil, currier's supplies and starch, and president of the Boston Oil Company of Ohio, producers of crude petroleum. A pioneer in the development of the petroleum industry, his faith and belief that its development would be of lasting benefit to commercial industry, had its inception in the seventies, when someone asked Samuel Downer, then head of the Downer Company, if petroleum oil would continue to be produced for any length of time. To this he replied that the Almighty was not engaged in the retail business. This same sanguineness is still maintained by Colonel Bradley, who constantly emphasizes his belief in the perpetuity of the petroleum business. The development of this industry is but a part of the story of the growth and progress of a country where men wove a myriad of dreams, some of which materialized, and others after years of struggle and strife, proved futile before the onrush of time. In 1866 the entire production of crude oil in the United States was a little over three million barrels a year as compared with a production of thirty-five million barrels a month at the present time (1923). In 1868, Colonel Bradley became engineer and draftsman for the New England Liquid Fuel Company, and while so employed invented, and in connection with Lieutenant Stymers of the United States Navy, perfected the first successful crude oil burner, the basic principle of which is used today. This invention was thoroughly tested out on the steamer "Island City", a locomotive on the old Fitchburg Railroad, and a self-propelling steam fire engine of the City of Boston, and also in smelting ores. While this proved a mechanical success it could not compete in cost with bituminous coal, which at that time was very cheap. In the introduction of deodorized heavy hydrocarbon oils for lubricating purposes, and mineral sperm oil, three hundred fire test burning oil, Colonel Bradley took a leading part. But its development was not without its struggle and opposition, and the encountering of popular prejudice. In the early seventies, Colonel Bradley with other individual members of the Downer Company, drilled their first oil well in New Brunswick, near the city of Moncton, and although they

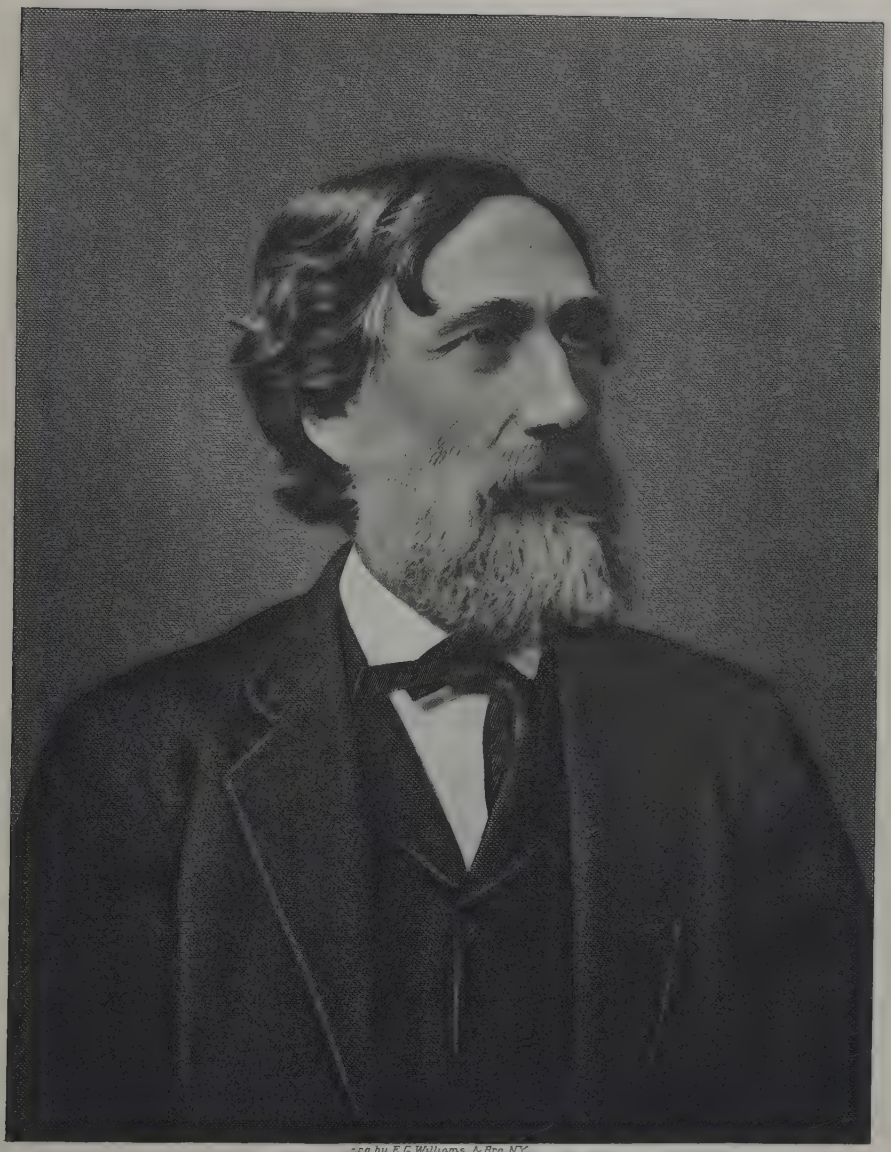
J. Payson Bradley

BRADLEY

struck oil in paying quantity, the larger development at this time in the Bradford Field of Pennsylvania, caused them to sell out their interests and return to the United States. In 1891 when high grade crude oil was at its lowest value, Colonel Bradley with two personal friends reopened the old Cow Run Oil Field near Marietta, Ohio, which was first discovered in the sixties, but which was later abandoned after being drilled to the second sand along the bottom of the run by the old wet process. Several thousand acres of land were leased at Newell's Run, Duck Creek, Eight Mile, and after a good gas well had been struck at two thousand feet in the Berea sand and a small oil well in the sixty hundred feet first Cow Run sand, the Boston Oil Company of Marietta, Ohio, was incorporated. Of this Mr. Bradley became president and field manager, and in the latter capacity drilled several hundred wells to the six different sands that were found in that part of the United States. In 1894, Mr. Allen and Colonel Bradley, who were already associated with the Downer Kerosene Oil Company and controlled its processes, trade-marks and good will, joined partnership with the Seccomb, Kehew & Sons Company, and incorporated the present Seccomb–Kehew-Bradley Company of Boston and Malden. With the development of this industry came innovations through the discovery of the mineral oil. In 1881 the United States Lighthouse Department substituted mineral oil for illuminating purposes in its lighthouses all over the country, having previously used animal oils, and the awarding of the Gold Medal of the American Institute of New York, to the petroleum products of the Downer Company, paved the way to a more rapid introduction of the new safe illuminator. At this time Colonel Bradley invented and placed upon the market the factory "security" lamp, which with the "mineral sperm", three hundred fire test oil, met the approval of insurance companies, and remained in general use in manufacturing concerns until the introduction of electricity. It is interesting to note in this connection that large mill organizations and prominent individuals who had at first disbelieved the value and advantages of these new inventions, readily introduced them in their works, and today on the spindles of cotton mills through the world, hydrocarbon spindle oil is used, superseding sperm oil. But there is still another side to the character of Colonel Bradley, that which reveals partiotic instincts, kindly brotherly affection and a spirit of loyal comradeship, so much a part of the executive and business man. His work as chaplain of his Post in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic, is a part of the achievements and accomplishments of that organization, and among his comrades, Colonel Bradley is highly esteemed and respected. A tireless worker in their behalf, he has repeatedly stated to those who have urged him to seek higher office that he already holds the highest and most helpful position for good to his comrades in their declining years, that of chaplain. In 1873 he entered the State Militia and steadily rose through the several grades to that of adjutant, with the rank of first lieutenant of the First Battalion of Cavalry, and in 1897, was appointed by Governor Roger Wolcott, as assistant adjutant general of Massachusetts, with the rank of colonel, serving for three years, which included the period of the Spanish–American War. He joined the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts in 1877, and as its National Color Bearer in 1896, visited England, thus being the first soldier under arms to carry the American flag through the streets of London and into Windsor Castle before the Queen. In 1897 he was elected Commander of that famous Corps and during the war with Spain enlisted from its eligible membership an active company, to serve as heavy artillery, but the war closed before their services were required. In 1869 he joined the Grand Army of the Republic and has served as adjutant and commander of his Post, acting assistant adjutant general and assistant inspector general, and chief of staff to the commander-in-chief, and also member of the National Council of Administration. In 1906 he was elected commander of the Department of Massachusetts, G.A.R., and in 1916 was unanimously nominated commander-in-chief by his department at their annual encampment in Faneuil Hall, but most generously declined in favor of a western comrade. On the breaking out of the World War, Colonel Bradley although a man of peace, if possible, strongly advocated preparedness, not only of the Army and Navy but of the whole country, in order to command peace. Later when the United States, in behalf of humanity and the salvation of the world, joined the Allies and declared war on Germany, Colonel Bradley at once offered his services to the Government in any capacity where he could be of real use. He was assigned to recruiting duty in connection with the enlargement of the National Guard units of the State to full war strength; and so thoroughly was that duty performed that it brought forth the well-earned compliment from Colonel Frank B. McCoy, of the Regular Army, that "the best recruiting day of all was when Colonel Bradley assembled his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic on Boston Common and with drums beating, flags flying, sounded the rally on his war bugle of 1861 and, calling together hundreds of young men, addressed them in most earnest words as to their duty to God, their Country and humanity, and added to the role of volunteers by far the largest number of names secured in any one day." Deeply interested also in the moral and civic work of his community, he accepted the appointment of chairman of the new Schoolhouse Commission in 1900, which was charged with the expenditure of $4,000,000 in the erection of new schoolhouse buildings and the repairing of the old. So well did he fulfill his trust that on his retirement he received the unanimous commendation of the press of the city and the special thanks of the Mayor. Colonel Bradley is also a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts, the National Geographic Society, the Bostonian Society, the Society of the Army of the Potomac, the

Columbian Lodge of Masons, the Young Men's Christian Association, a member of the Algonquin and Exchange Clubs, and keeps in close touch with the activities of the moral, business and social life of his community. In the years during which Colonel Bradley has made himself a recognized factor in the development of New England industrial life, he has won the respect of his fellow-citizens as a leader of men, a patriotic citizen and loyal comrade. He married, 27 February, 1873, Emma Frances James, daughter of Francis James of Boston, and a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants. Of their four children two survive: Fanny James, wife of Donald Grant McLean of Beverley, and Mildred Bradley.

CRAPO, William Wallace, statesman, b. Dartmouth, Massachusetts, 16 May, 1830, son of Henry Howland and Mary Ann (Slocum) Crapo. His grandfather, Jesse Crapo, born in Freetown, Massachusetts, 27 May, 1781, was the owner of a little farm. He was a hard worker, but the land was poor and the results of his labors yielded little more than a livelihood. On the 10 July, 1803, he married Phebe Howland, and on the 24 May, the following year, their son, Henry Howland was born. Jesse died at Dartmouth, 22 December, 1870. The son was early forced to a life of toil, due to the moderate circumstances of the family. When he was twenty-eight years of age, he removed to New Bedford, Massachusetts, and as a result of his own efforts secured sufficient knowledge of surveying to obtain a position as a land surveyor. His magnetic personality and constant thought of the community's welfare earned him universal respect and admiration, which was followed by his entrance into the political life of the county. He was made chairman of the Council Committee on Education, and made a report which led to the establishment of the Free Public Library in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Showing a decidedly diversified taste in his various interests, he was a keen and enthusiastic student of horticulture, at the same time being financially interested in the whaling business. He was a clever writer in spite of his lack of education, and was a regular contributor to the columns of specialized local journals. He was active in the state militia, and was made a colonel. In 1856 he removed to Flint, Michigan, where he became interested in the manufacture and sale of lumber. Here as well as in his former home, his intense nature was manifest, and as his work in promoting educational reforms was of vast benefit to the city of Flint, he was nominated for the office of Mayor, and was later elected. In 1863 he became a State Senator from Genesee County, and served with great credit as chairman and member of several important committees. In 1864 he was elected Governor of Michigan, and was re-elected in 1866. He married in Dartmouth, 2 June, 1825, Mary Ann Slocum. Their son, William, the subject of this article, attended the public schools of New Bedford and prepared for Yale University at Phillips Andover Academy. He matriculated at Yale College in 1848, and was graduated with his class in 1852. Showing a decided predeliction for law, he studied in the office of John H. Clifford, a lawyer of New Bedford. Later he attended the Harvard Law School and was graduated. He was admitted to the bar after examination in February, 1855. The following year he became City Solicitor for the town of New Bedford. Keenly interested in the politics of the day, he began his political career by delivering a speech in support of John C. Fremont, in 1856. This same year he was made a representative in the Massachusetts legislature, and the following year was offered a nomination to the State Senate, which he refused. In 1875 he was elected a representative in the 44th Congress, (to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. James Buffinton) receiving 9,553 votes against 5,017 votes for Charles G. Davis, Democrat. He was re-elected to the 45th Congress receiving 14,153 votes against 6,179 votes for Joseph M. Day, Democrat. He subsequently served in the 46th and 47th Congresses, but refused renomination in 1882. In 1882 he was chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and urged the passage of bills for extending charters of the national banks. He was several times an unsuccessful candidate for governor of Massachusetts. He held many civic positions as well as being affiliated with a number of commercial enterprises in his native city. He was president of the New Bedford Institute for Savings; president of the Wamsutta Mills, one of the Board of Directors of the Potomska Mills, of the Acushnet Mills, and of numerous other corporations, and was president of the Mechanics National Bank of New Bedford in 1870. In 1882 Yale College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Perhaps the most interesting event connected with the career of Mr. Crapo, was the presentation to the town of New Bedford of "The Whaleman", a beautiful piece of statuary in bronze done by Bela L. Pratt of Boston. "The Whaleman" was unveiled 20 June, 1913. The conception of the subject was Mr. Crapo's, his purpose being to commemorate and typify the New Bedford whaleman, not as a reminiscence, but as a living human being. The figure is a little larger than life size and stands in the bow of a boat which is cutting conventionalized bronze waves. The pedestal and background are of granite and of a color and texture to match the granite of the library building. On the face of the background is carved a slight suggestion of sea and sky, with sea birds floating on the wing, and at the lower right hand corner there is an inscription that reads "A dead whale or a stove boat." This motto is derived from a passage in Herman Melville's story of the whaler's life, "Moby Dick, or the White Whale." In the narrative Captain Ahab, master of the Pequod, having one wooden leg, was walking on the deck. The recital goes on as follows: "It drew near the close of day, Suddenly he came to a halt by the bulwarks and inserting his bone leg into the auger-hole there, and with one hand grasping a shroud, he ordered Starbuck to send everybody aft. 'Sir!' said the mate, astonished at an order seldom or never given on shipboard except in some extraordinary case. 'Send everybody aft,' repeated Ahab. 'Mast-heads, there! Come down!' When the entire ship's company were assembled, and with curious and not wholly unapprehensive faces, were



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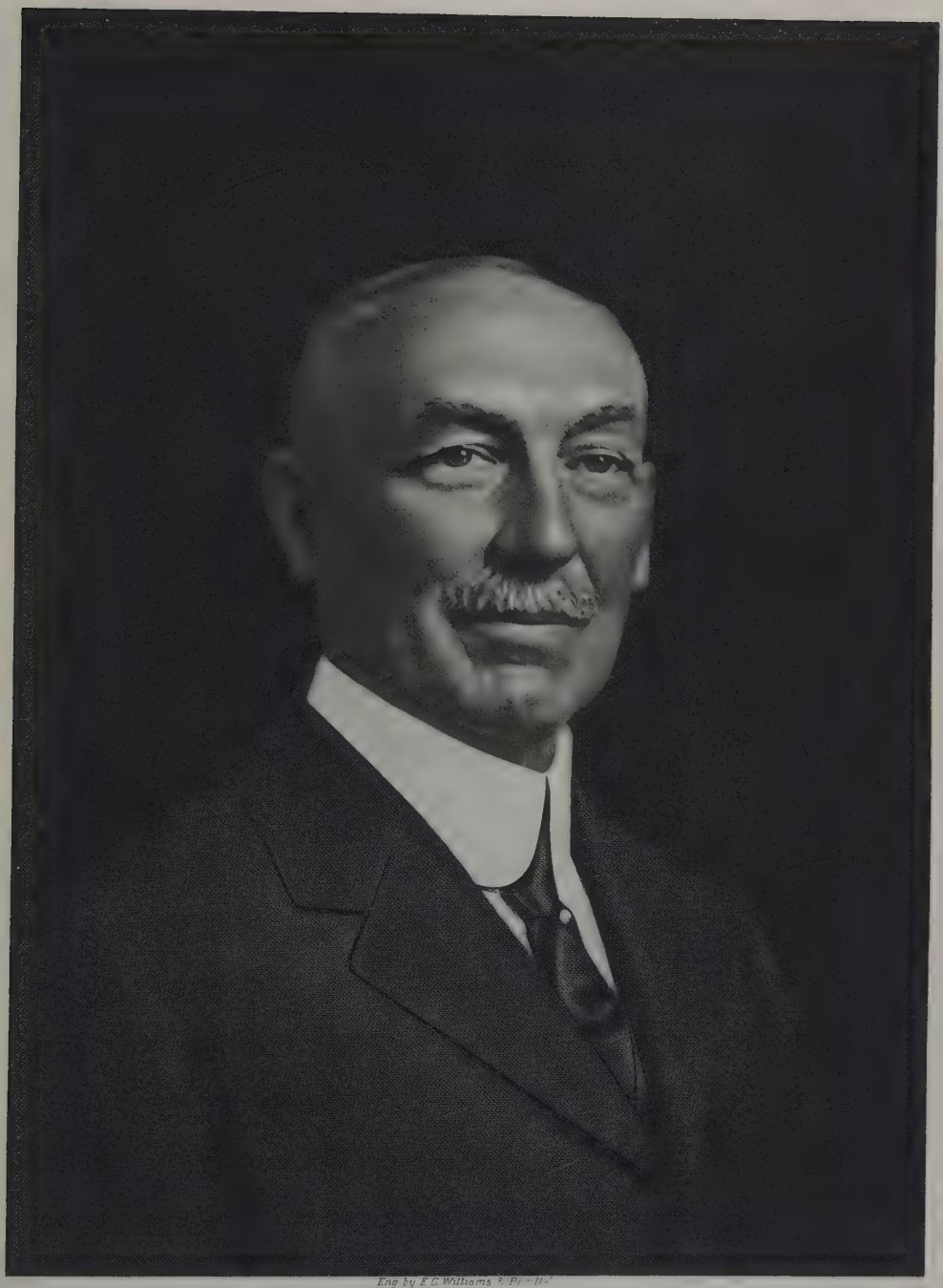
eyeing him, for he looked not unlike the weather horizon when a storm is coming up, Ahab, after rapidly glancing over the bulwarks, and then darting his eyes among his crew, started from his standpoint; and as though not a soul were nigh him resumed his heavy turns upon the deck. With bent head and half-slouched hat he continued to pace, unmindful of the wondering whispering among the men; till Stubb cautiously whispered to Flask, that Ahab must have summoned them there for purpose of witnessing a pedestrian feat. But this did not last long. Pausing, he vehemently cried: 'What do ye when ye see a whale, men?' 'Sing out for him!' was the impulsive rejoinder from a score of clubbed voices. 'Good!' cried Ahab, with a wild approval in his tones, observing the hearty animation into which his unexpected question had so magnetically thrown them. 'And what do ye next, men?' 'Lower away, and after him!' 'And what tune is it ye pull to men?' '*A dead whale or a stove boat!*'" The model used for the figure was Richard Lewis McLachlan of New Bedford, a veteran of the sea who for ten years was a boat steerer. He was a typical New Bedford sailor, having shipped as a cabin boy in 1873, voyaging in many waters. At the presentation Mr. Crapo delivered the following remarks: "The statue of 'The Whaleman' which is presented to the city recalls the earlier history of this locality. For a hundred years the whale fishery was the absorbing and well nigh exclusive industry of New Bedford, furnishing employment to its artisans on shore and to its sailors on the ocean. Its ships sailed from this port bound on long voyages to far distant seas and they returned with rich cargoes. They were manned with self-reliant, hardy, stout-hearted men. Many of them who had entered the forecastle, through well deserved promotions reached the quarter deck. They were trained to obey and they were fitted to command. Undaunted they encountered the terrific storms of the tropics and the ice fields of polar regions. Fearlessly they pursued, and with a daring not surpassed in mortal warfare they captured the huge leviathans of the deep and made them contribute to the wants of mankind. These men brought back something more than barrels of oil and pounds of bone. They enriched our citizenship. In visiting foreign ports in every quarter of the globe for the purpose of shipments or recruits or repairs; in braving the perils of the ocean; in meeting the frenzied attacks of wounded and angry whales; in dealing with barbarous natives of South Sea Islands; in thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes; they gained strength of character, a broader vision, and a clearer judgment. Retiring from a strenuous and hazardous service at a comparatively early age they sought on land the comforts of home. Here they were not idle. They engaged in various pursuits and they added greatly to the social life of the town. They were citizens whose opinions were respected by their neighbors, for they had been reared in a school which made them neither narrow-minded nor timid. Some of them took part in the management of our municipal affairs. The first mayor of New Bedford when a young man was a whaleman. He had stood at the masthead, in the boat as harpooner, he had 'struck his whale,' as the phrase went, and he earned the position and title of ship captain. For five years he ably filled the office of chief executive of the city. It was the adventurous spirit and the rugged hardihood of our whalemen, the integrity and excellence in construction and equipment of our ships, and the sagacious foresight and fair dealing of our whaling merchants, that made New Bedford the foremost whaling port of the world. The industry still lingers here, a remnant of its former greatness. Instead of fleets of whalers cruising in every ocean, a few vessels returning from their voyages land their catch on our wharves. Modern devices have lessened the risk attending the pursuit and capture, and the romance that once gathered around the harpoon has largely vanished. This statue, placed in our civic center, a spot endeared to us by cherished memories, is erected in remembrance of the energy and fortitude, the toil and enterprise of the men who laid the foundation of the prosperity of this community. It is a tribute to men who faced dangers, who grappled with difficulties, and who achieved success. Let us hope that in keeping alive the story of the past it may serve to inspire the men of the future with confidence and courage to meet the perplexities and duties which await them." Mr. Crapo's personal characteristics embody those traits which make him beloved by all. He is a thorough gentleman of the old school, methodical, persevering and exact. Although he is not aggressive, his quiet determination obtains for him his desired objective; not by means of bull dog tenacity, but by means of that quiet, gentlemanly courtesy which often carries greater weight than the modern pushing methods. He is keenly cognizant of the degrees of justice and has throughout his life weighed each matter under his notice, in a careful, judicious manner, his final decision being the result of his best thoughts. Extremely tolerant of the faults of others, Mr. Crapo's life has exemplified the power of constructive friendship. Animosity holds no place in his heart, and his life is replete with kindly acts extended to those in need of help. He married Sarah David Tappan, of New Bedford, 22 January, 1857. They had two sons: Stanford Tappan Crapo, born 13 June, 1865, and Henry Howland. Stanford Tappan married Emma Morley in Painesville, Ohio, 10 October, 1894. One son was the result of this union, William Wallace Crapo, born in Saramore, Michigan, August, 1895.

REDFIELD, Robert, lawyer, b. Chicago, Illinois, 24 October, 1870, d. there 21 January, 1921; son of James and Cora Eugenia (Kennicott) Redfield. His earliest American ancestor was William Redfin, (later became Redfield) who settled on the Charles River, near Boston, in 1639, and died in 1662. James Redfield, his father, born near Delhi, Delaware County, New York State, 5 January, 1836, was a prominent lawyer. Robert Redfield attended the public schools and the West Division High School of Chicago. He completed courses in the University of Michigan and at the Chicago College of Law, where he was graduated LL.B., and was admitted to the

Chicago bar in 1892. He entered at once upon the practice of law in Chicago, securing an enviable clientele and continuing as a private lawyer until 1898, when he became a member of the House of Representatives, in the Illinois legislature, serving for a one-year term. In 1899, he became assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, and while in this capacity was attorney for the Board of Local Improvement, conducting various public improvements which required not only an exceptionally fine legal knowledge, but also sagacious business ability. In 1905, he became a member of the law firm of Tolman, Redfield and Secton. From 1909 until 1917 he was attorney for the board of South Park Commissioners. In his career as a lawyer, Mr. Redfield handled many large matters. His practice was general and varied, and his wide experience in the law of public improvement especially equipped him for that branch of work. He drew up all the forms necessary for the widening of West Randolph Street in the City of Chicago, and he conducted the negotiations with the City of Chicago in behalf of the Union Station Company, for which he was then General Attorney, which resulted in the passage in 1914, of an ordinance for a new freight station of the Pennsylvania R.R. Co., which is now complete. He conducted the passage of the Union Station Ordinance, under which the New Union Station, for the Pennsylvania, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Alton Railroad Companies, is now being built. He directed the proceedings in court for the widening of East and West Twelfth Street, for a distance of over two miles, from Michigan to Ashland Avenues, in the City of Chicago. Upon our entry into the World War, Mr. Redfield devoted a year to service at Washington, relinquishing his practice, and entering the legal department of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, and later as Major in the office of the Judge Advocate General, where he was commissioned as Major-Judge Advocate. He was a member of various organizations, being active in the Beta Theta Phi fraternity. He held membership in the Chicago, Illinois and American Bar Associations, and the Law Club of Chicago, the Southshore Country Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Midday Club, the Iroquois Club, and the Glen View Golf Club. He married in Chicago, 5 February, 1896, Bertha Alexandria Drier, daughter of Emil Drier, Danish Consul in Chicago. They had two children, Robert, Jr., and Louise H. Redfield.

PLATT, Frank Hinchman, lawyer, b. in Owego, Tioga County, New York, 18 May, 1856; d. in New York City, 30 March, 1920, son of Thomas Collier and Ellen Lucy (Barstow) Platt. He was a descendant of Richard Platt of Aldenham, England, who about 1620 settled at Milford, Connecticut. Among members of the family prominent in the history of New England was his great-grandfather, Colonel Jonathan Platt, a member of the "Provisional Congress" in 1775, who with his son, Jonathan, served in General Sullivan's Army which drove the Indians out of Wyoming Valley, in 1779. Mr. Platt's grandfather, William Platt, was a lawyer and real estate owner in Owego. His father, Hon. Thomas C. Platt, was twice United States Senator from New York during the administrations of Presidents Garfield and McKinley and leader of the New York State Republican party for many years; was president of the United States Express Company, and an official in several railroads, and other corporations. Frank Hinchman Platt received his preliminary education at Owego Free Academy and under private tutors. Entering Yale University in 1873 he was graduated in 1877, with the degree of B.A. In 1879 he was graduated in the Columbia University Law School and admitted to the bar. Following that date he practiced his profession uninterruptedly in New York City, for more than forty years. His first legal association was that of clerk in the office of the late General Stewart L. Woodford, then United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and later United States Minister at Madrid. Shortly after entering General Woodford's office Mr. Platt received an appointment as Assistant District Attorney. Upon his retirement from that office, in 1881, he formed a law partnership with Judge William W. Goodrich of Brooklyn, and his colleague in the District Attorney's office, John A. Deady, under the title of Goodrich, Deady and Platt. In 1885 he organized the firm of McFarland and Platt. This firm went through many changes through the admission and withdrawal of partners, its title changing with the personnel of its members. Among these partners were numbered men of such legal distinction as Albert B. Boardman, William M. Ivins, General Benjamin F. Tracy, James Russell Soley, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, Hon. Martin W. Littleton, and William F. Dunning. In 1916, Mr. Platt withdrew from the firm, then O'Brien, Boardman and Platt, with his son, Livingston Platt, and George W. Field, formed the well-known firm of Platt and Field. Mr. Platt was throughout his whole career an active practicing corporation lawyer and never identified with politics except in an advisory capacity. He served as counsel at various times many important corporations, among which were the Reading, Lehigh Valley and other Eastern railroads. He had also among his clients the United States Express Company, E. W. Bliss Company; Corrigan, McKinney and Company; Consolidated Gas Company, New York Telephone Company, Central Leather Company, and the City Trust Company. In a memorial article published in the 1921 Year Book of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the writer, Mr. Philip G. Bartlett, an associate and friend of long standing, refers to Mr. Platt as follows: "He was a lawyer of very great ability and industry. No branch of the law was unfamiliar to him and his advice was sought not only in legal but in business matters.....Not only when in business or legal trouble did his clients seek his advice, but in all matters of importance, and he justly enjoyed their complete confidence and unwavering following. He was a court as well as an office lawyer. I believe that no



Eng by E.C. Williams & Pr. N.Y.

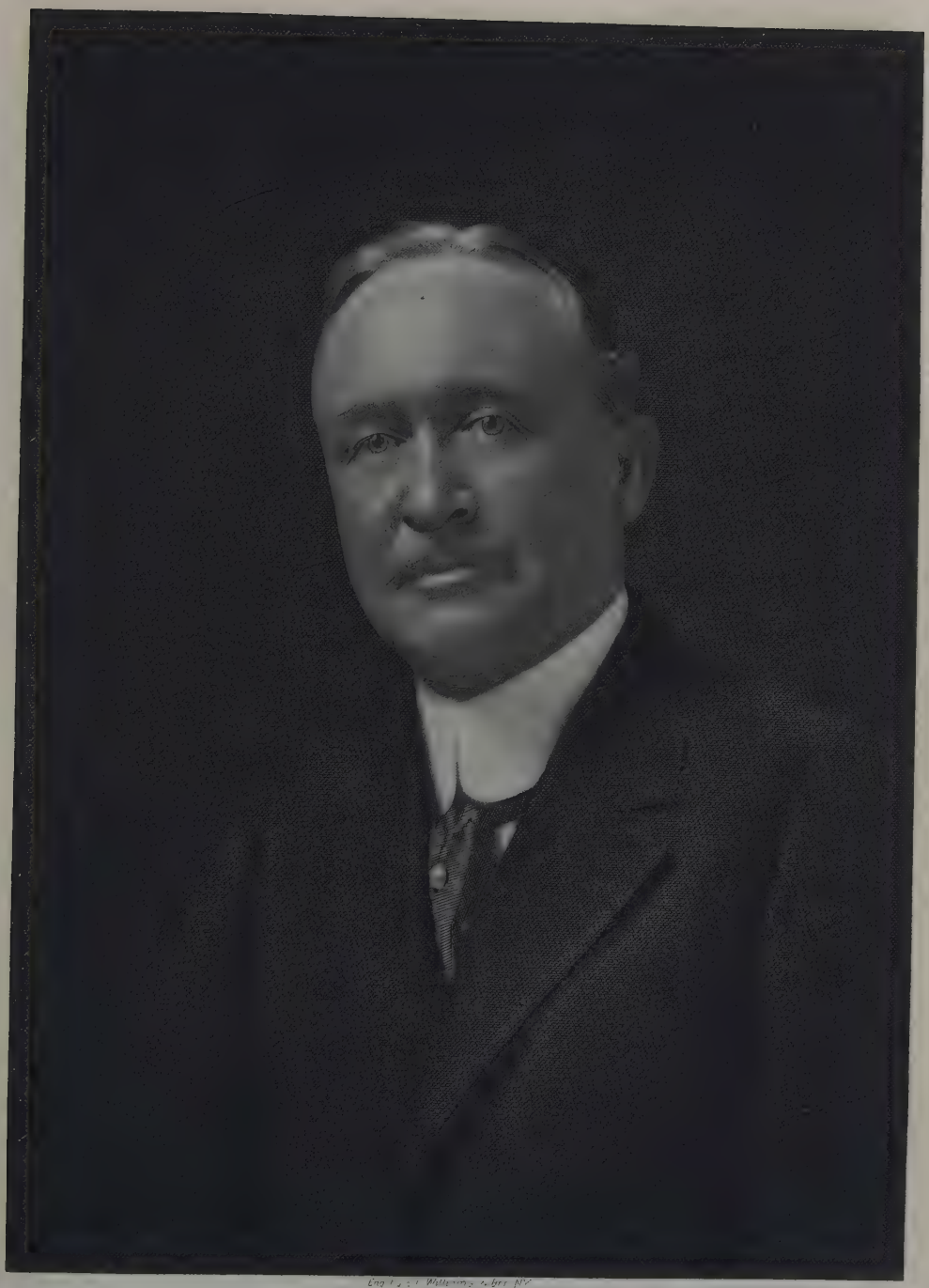
Frank A. Platt

one excelled him in the ability and industry with which he would cause the collection and array, in significant order, of great quantities of facts, produce them effectively and enforce the inferences to be drawn. Thus he was especially effective in such litigations as those concerning rates or involving accountings or arising under the 'Commodities Clause'. While he never held any public office, except that already mentioned he was high in the councils of the Republican party. There was probably no judgment on which his father relied more frequently or confidently than that of this son of his. No doubt this was due, in addition to knowledge of his son's wise, clear mind and broad knowledge of men and affairs, to the knowledge that he had no political ambitions or wishes of his own. It is authentic—confirmed by what he admitted to the writer and his father's memoirs—that twice, at least, his participation in politics had far-reaching public results. It was he who, with his partner, Mr. Boardman, first suggested and urged the selection of Theodore Roosevelt as nominee for Governor of New York State, when it was doubted whether Governor Black could be re-elected; and it was he who, having before the Convention joined with his father in prevailing upon Theodore Roosevelt to accept the nomination for Vice-President prudently sat next him in the Convention and by physical, as well as moral, restraint, prevented him from reversing his decision and rising, as he actually started to do, and declining the nomination. As has been said, Frank Platt knew everybody and everybody knew him. Acquaintance with him could not fail to beget admiration and affection. And his friends were not only those of his own age or older, but it was remarkable how much he enjoyed the company and friendship of younger men, including the contemporaries of his son, and how they enjoyed his friendship and company. He had a good memory and a keen sense of humour and his talk was always interesting and stimulating." Mr. Platt was a member of the University, Union League, Lotos, and Yale clubs. His devotion to Yale College, its interests and alumni, was one of the chief interests of his life. He was a member of the Council of the Yale Club, vice-president 1912-1915, and president 1915-1918. He was active during the former incumbency with Mr. Ide, then president, in carrying out the plans for the new clubhouse on a scale unprecedented in a college club. On succeeding Mr. Ide as president, he successfully combatted great financial difficulties after the club had been established in the new building. Mr. Platt married 1 November, 1881, in New York City, Caroline Elizabeth Livingston, daughter of Dr. Allan Cameron Livingston, a physician and surgeon of Fulton, Oswego County, New York. They were the parents of three children, a son Livingston Platt, a graduate of Yale College and of the Law School of Columbia University, and now a member of the law firm of Platt, Field, Taylor and Patterson, 120 Broadway, New York City; a daughter Ellen Barstow Platt, who was born on 14 June, 1889, and died on 16 February, 1907; and a son Alan Platt, who died in infancy.

MASON, James Otis, manufacturer, b. Fort Ann, New York, 6 February, 1846; d. Aurora, Illinois, 24 June, 1912, son of Orvin Tuller and Sarah Ann (Otis) Mason. His earliest American ancestor was Sampson Mason, who settled at Swansea, Massachusetts 1625. His father, born at Fort Ann, New York, was a wagon manufacturer for over half a century. A few years prior to his death he removed to Truthville, Washington County, where he purchased a farm, and remained until his death in 1893. James O. Mason received his early education in Truthville schools, later attending Granville Academy, at North Granville, New York. He entered the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and was graduated in 1866. During the years of his education he worked in the fields throughout the summer months, and employed leisure time in assisting his father in the wagon shop, gaining considerable skill in industrial lines. Two years after his graduation he removed to Aurora, Illinois, where he entered the retail grocery business. He then became traveling salesman for a wholesale seed house, and in 1874, founded a wholesale and retail bakery business as a partner with his brother. This concern was known as the Mason Brothers, and in 1897 was sold to the National Biscuit Company, although Mr. Mason remained in active charge of the business until 1901. In 1895 the Aurora Corset Company was organized, and Mr. Mason became its treasurer that same year. He was also one of the organizers of the Aurora Watch Company, which was later merged with the Hamilton Watch Company, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Mr. Mason was long a director of the Western United Gas & Electric Company, which supplied gas to sixty cities and towns in the immediate vicinity. He was the treasurer of the City of Aurora for one term, and treasurer of the Illinois State Home for girls, and a member of the Board of Supervisors of Kane County, Illinois. He was president of the Aurora Merchants' Association, and a director of the Aurora Young Men's Christian Association from 1870 until his death in 1912. He held membership in the I. O. O. F., and the Aurora City Club. An historian of Kane County, Illinois, says: "Mr. Mason was domestic in his habits and a lover of his home and family. As a business man he was very thorough in his undertakings, was frank and open, and kind to his employes. A man of strict integrity, he was broad-minded and liberal in his views, and yet when con-

vinced of the right of a question, steadfast in holding his opinion. Successful himself, Mr. Mason was always willing to help young men, and his influence will not cease to be a potent factor among those with whom he was associated. His record is proof of the fact that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously." He married September 30, 1875, in Aurora, Illinois, Romelia L. Adams, daughter of Charles H. Adams, a large real estate operator of Aurora. They had one son, Marquis Edgar Mason.

FLETCHER, Andrew, engineer and shipbuilder, b. in New York City, 8 June, 1863, son of Andrew and Mary Ann (Pollock) Fletcher. He is the descendant of hardy Scotch ancestors and only twice removed from the earliest male member of this branch of the family to come to this country. His grandfather, also Andrew Fletcher (1795-1863), and a resident of Edinburgh, Scotland, immigrated to America in 1825, settling first in New York City, and later at Valley Stream, Long Island. The second Andrew Fletcher was a designer and builder of machinery and the most famous contractor for building steamboats of his time. He established, with his brother William, the firm of Fletcher, Harrison and Company, 1852, and was the head in the succeeding partnership and company which carried on the business under the titles of W. and A. Fletcher, and W. and A. Fletcher Company. The most important steamboat machinery designed and installed by the elder Fletcher was that of the celebrated "Mary Powell", whose record for speed on the Hudson River has never been excelled; the palatial steamers of the Fall River Line connecting New York and Boston, namely the "Puritan", "Priscilla", and "Plymouth", the Hudson River Day Line steamers, the "Albany", "New York", "C. Vibbard" and many other famous steamboats; the machinery for Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht "Corsair", probably the most widely known and best equipped steam yacht in this country and Europe, was built by the elder Fletcher. Thus the present Andrew Fletcher comes of a family of engineers and has been identified with the development of marine engineering almost since his childhood days. He was educated in the New York public schools, and was graduated in the College of the City of New York, class of 1883. He then pursued a private course in naval architecture which he supplemented with six years work at the trade of machinist gaining his training in the works of the W. and A. Fletcher Company. Following this apprenticeship, during which he became thoroughly grounded in the principles of marine engineering, Mr. Fletcher later took the position of designer of the company, in which capacity he continued for the next sixteen years. He then became vice-president and, in 1905, following the death of the elder Fletcher, was elected president and treasurer of the company, an office which he still (1923) holds. Under Mr. Fletcher's administration of his affairs the W. and A. Fletcher Company already famous as the builders of marine machinery became known as the firm which has built machinery for more steamboats than any shipbuilding company in the United States. During Mr. Fletcher's incumbency of the executive office the W. and A. Fletcher Company became the first contract builders in the United States of Parsons' marine steam turbine driven ships, and constructed the first three ships of that type put into commission—namely: the S. S. "Governor Cobb", the S. S. "Yale", and S. S. "Harvard", both of the latter now (1923) engaged in coastwise service on the Pacific Ocean. In addition to the vessels already mentioned for which the W. and A. Fletcher Company has been responsible were many others of great importance in river and inland navigation. Some of these were the Hudson River steamers, "Hendrick Hudson", "Washington Irving", "Robert Fulton", "Berkshire", "Trojan", and "Rensselaer"; several steamers that ply the Great Lakes, Lake George and Lake Champlain; steamboats for Boston Harbor and over two hundred other steamboats and yachts of various kinds. Another notable development for which credit must be given to the W. and A. Fletcher Company is the double screw ferryboat. This type was first built for the Hoboken Ferries then owned by the Stevens family of Hoboken, New Jersey, and the New York Central West Shore Ferry Lines. At later dates it has been adopted by many of the other ferries of New York Harbor, Philadelphia, Boston, and other places. During the late war the company gave its best services to the Government and converted, and reconverted after the war, many ships for transporting troops and other war time purposes for both the United States Army and Navy Departments, and built the machinery for about fifty ships the larger majority being of the single and double reduction geared steam turbine type. It is interesting to note that the third generation of the Fletcher family, Andrew Fletcher, Jr., is now active in the management of this pioneer and productive enterprise. In the fall of the year 1913 Mr. Fletcher was called upon to enter the field of land transportation, a domain for which his long experience as an engineer and manufacturer had well equipped him, and he became identified with the American Locomotive Company as director and member of the executive committee. In January, 1917, his invaluable practical services were recognized by his election to the presidency. The American Locomotive Company with its six locomotive building plants, including the Montreal Locomotive Works and the Chester, Pennsylvania, steel foundry, has a working floor area of about 4,200,000 square feet and owns over 600 acres of land. With an authorized and outstanding capital stock of $50,000,000 and at this writing (1923) a working capital of approximately $40,000,000, with a surplus of about $27,000,000, it is considered the most substantial company of its kind in the world. During the late war the company's plants were enlarged and brought to the highest degree of efficiency. In addition to its extensive business of supplying the railroads of this country with locomotives, it has built over 1,000 steam locomotives of large type for the war-swept countries of France, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Greece and Serbia, and also for General Pershing's Army. It was a very large producer



Engraved by Williamson & Bert, N.Y.

Andrew Fletcher

of ammunition for the British Government, having made about 8,000,000 shells of the shrapnel and high explosive types ranging in size from 3.28" diameter to 9.2" diameter, over 6,200,000 cartridge cases as well as supplying about 5,700,000 shrapnel fuses. In addition it contracted for, and supplied through its subcontractors, 2,500,000 complete rounds of 3.28" diameter shrapnel and high explosive shells for field guns. Mr. Fletcher as president of the Eddystone Ammunition Company was associated in the building and operation of the large munitions plant at Eddystone, Pennsylvania, and continued as such until his New York City associates, financially interested in the plant, disposed of their holdings, and he became president of the American Locomotive Company. He served as a member of the Transportation Committee of the Advisory Council of National Defense during part of the war, until it was deemed wise that he be relieved of the work of the committee to fulfil the urgent demand for his executive services in the managing of the war activities of the Locomotive Company and the Fletcher Company, of which he was the chief executive. Other important corporations with which Mr. Fletcher is identified as an official are: The American Locomotive Sales Corporation, The Montreal Locomotive Company and Consolidated Iron Works, of which companies he is president and director. He is a director of The Chase National Bank of New York, The First National Bank of Hoboken, The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, the Bucyrus Company, The Locomotive Superheater Company, The Consolidated Textile Company, the American Surety Company, The William Cramp and Sons Ship and Engine Building Company of Philadelphia, Pa., and is a member of the American Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. Mr. Fletcher is a life member and member of the Executive Committee of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, member of the Naval Architects, life member of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Scotland. His clubs are the Metropolitan, Riding, Engineers', Recess and Whitehall of New York. He is a director of the Nassau Country Club, and a governor of the Railroad Club. Mr. Fletcher married, 10 April, 1894, Jean Landels Drummond, daughter of the late John L. Drummond, a prominent banker and broker of New York City. They are the parents of two children, Andrew Fletcher, Jr., and Jean Fletcher.

HAYS, Alexander, soldier, b. at Franklin, Venango County, Pennsylvania, 8 July, 1819; d. at battle of Wilderness, Virginia, 5 May, 1864, son of Samuel and Agnes (Broadfoot) Hays. His father (1783-1868), a native of Donegal, Ireland, settled at Franklin, Pennsylvania, with his parents, in 1792, thus becoming one of the pioneers of Venango County; his wife was a daughter of John and Barbara Broadfoot of Franklin He was conspicuous in the early history of Western Pennsylvania, having occupied almost every office of Venango County; he was treasurer in 1809, sheriff in 1808, 1820, 1829, 1835, and Associate Judge in 1856, beside filling many minor positions. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1813, 1816, 1823, 1825 and to the State Senate in 1822 and 1839, becoming a United States Congressman three years later (1842). He was United States Marshall of Western Pennsylvania in 1847 and Brigadier-General, State Militia, in 1841-1843. He was a charter member of the Myrtle Lodge F. & A. M. and trustee of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, from 1837 to 1861. He was one of the pioneer iron manufacturers of the state, operating furnaces on French Creek near Franklin. He attended the Presbyterian Church being one of the founders of the original church building in Franklin. The son received a thorough primary education, attending Mercer Academy, Pennsylvania from 1832 to 1835, subsequently entering Allegheny College where he spent four years. He received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1840, and four years later was graduated. He was Brevet Second Lieutenant 4th United States Infantry, 1 July, 1844; Second Lieutenant 8th United States Infantry, 18 June, 1846; Brevet First Lieutenant 8th United States Infantry, 9 May, 1846, "for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of Palo Alto and Resacca de la Palma." He was wounded at Resacca de la Palma. He participated in seventeen engagements in the Mexican War, resigning 12, April, 1848. He was commissioned Major 12th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 25 April, 1861; Captain 16th United States Infantry, 14 May, 1861; Colonel 63rd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 25 August, 1861; Brevet Major, United States Army, 30 June, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Fair Oaks, Peach Orchard and Glendale, Va."; Brevet Colonel United States Army, 1 July, 1862, "for gallant and meritorious services at Malvern Hill, Va." He was severely wounded at Second Bull Run, Va., 30 August, 1862. He was commissioned Brigadier General United States Volunteers, 29 September, 1862; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel United States Army, 2 July, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services at the Battle of Gettysburg, Pa."; Brevet Major General United States Volunteers, 5 May, 1864, "for gallant and distinguished conduct at the battles of the Peninsula, Gettysburg and the Wilderness." He participated in sixteen battles of the Civil War, and was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, Va., 5 May, 1864, aged 45 years. The military career of General Hays was one of tremendous activity and bravery. At the Battle of Gettsburg he was in command of the Third Division, 2d Army Corps. This division was composed of four brigades, one of which was artillery. His official report of the battle is indicative of the man; it is as follows: "Lieut. Col. C. H. Morgan, Chief of Staff, Sir: I have the honor to report, through you, the part taken by this Division, in the late battle of Gettysburg. On the 2d day of July, the Division moving on the Taneytown road, arrived within about one mile of the town, where it was assigned a position on a ridge, nearly parallel with the

road, facing eastward, a stone wall just below the crest of the hill gave much strength to the position, and an open space of half a mile on our front, afforded the artillery posted on the right and left flanks, a fair field for effective services. A strong line of skirmishers was thrown forward to our front, and during the day contended successfully with the enemy. Twice, at least, soldiers were sent from our position by the 12th New Jersey, 1st Delaware and 14th Connecticut Regiments, against a barn and house, one-fourth of a mile in advance of our position, returning in each case successfully with prisoners. Colonel Willard, of the 125th New York Volunteers, commanding the 3d Brigade, was early in the day withdrawn from the Division by the Major General commanding and took a prominent part in the engagement on our left. The history of the Brigade's operations is written in blood. Colonel Willard was killed, and next day, after the Brigade had rejoined the Division, his successor, Colonel Eliakim Sherrill, 126th New York Volunteers, also fell. Colonel McDougall, 111th New York Volunteers and Major Hugo Hildebrandt, 39th New York Volunteers, were each severely wounded, leaving the Brigade in command of a Lieutenant Colonel. The loss of this Brigade amounted to one-half the casualties in the Division. The operations of the First Brigade, commanded by Colonel S. S. Carroll, are fully set forth in his own accompanying report. Too much credit cannot be given him and his command, for the gallant manner in which they went to the relief of the troops on our right. The darkness of night was no obstacle and I have no doubt, their timely arrival and merits will be acknowledged by the General commanding in that part of the field. The Second Brigade, Colonel Thomas A. Smyth, 1st Delaware, remained continuously in protection of our front, along the stone wall, and in support of our line of skirmishers. Throughout the 2d the enemy kept up a desultory fire from their artillery, posted in the skirts of the distant timber, frequently shifting their batteries and opening suddenly on our lines, but were silenced or driven off by the effective fire of our artillery. The ensuing night passed in comparative quietness, our men resting on their arms; the daylight of the 3rd was a signal for renewed hostilities and during the forenoon was a repetition of the practice of the proceeding day, except that their skirmishers appeared more pretentious in their assault. About 11 o'clock A.M. an entire lull occurred, which was continued until nearly two o'clock P.M. Anticipating the movement of the enemy, I caused the house and barn on our front, which interrupted the fire of our artillery, to be burned. At the hour last named, they opened upon our front, the most terrific and uninterrupted fire came from their artillery. I cannot believe there was less than eighty pieces bearing on us, within good range. It was continued, uninterrupted until half past four o'clock P.M., when a heavy column of the enemy formed in three lines, preceded by a strong line of skirmishers, debouched from the wood opposite our lines. Their march was as steady as if impelled by machinery, unbroken by our artillery, which played upon them a storm of missiles. When within a hundred yards of our line of infantry, the fire of our men could be no longer restrained, our lines arose from behind the stone wall and before the smoke of our first volley had cleared away, the enemy in dismay and consternation, were risking safety in flight; many attempts to rally them by their officers were vain. In less time than I can count, they were throwing away their arms and appealing most piteously for mercy. The angel of death alone can produce such a field as was presented. The Division captured and brought to Corps Headquarters, fifteen battle flags, or banners, a number of other flags were captured, but have been surreptitiously disposed of in the subsequent excitement of battle before they could be collected. I transmit the report of Lieut. W. E. Potter, showing a collection by him of 2,500 stands of arms, besides an estimate of 1,000 left on the field for want of time to collect them. From my own personal examination of the field, I am satisfied the number estimated is not too great. Of the prisoners which fell into our hands I regret that an accurate account could not be kept, but by estimate, they cannot be less than 1,500. Colonel Smyth, commanding Second Brigade, was severely wounded in the head and face by a shell, which did not, however, prevent him from returning to duty the next day. I commend to the notice of the General commanding and the War Department, the gallant conduct of my commanders, of Brigades and Regiments, trusting that they, in turn, will not be forgetful of meritorious subordinates. Where all behaved exceptionally, it is difficult to discriminate. The coolness and determination evinced by our officers and men, reflected credit on their former commander. I cannot omit the high recommendation of credit which is due Dr. Isaac Scott, Medical Director of the Division, and all his assistants. No case of neglect or evasion of their duties has come to my notice. Lieutenant Sullivan (John S.), in charge of Ambulance Corps, deserves the highest credit for his courage and the fearless manner he discharged his duties, continually under the fire of the enemy's skirmishers, bringing off the wounded and assisting in keeping up the stragglers. Lieutenant W. E. Potter, Ordnance Officer, was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties. Captain George P. Corts, Assistant Adjutant General, and my Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant David Shields, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers, were constantly by my side, exhibiting as always heretofore, self possession and courage of the highest order. Captain Corts lost two horses killed and Lieutenant Shields one. Division Quartermaster, Captain Ludington and Commissary Officer, Captain Queen, discharged their duties to my entire satisfaction and deserve the notice of their respective departments. Second Lieutenant E. J. Huston, 111th New York Volunteers, attracted my attention by his exemplary conduct in charge of posting and encouraging our pickets, as a present recognition, I have appointed him an aide on my staff. By accompanying report, the entire loss of the Division in the two days' action, will

Alex Hays

be seen to be 1,285 men killed, wounded and missing. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, (signed) Alex. Hays, Brigadier General of Volunteers." General Alexander Hays' Headquarters Flag, carried at Gettysburg was a blue Tre-Foil on white ground. It is still in the possession of the Hays family. A correspondent of a Buffalo newspaper, himself a soldier, and who was upon that fatal hill when the battle was at its height, beholding the deeds of valor of this brave leader and his fearlessness when the very air seemed freighted with danger, thus described him: "I wish you could have seen the picture, just at the close of last Friday's battle, on the left of our center, of which his splendid figure formed a prominent part. Our little brigade, which had been lying on Cemetery Hill, was ordered over to the position that was so valiantly, but unsuccessfully charged by Pettigrew's Rebel Division. We hurried there through a storm of shot and shell, but only arrived in time to see the grand finale, the tableau vivants, and, alas, morants, at the close of the drama. The enemy's batteries were still playing briskly, and their sharpshooters kept up a lively fire, but their infantry, slain and wounded and routed, were pouring, prisoners, into our lines throughout their whole extent. Then enter Alexander Hays, Brigadier General United States Army, the brave American soldier. Six feet or more in height, erect and smiling, lightly holding in hand his horse—the third within an hour, a noble animal, his flanks be-spattered with blood, he seized a captured rebel flag, handing one to each of his aides, David Shields and George P. Corts, all three dashing along in front of our Division line, trailing ignominiously in the dust the enemy's flag, now rushing out in the open field, a mark for a hundred sharpshooters, but never touched, now quietly cantering back to our lines to be welcomed with a storm of cheers. I reckon him the grandest view of my life. I bar not Niagara. It was the arch spirit of glorious victory triumphing wildly over the fallen foe. The night after, I met General Hays again. After the fight of Friday afternoon, we held the battlefield, our skirmishers forming a line on the outer edge of it. The field was strewn with Rebel wounded. It was impossible for us to bring them in Friday night; every apology for a hospital being crowded, our own wounded, in many cases lying out all night. But on Saturday morning, bandsmen were sent out with litters to bring in the poor fellows, and were fired upon so briskly by the Rebel sharpshooters that it was impossible to help them. Stories similar to this I had often heard, but never believed, but this came under my own observation. So all day Saturday the poor fellows lay there, praying for death. When night fell, another officer of my regiment and myself got a few volunteers to go with us, thinking there might be some who could creep into our lines, supported on either side, by one of us. May God preserve me from such a position again. We could do almost nothing. Of a thousand wounded men we found one whom four of us could carry into our lines in a blanket. Other poor souls would think they could accomplish it, but at the slightest change of position, would fall back screaming in awful agony. Litters we had none. Then appeared General Hays in another light, less of the bravado perhaps, not less of the hero. He sent out two companies, who cleared the rebel sharpshooters from a position they held in a ruined building, busied himself in procuring litters and bearers, and before morning many of the poor fellows were safe within our lines. It is not my good fortune to be personally acquainted with this General Alexander Hays, but I wish every one, as far as I can effect it, to honor him as the bravest of soldiers, and love him as the best hearted of men. A true chevalier he must be, sans peur et sans reproche. It seems miraculous that General Hays escaped unharmed." The character of General Hays was manifested in the letter acknowledging the receipt of a magnificent sword, presented him by the citizens of Pittsburgh, a few months after the Battle of Gettysburg, in which he says: "When the rebellion broke upon us like a tornado, in the desecration of our flag at Sumter, I took oath never to sheath my sword until honorable peace should restore us to one glorious Union." The burning of the barn, to which General Hays referred, is thus mentioned in the official report of Col. Thomas A. Smyth, 1st Delaware Volunteers, commanding the Second Brigade of the Second Corps: "Artillery firing from both sides began at 4 a. m. on the morning of the 3rd, the heaviest firing being on our right. Skirmishing with artillery and infantry continued all along the line until 10.30 a. m., when the lull ensued, which lasted up to 2 p. m. The barn and house near it being re-occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters, an order was received from General Alexander Hays, commanding the Division, to take the house and barn at all hazards and hold it. The 14th Connecticut were detailed on this service, which it gallantly performed. Soon after, an order came from General Hays to burn the house and barn and they were accordingly fired." How this firing was accomplished is told by General MacDougal, Colonel of the 111th New York Volunteers, who was in command of the Third Brigade during the fight, until wounded: "Take the incident of the burning of the Bliss barn. As soon as General Hays discovered that it was occupied by the enemy's sharpshooters, he asked me if I had a man in my command, who would volunteer to go down and fire that barn. The troops were lying down at the time. I stepped in front of my regiment (the 111th New York) and asked 'who will go down and fire that barn?' Fully half a dozen hands went up. Sergeant Charles A. Hitchcock, of Company G., (father of Raymond Hitchcock, the actor), having raised the first hand, I designated him, giving him a box of matches and a lot of newspapers. He started on the doublequick, taking a zigzag course on beyond our skirmishers until he reached the barn, as soon as he passed beyond the skirmishers he was loudly cheered. With his bunch of papers he fired the barn in one corner, under which he found some hay. On his return he was wounded in the arm. He was promoted to a lieutenancy

upon the recommendation of General Hays for this gallant act. Upon reporting to General Hays the success of his mission, he handed the General a bunch of flowers picked up at the barn upon leaving it, these flowers, carefully preserved, being now in possession of the Hays family." Of one of these flowers, General Hays, in a letter written to his daughter just after the fight, says: "The flower I sent to Grandma came from the garden of the field of Gettysburg, from the house where our pickets fought so wickedly, and which I afterward caused to be burned. It was given me by the Sergeant (Charles Hitchcock) who volunteered to go forward amidst a shower of balls to burn the house. He fulfilled his mission and returned severely wounded." Another act of General Hays on the opening of the third day's fight is vouched for, not only by many prominent officers of the Union Army, as well as by Confederate. General Mac Dougal thus describes it: "On the arrival at Gettysburg on the morning of the 2nd, the usual skirmish lines were thrown out. I can never forget the first act of superb gallantry I noticed in General Hays. The line of skirmishers on our right was hard pressed and gave way. In an instant General Hays rode down at a gallop mounted on his big bay 'Dan,' with an orderly carrying his Division Flag, followed by his other orderlies." Corporal Carrol, 5th New York Cavalry, carried the flag, the two orderlies being privates Jonas Thornton and William Peterman, of the 1st Ohio Cavalry, all three receiving commissions through General Hays for this gallant act. "The line was at once re-established and never broken again. It was the first and only time I ever saw a Division Commander with his staff on the skirmish line, where they were targets for hundreds of sharpshooters." General Hays married 19 February, 1846, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Annie Adams McFadden, the daughter of John B. McFadden, jeweler. They had nine children: John McFadden; Agnes Milnor; Alden Farrelly; Rachel McFadden; Gilbert Adams; Martha Alden; Allan Norton; Alfred Pearson, and James McFadden Hays.

VENABLE, Samuel Hoyt, granite operator, b. in Atlanta, Georgia, 27 September, 1856, the son of William Richard (1826-1873) and Sarah Cornelia (Hoyt) Venable. In Europe the family is traced back to William Venable, Duke of Vernon who was sole proprietor of the District of Vernon in Normandy, 1052. His eldest son, Richard, fought in the Battle of Hastings, 1066. From Richard descended Peter, Baron of Kenderton, 1660, who had issue, Abraham. The latter emigrated from Cheshire County, England, to America in 1685, and settled in Hanover County, Virginia. He married Mrs. Elizabeth (Lewis) Nix. Their son Abraham Venable, was a captain in the Colonial militia, County Lieutenant of Louisa County, Virginia; for twenty years a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, a justice of peace in Hanover and Louisa Counties, and an intimate friend of Patrick Henry. He married Martha Davis, and their son John, great-grandfather of Samuel Hoyt Venable, served as a captain in the Revolutionary War. The Cyclopedia of American Biography, Vol. VI., mentions Abraham B. Venable, senator (1760-1811), whose ancestors received a grant of land at the Manikin town on the James River. His grandfather was a surgeon in the first regiment of troops sent to Jamestown. Members of this branch of the Venable family went to Georgia in 1791, and since this time their descendants have been prominent in the social, civic, and military annals of that state. Samuel Hoyt's father, William R. Venable, was an eminently qualified and well respected citizen of Atlanta, who served for twenty years as clerk of the Superior Court of that city. A member of his family pays him the following tribute: "Rarely if ever was there a man of more lovable disposition. His kindness and sympathy toward all were proverbial, and never was an object of charity turned away by him. He was the soul of honor and integrity." In 1842, the Venable name became associated with the greatest event in medical history—that of being the first to administer and the first to receive an anaesthetic. There have been many claimants for the honor of the discovery of anaesthesia and for being the first surgeon to operate upon a patient under its influence. Among these were Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Massachusetts; Dr. William T. G. Morton, of Massachusetts; and Horace Wells of Connecticut. The claims of Dr. Charles T. Jackson were recognized in France and Prussia before whom the claims of none of the others were presented. The claims of Horace Wells were recognized by the state of Connecticut, while a citizen of Boston, Thomas T. Lee, erected a monument to the unknown discoverer of anaesthesia, in honor of Jackson or Morton it is not decided. The claims of Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, have been recognized by the Georgia State Medical Association, by the American Association of Eclectic Physicians, and by the State of Georgia. In this connection Dr. Joseph Jacobs of Atlanta, Georgia, in a booklet devoted to the personal professional history of Dr. Long, published in 1919, says: "Crawford W. Long, at Jefferson, Jackson County, Georgia, extirpated a tumor from the neck of James M. Venable, while he was under the influence of ether, without pain to the patient, on the 30th day of March, 1842." This assertion is supported by much documentary evidence. He continues: "Horace Wells subjected himself to the effects of nitrous oxide gas, and had one of his own teeth extracted without pain, on 11 December, 1844." "William T. G. Morton gave ether to a Mr. Frost, 30 September, 1846, and extracted a tooth without pain. Hence it is beyond dispute that Dr. Long's use of ether as an anaesthetic in surgery antedates Wells' use of nitrous gas two years and eight months, and the use by Morton of ether by four years and six months." The facts regarding the connection of members of the Venable family with this important event are as follows: Dr. John Venable, sixth son of Nathaniel and Sarah (Montgomery) Venable, uncle of Samuel Hoyt Venable, was the first anæsthetist to give ether for Dr. Crawford W. Long to operate upon James Venable, his brother. This was

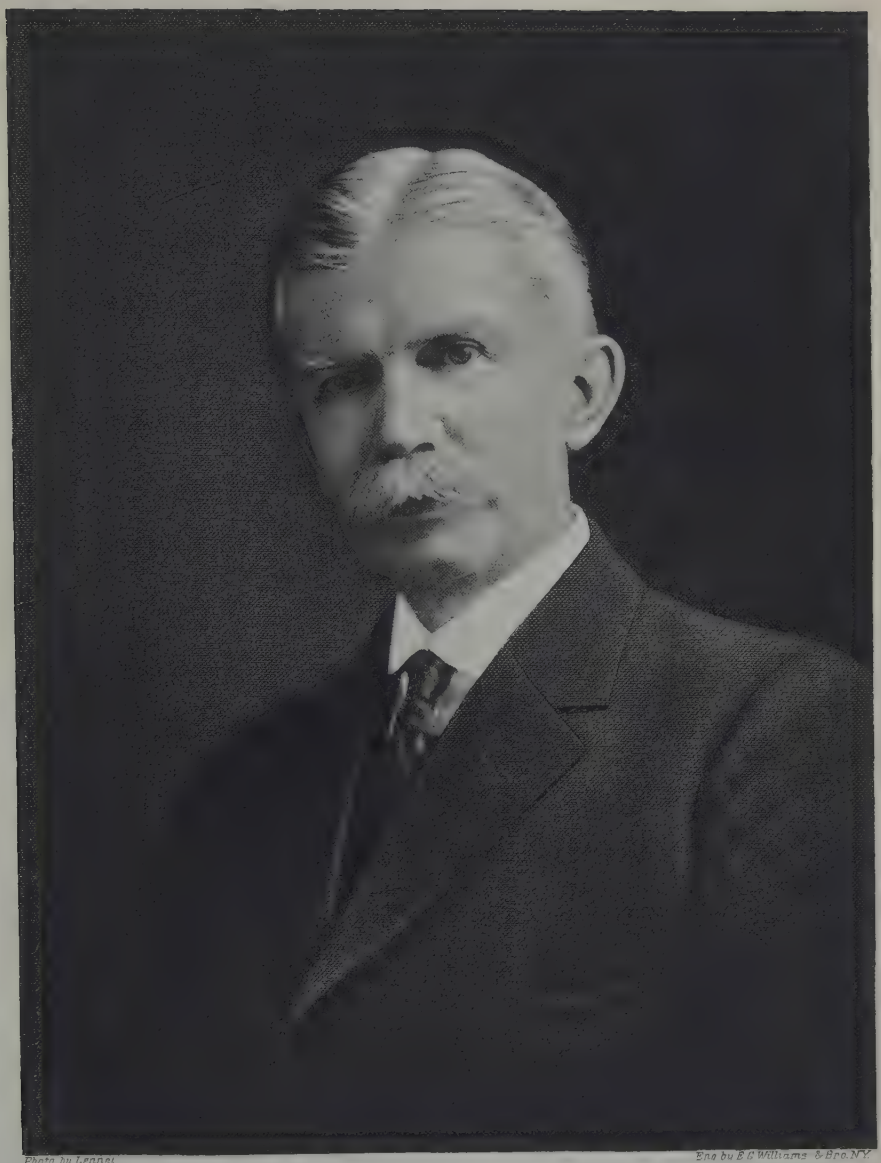


Photo by Lenne

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Samuel Hoyt Jenckes

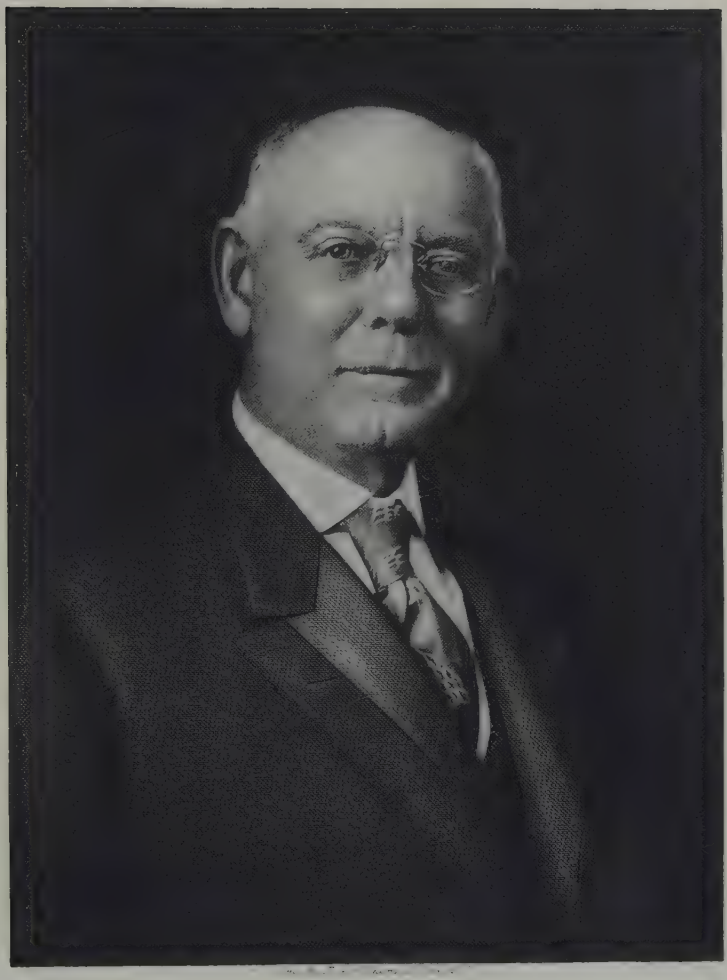
worthy of note being the first time ether was ever given (1842) as an anaethetic, and it was administered by a Venable and submitted to by a Venable. All of this is amply supplemented by the sworn evidence of witnesses present. Samuel Hoyt Venable was educated at Professor W. M. Bray's Boys' School, and at the Atlanta High School. He began his business career, in 1875, in Atlanta, Georgia, at the age of nineteen, as bookkeeper in the Atlanta National Bank. In 1879, with his brother William Hoyt Venable, he organized the granite firm of Venable Brothers, Atlanta, Georgia. For years this has been one of the largest industries of its kind in the United States shipping granite to all parts of the country. The activity of the Venable Brothers in developing this important enterprise has meant the livelihood and prosperity of hundreds of families in the State of Georgia; while the distribution of large sums of money at regular intervals has exerted an appreciable influence upon the general welfare of the city of Atlanta and neighboring communities. The Venable brothers are owners of Stone Mountain, Pine Mountain, and Arabia Mountain. One who knows Samuel Hoyt Venable well says of him "It would be difficult to find a more perfect definition of the public benefactor, the man who made two blades of grass grow where there formerly grew one. The man who in establishing firmly an industry which reaches far into the future has won for himself modestly and truly the laurels of the pioneer. Nor does this complete the sum total of Sam Venable's achievements. It is on Stone Mountain that the World's greatest monument in memory of the Confederate dead is to be carved. There will be no monument in all the world like this one. Seldom has the South of Sentiment and Memories been so stirred between all its boundaries as by the movement to chisel, into the eternal granite a great memorial sculpture to the heroism and devotion of the Confederate dead. And the great hearted and generous donor of this mighty site, Samuel Hoyt Venable, executor of a noble race and a great estate, will forever link the name of Venable to Confederate History and to the world's finest memorial." No history of the Venable family would be complete which does not include a description of Stone Mountain, one of the most remarkable natural phenomena in the world. A great mass of solid granite situated about sixteen or eighteen miles from Atlanta which rises hundreds of feet from the earth's surface, and having for its summit a broad sloping plateau a full mile in length. Stone Mountain has been called the Eighth Wonder of the World. On the north side is a tremendous precipice of smooth rock and it is this imposing mass of solid granite masonry that Mr. Venable has generously given to the Daughters of the Confederacy for the background of the monument to southern gallantry which is to be carved by Gutzon Borglum, the distinguished American sculptor. Mr. Borglum purposes to chisel into the natural granite two wings of the Confederate Army marching mounted and on foot. Familiar faces will be discernable. Generals Lee, Jackson, Johnson, and Stewart and other leading figures will be thirty-five to sixty feet high and recognizable at a distance of three quarters of a mile. At the foot of the mountain the sculptor intends to create a relic room or place of meeting, this to be fully sixty feet in length. The outer wall will consist of thirteen columns representing the Southern States, while the spaces between are to shelter mullioned windows of stained glass. Granite steps will lead up to this hall. The approach to the monument will be a beautifully wooded park laid off in suitable walks and flower beds. The work will take seven years to complete and its cost will be $2,000,000. Mr. Venable is a worthy representative of the best traditions of the south. Genial by nature and something of a raconteur he is an ideal host. As the "Master of Stonehenge," without doubt the most costly and beautiful mansion in the South, he has entertained many notable and famous people. He is a member of the Capital City, Druid Hill Golf Club, and Piedmont Driving Club. He is unmarried.

SIEBER, George Washington, lawyer, b. in Snyder County, Pennsylvania, 22 February, 1854, son of Joseph and Sara (Mayer) Sieber. His father (1818–96) was a native of Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the retail meat business, as a tanner, and as a farmer. In 1868, he removed with his family to Akron, Ohio. Long before this he had retired from active business life with a competency. George Sieber attended the local schools in his native town, and completed his elementary schooling in Akron high school in 1876. He next attended the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated with the class of 1882. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in the same year, and began practice. In 1897, he was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Sieber practiced independently for some years, and in a short time became one of the leaders of the Akron bar, acting as counsel in many important litigations. In 1891, he became junior member of the firm of Greene, Grant and Sieber. On the death of Judge Greene, the senior member, the firm was reorganized under the title of Grant and Sieber, continuing as such until 1912, when Judge Grant was elevated to the Ohio Court of Appeals. Mr. Sieber then admitted his son, Joseph B. Sieber, the firm becoming Sieber and Sieber. In addition to his law practice Mr. Sieber was interested in local and state politics almost from the time of his admission to the bar. He was elected, in 1886,

Geo. W. Sieber

to the office of prosecuting attorney of Summit County, O., and was re-elected at the expiration of his term. In 1899, he was elected to the Ohio State Senate, and, during his service in that body, was a member of several important committees, including that on finance, of which he was chairman, and the judiciary committee. Mr. Sieber was also responsible for much of the real-estate development in the environs of Akron; was interested in laying out and developing the Sieber and Seiberling allotment on North Hill; and was also instrumental in securing the extension of the street railway to that part of the city. He participated in laying out the Wilcox, Noah and Sieber allotment, which became one of Akron's most desirable residential sections. Mr. Sieber was actively associated in many other business and industrial enterprises. He was interested in the reorganization of the Hankey Lumber Company, now the Weeks Lumber Company; is vice-president of the American Scrap Iron Company, of the M. F. Chrisbaum and Son Company, of the F. H. Weeks Lumber Company, and others. He is a member of the Akron Chamber of Commerce, the Akron Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Portage Country Club, the Erie Consistory of the Thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, of the Akron Commandery of the Knight Templars, and of the Mystic Shrine. He was president of the Elks Home Company when the new home for that lodge was being built in Akron. Mr. Sieber married, 11 September, 1883, Elsie, daughter of George Motz, of Middleburg, Pennsylvania. They have one son, Joseph Byron Sieber, a graduate of Yale University in 1908 and of the Harvard Law School in 1911, and a member of the bars of Massachusetts and Ohio, and two daughters, Mrs. Florence Sarah Carnahan and Ruth Sieber.

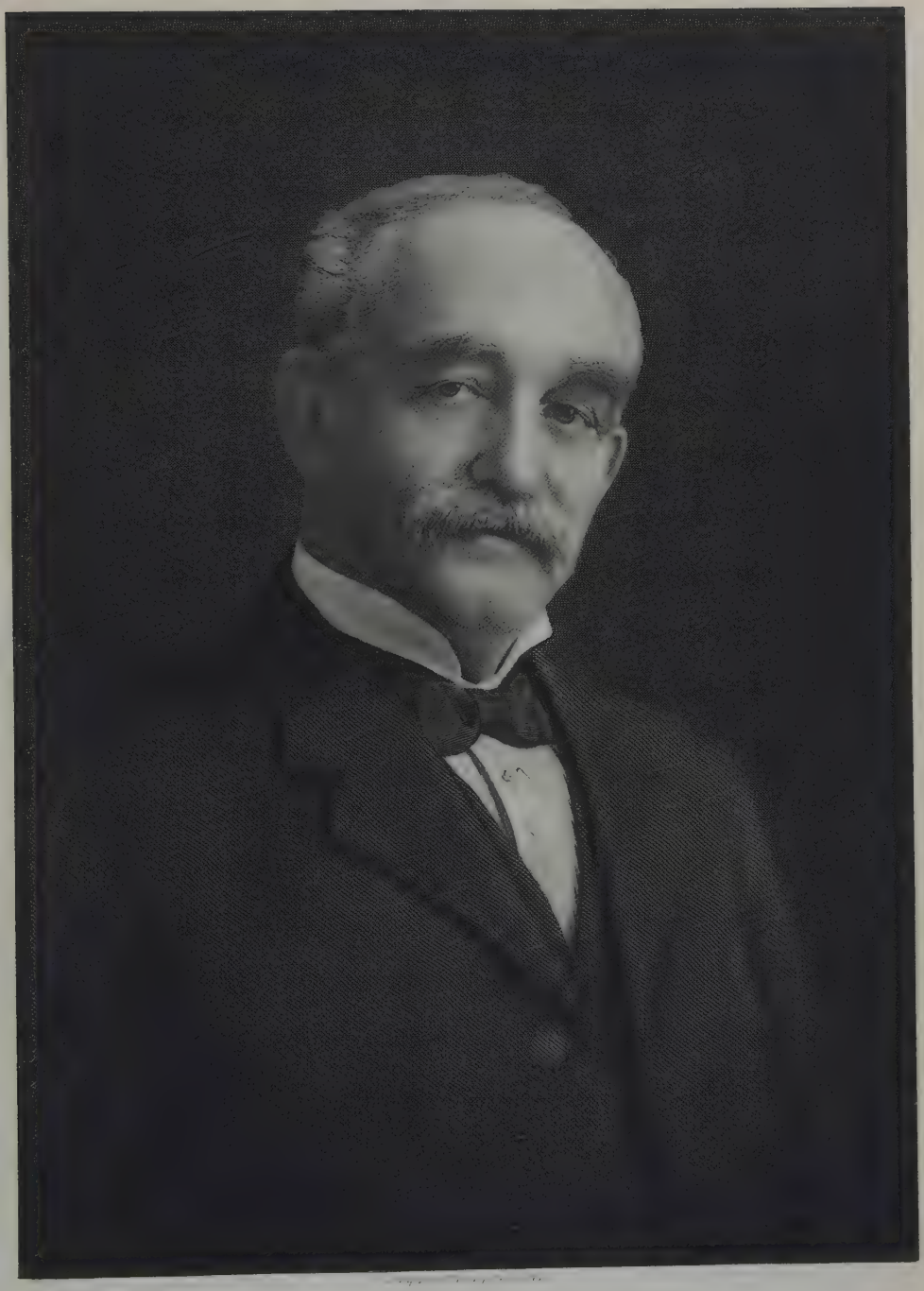
LEWIS, John Beavins, lecturer, author, soldier and philanthropist, b. at Wilmington, Massachusetts, 30 August, 1841, son of John Beavins and Sarah (Miller) Lewis. Educated in the public schools of Reading and Boston, John B. Lewis knew early the limitations placed on childhood pleasures, and at his tenth year, he bravely began his part. Deprived as he was of the higher educational advantages he was not idle in mind nor body. He became a member of the famous Boys' Choir and was soloist of the Church of the Advent, and played also the leading juvenile parts at the old National Theatre. For a period of ten years thereafter, he followed successively the callings of butcher, shoemaker, grocers' boy, and finally manager for John Gilbert, Jr., and Company, grocers of Boston, and from each and all, he learned the underlying factors of success—steadfastness of application, and untiring perseverance, which has carried him safely through the channel of a successful career. In the early days of the Civil War, he enlisted in Company E. Forty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. During his service he was stationed for a time in the Quartermaster Department at New Orleans. With the close of the war he entered the cotton business. He gave this up, however, to engage in the shoe business, which he conducted successfully for fifteen years during which time he was a resident of Shreveport, Louisiana. Aside from business interests there, he became prominently identified with municipal affairs, and served as a member of the Board of Aldermen. In 1880 Mr. Lewis returned to Massachusetts, and established himself in the shoe manufacturing business, with factories in Abington, Avon, Randolph, and Brockton. Building up an extensive business, he was credited by shoe authorities with selling more boots and shoes to retail dealers of the United States than any other manufacturer from Boston. In him was the union of executive and manufacturer, and his forty-four years of successful business life touched the milestones of the development of the shoe industries in New England, and have given to him a wide and extended knowledge of the needs of his community. Retiring from the shoe business in 1900, he has since acted as conservator, executor, trustee and investor of money. But as he entered middle life, those restless energies, which, in earlier years, had been devoted to the acquisition of a successful standing, took on earnestness and launched him upon a new career in the interests of his fellowmen. He soon became distinguished as the most aggressive, independent, practical, and tireless temperance reformer in the commonwealth. As President of the Twentieth Century Pledge Signing Crusade, he has addressed hundreds of meetings, and from Maine to California, he has presented the facts connected with the drink evil in such a way as to arouse thoughtful citizens to the need for action against it. But he did broader work, also. His interest in the development of patriotic sentiment has been shown by his work as National Patriotic Instructor of the Grand Army of the Republic, to which office he was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, and served from 1911 to 1912 He made possible, also, the Flying Squadron of America, and also the Flying Squadron of New England in both of which he was Treasurer. With the former he traveled constantly for seven months, covering thirty-five thousand miles, visiting every day a different city in each state, speaking sometimes three or four times daily. His lectures consisted of an inexhaustible store of temperance arguments and valuable travel talks, among which may be mentioned: A Trip to the Holy Land—Bergen, Norway; To the Land of the Midnight Sun, and Return to Stockholm, Sweden; Summer Trip to Arizona, California and Alaska; India—Wrongs of Womanhood. Not only for what he has achieved in the stamping out of the liquor evil has Mr. Lewis become distinguished, and while many disbelieved in his methods, and even in his aims, few could deny that he has been the gallant fighter—honest, sincere and fair. In 1901 he became Prohibition nominee for Governor of Massachusetts. He also served as executive officer of the Scientific Temperance Federation, and is vice-president of the National Trust Fund Association; trustee of the New York Civic League; life member of the New England Sabbath Protective League; executive officer of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society;

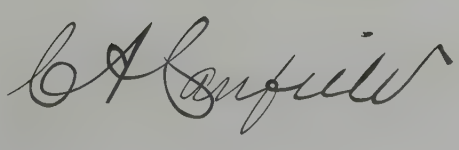


John B. Lewis.

we offer this statement as our judgment of his achievement." Mr. Eaton was attorney for Chicago City Treasury from 1910 to 1911, and a member of the State Board of Examiners in Accountancy from 1912 to 1915, and President of the Chicago Law Institute in 1911. He is a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Association, was president of the Hamilton Club of Chicago in 1908; of the Michigan Society of Chicago in 1913; and of the Quadrangle Club of Chicago in 1918, and is a member of the Hamilton, Union League, Mid-day, Flossmoor, Law, Quadrangle and South Shore clubs. He married, 8 June, 1903, Jacquette Hunter, daughter of Clarence L. Hunter of Coldwater, Michigan, a journalist of national reputation. Four children were the result of this union: Hunter, Norman Bridge, Meredith Josephine (deceased), and Elinor Spaulding.

CANFIELD, Charles Adelbert, pioneer in the discovery and development of the great oil fields of Southern California, b. 15 May, 1848, at Springfield, Erie County, New York, on a farm which is now part of the City of Buffalo, d. at Los Angeles, California, 15 August, 1913; son of Orville S. and Sally (Briggs) Canfield. His forebears were of substantial American farmer stock that had long cultivated the county (Erie) in which the grandfather, Silleck Canfield, died, highly respected both as man and farmer. Orville S., however, sought a wider outlook; and with the thought to extend his experience and possessions beyond the somewhat limited compass of agriculture, made two trips to California, then the El Dorado of the Golden West; the first in 1850, an adventuresome one across the Isthmus of Panama. Although he did not find the quested fortune, he did catch and eventually succumb to the bounding spirit of the new West, selling his Erie County property, 1863, and moving his family via Wisconsin to a Minnesota farm near Alma City, where Charles finished his schooling, and disclosed, in subsequent farming, trading and local business ventures, that integrity and determination to succeed which throughout life placed him high in the esteem of his fellows. No rural community was likely to hold a young man of his vaulting ambition. Like the father before him he went West to seek fortune but unlike the father he remained to achieve his purpose after a struggle so filled with adventure, vicissitude and resolute endeavor as to make the complete story read like a romance. From his Minnesota farm home as a lad of nineteen he went directly to the Boulder mining district in Colorado, where in the twenty stamp mill of the "Ni Wot" mine he took his first lesson in the field in which later he was to become a master. For about five years he worked in various Colorado mines making such good use of every opportunity to better his practical skill and to enlarge his knowledge that, when in 1874 he joined the force of the Eureka Consolidated Mine at Ruby Hill, Nevada, few were so expert as he in the actual technique of mining and fewer still had his comprehending judgment of ore. Here and hereabouts for another five years, Mr. Canfield prospected and studied, extending his already notable familiarity with mineral bearing rock and adding to his store of experience which at this time comprised about eighty per cent of his capital. Here too, he made his first successful venture and set up his own household goods after marrying his first love, Chloe, daughter of Oscar U. Westcott, at Grand Island, Nebraska, on 22 January, 1879. Tales of rich discoveries in the then untamed Southwest in 1881, urged Mr. Canfield and his little family, now including a year old daughter, Florence, to Chloride, New Mexico, where he began five years of prospecting, contracting and leasing with such variable luck and unceasing effort as would have exhausted a less hardy man and disheartened one less valiant. But he persevered and in the end his resolution and faith were rewarded by the discovery of rich prospects adjoining the "Comstock", an undeveloped claim in the Kingston district, which he leased, and from which he and his two partners, after being reduced to the necessity of borrowing one hundred dollars for powder (his partners wished to quit and Canfield would not) were, within a month, taking ten thousand dollars a day out of an ore chamber they had opened where Mr. Canfield said they would find it. Probably half a million dollars in bullion were taken out of this chamber known throughout the much excited Black Range district as the "Canfield Bonanza." In 1887, with his wife and three children he moved to Los Angeles, where, due to his confidence in the future of that town and Southern California in general, he invested so heavily that the comfortable fortune he had brought with him from New Mexico was swept away when under the reaction wave of a real estate "boom" the town was temporarily submerged. By the Autumn of 1889 Mr. Canfield had lost almost all save his good name. Undaunted by this disaster, with unfaltering faith in his ability to succeed, he again (1890) shouldered the prospector's pick and from Ora Grande & Victorville, went into the arid, fearsome Mojave Desert, California, where during two years he located several mines that yielded little more than expenses. Yet good fortune was again in the offing—oil exudes had been found. In 1892, with E. L. Doheny, an old mining friend of New Mexico days who had recently come to California, Mr. Canfield dug with pick and shovel the first oil well in the Los Angeles district at what is now the corner of Lake Shore Avenue and Patton Street. This was the beginning of the association of these two strong characters and intrepid trail breakers, which in a few years placed them in a commanding position in the oil producing world and continued to Mr. Canfield's death. In 1893–1894 Mr. Canfield put down the first well in that desolate region which afterwards became Coalinga and which under the drive of his energetic development, grew in its day to be the most prosperous oil district in California. Later with Mr. Doheny the wells of Bakersfield were opened and flourished; and in the Autumn of 1900 he and Mr. Doheny, after a prospecting trip into Mexico, which resulted in their outright purchase of thousands of acres of land they be-





lieved to be oil bearing, organized the Mexican Petroleum Company and began opening up what are said to be the richest oil deposits in the world. The quality of their faith and courage is indicated by the fact that before taking one cent out of Mexico, Canfield and Doheny raised and spent one million dollars to build a pipe line from their property to tide water. Following rapidly upon this brilliant success, companies and holdings multiplied until at his death Mr. Canfield shared with Mr. Doheny control of the Mexican Petroleum, Huasteca Petroleum, American Oilfields, California Petroleum, Mexican Paving and Mexican Gas Companies in addition to being the dominant figure in a number of other smaller concerns. He had a passion for planting and developing—raising young stock and watching it mature. This with his tremendous optimism, his well established business acumen and faith in the future of Southern California were answerable for Mr. Canfield becoming founder, stockholder, or director in several of the leading banks in the State as well as in a number of new enterprises of merit. He had a great love for and was always accumulating land until his holdings numbered thousands of acres, all of which made a valuable aggregate and most of which expressed the builder's instinct that held him so completely in possession. All his life, Charles Canfield maintained his standard of integrity and fair dealing; or as expressed by one who knew him well, "He stood for the square deal." He never failed to keep his word in small as well as in great things, cost what it might. In the business world he was known as a man who invariably fulfilled his pledges and never shunned a task however formidable. Success came to him because of his unswerving determination, absolute honesty, courage and rare practical knowledge of minerals secured by hard study and harder experience. He left no wrecks along his road. He was a leader of constructive genius; a conservationist who nourished and enhanced what he touched; a man of kindly appraising eye and dry humor who never spoke ill of a neighbor and frankly loved flowers, animals and children; a loyal friend, an insipiring partner of exceptional judgment, and a powerful agent for right-doing in any company. During his mining days the latch string of his cabin was always out, and after success had crowned his untiring and intelligent efforts, he was ever ready to help the less capable or less fortunate. He gave generously, unostentatiously, almost clandestinely, and provided handsomely in his will for charitable and educational institutions for both homeless boys and girls. Mr. Canfield's contribution to the growth of Southern California was very great, as much as that of any one of those farsighted stalwarts who gave that magic land its first impetus. He is to be ranked high among our empire builders whose vision, courage and constructive genius made accessible the illimitable resources of America for the less daring and less imaginative thousands that followed after their lead. His wife passed away at Los Angeles in 1906. They are survived by five children, four daughters and one son: Mrs. Caspar Whitney, Mrs. Daisy Canfield Danziger, Mrs. Silsby M. Spaulding, Mrs. Joseph H. Himes, Charles O. Canfield and an adopted daughter, Mrs. Raymond Cheseldine.

DRESEL, Ellis Loring, lawyer and diplomat, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 28 November, 1865, son of Otto and Anna (Loring) Dresel. His father (1820-1890), was a distinguished pianist and composer, a pupil of Liszt, founder of the "Bach Club," and a leader in the musical life of Boston for forty years. A man of highly original and progressive tendencies in his art, acknowledging the influence of no school of composition, and profoundly absorbed in reproducing in his music a genuine, racial American note, he added to it a beauty, a roundness, and a depth of tone which placed him among the leaders of musical lore in New England. Mr. Dresel's earliest maternal American ancestor was Thomas Loring, who settled at Hingham, Massachusetts,in 1636. His early education was received in the private schools of Massachusetts; Vevey, Switzerland; Leipsic, Germany, and at the St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and he was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1887. Three years later he received the degree of LL.B., from the Harvard Law School. Mr. Dresel then entered upon the practical work of his singularly successful career. His marked energy, combined with his tireless devotion and fidelity, soon placed him high in rank among his fellow-members of the bar. He was not destined, however, to confine his abilities to one particular sphere of activity; the years have brought with them honors and responsibilities, and the demands upon his service have been manifold. In 1915 Mr. Dresel was selected as special representative of the Department of State to the Berlin Embassy and served in this capacity until 1917, meantime filling a similar office at the Vienna Embassy. In 1917 and 1918 he was a representative at the Berne Legation, and in the latter year acted also as Honorary First Secretary. In 1917 and 1918 he was representative of the War Trade Board for Switzerland, and General Director of the Central Committee for American Prisoners; in December, 1918, he was attached to the Peace Commission in Paris. At the Peace Conference, Mr. Dresel served as Chief of Diplomatic Correspondence, and was active on many committees. By appointment of President Wilson he was United States Commissioner to Germany from November, 1919, to November, 1921; by appointment of Harding he was United States Charge d'Affaires at Berlin from November, 1921, to April, 1922. He initiated and organized relief for all the American prisoners during the late World War by the distribution of food and packages from Berne, Switzerland, and in numerous other ways gave unstintingly of his time and thought to their welfare. Perhaps the greatest honor which came to him as a citizen was the part he played in the treaty negotiations between the United States and Germany, which remains a memorable epoch in international history. The greater part of Mr. Dresel's diplomatic career has been centered around Germany, his extensive knowledge of her affairs enabling

him to render service of inestimable value to his country. On 25 August, 1921, it fell to him to negotiate and sign, as United States Plenipotentiary, the treaty between the United States and Germany, the final entry in the ledger of the conflict between warring nations. "Charged in Germany after the close of the war with a task well-nigh impossible, he fulfilled it with honor to himself and dignity for our nation," and in recognition of this, Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Dresel is a member of the Somerset Club, the Tennis and Racquet Club, the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and the Myopia Hunt Club of Hamilton, Massachusetts; the Knickerbocker Club of New York, the St. James Club of London, and numerous others. He is unmarried.

MITCHELL, James, electrical engineer and hydro-electrical developer, b. in Pembroke, Canada, 19 June, 1866; d. at St. James, N. Y., 22 July, 1920, son of Charles Cameron and Mary Bell (Porteous) Mitchell. The elder Mitchell came from Aberdeen, Scotland, to the County of Renfrew, Province of Ontario, Canada, early in the 19th Century, and removed to Massachusetts in 1869. James Mitchell was educated in the public and high schools of Milton, Massachusetts, following which he embarked upon his business career as an apprentice with the Thompson-Houston Company, later part of the plant of the General Electric Company, at Lynn, Massachusetts. So rapidly did he progress in this employment that he was soon sent out on general construction work. Starting in Ohio and working as far west as California he installed some of the first street railway systems in this country, beginning with Denver, Colorado. He contributed a number of important improvements for trolley cars and other electrical equipment. In 1891 he was sent to Brazil as the representative of the General Electric Company, and in the next eight years developed a considerable business in Rio Janeiro and São Paulo. He was one of the founders of the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company, for South America; and also built the first trolley lines in South America. Another important development brought about in the Southern continent by Mr. Mitchell was his installation of public utilities in São Paulo and Rio Janeiro. In 1898 he became associated with Dr. F. S. Pearson and rendered much valuable assistance in starting the development that was to supply the city of São Paulo with power and lights. He was persuaded by Dr. Pearson to become General Manager of the São Paulo Tramway, Light and Power Company. The enterprise was so successful under his management that the growth of business was enormous. During the years 1903-1905, while still manager of the São Paulo company and only after overcoming tremendous difficulties Mr. Mitchell, in conjunction with Alexander McKenzie, succeeded in obtaining the franchise for supplying electric light and power to the City of Rio Janeiro. One of the first to become interested in the possibilities of hydro-electric power, Mr. Mitchell obtained the site of land for an hydro-electrical development of five thousand horse power at the same time getting options for the purchase of one of the existing railways and the two tramways operating mule cars. The project was financed in Europe and Canada and was a success from the beginning. Today (1923) São Paulo is a city of four hundred thousand, while Rio Janeiro numbers over one million people. Both cities have unsurpassed street railway, light and power facilities. Following his development of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, Mr. Mitchell went to England where he became interested with London financiers in various projects, and during his absence from this country visited Russia and Japan where he made engineering investigations. This experience combined with his great natural ability gave him unusual preparation for his next and the monumental work of his lifetime, the development of the Alabama Power Company. Although not a resident of the South, Mr. Mitchell was a pioneer believer in the potentialities of hydro-electric power. He was one of the first to recognize the opportunities afforded in that section of the country for hydro-electrical development. After vainly endeavoring to enlist the cooperation of American capitalists in his scheme to harness the streams of the South, he was obliged to turn to London, where he interested the banking firm of Sperling and Company. At their request he investigated water power developments in Georgia but received an unfavorable report. While on this trip he heard of the Cherokee Bluffs project of the Birmingham, Atlanta and Gulf Power Company, then controlled by H. C. Jones of Montgomery, Alabama and Frank S. Washburn of Nashville, Tennessee. The investigation of this territory gave him a favorable impression of the possibilities of water power development in the State of Alabama and he then went forward with a project which for soundness of fundamental principles, daring and faith in the future has no equal in engineering annals. Backed by Sperling and Company, with whom he negotiated a loan, in 1912-1913, the Alabama Power Company was the result of Mr. Mitchell's great effort. His electrification plan for Alabama was the greatest success and has aided more materially than any other agency to the development and prosperity of the section of the South where his development took place. With the outbreak of the European War, in 1914, Mr. Mitchell again faced tremendous difficulties in the matter of securing funds, as the necessary capital for pushing the development of the scheme had to be obtained in this country. These difficulties Mr. Mitchell overcame, and, aided by the fact that the merit of his proposition was known, disposed of the bonds of the company. This was done, however, at the expense of his health. At the time of his death Mr. Mitchell was president of the Alabama Power Company; the Alabama Traction Light and Power Company; Alabama Interstate Power Company; Birmingham Montgomery and Gulf Power Company, and Little River Power Company. He was a director in the Cities Service Company, Utah Securities Corporation, Mexican Northern Power Company, Manaos Tramways and Light

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James Mitchell

Company, Ltd.; and Muscle Shoals Hydro-Electric Power Company. He was a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Union League Club, Bankers Club of America, Automobile Club of America, Amateur Billiard Club, Columbia Yacht Club, Engineers Club; the Royal Automobile Club, of London; and Mountain Lake Club, Florida. Mr. Mitchell married, first, Ozella Brelag, of Brazil, who was the mother of a son, Charles Malcolm Mitchell, a resident of New York City. He married, second, in New York City, 22 January, 1901, Carolyn Marie Stevenson, daughter of James Jenkins Stevenson, a prominent attorney of Maryland. By this marriage he was the father of a daughter, Carolyn Marion Mitchell.

KENNEDY, John McCartney, lawyer, b. 10 August, 1873, at Parnassus, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, son of Rev. John Porter and Mary Jane (McCartney) Kennedy. His ancestry on his father's side is traced back to the latter part of the eighteenth century. His grandfather, John Kennedy, was born in Ireland 8 March, 1792, and died 16 December, 1874; his wife Ann Kennedy died 29 April, 1871 in the 74th year of her age, and one of her sons. John Porter Kennedy was born in Fairfield township Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on 25 October, 1825. He entered Jefferson College, Canonsburgh, Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the class of 1854, and a few years later received his degree from the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was pastor of several churches in Western Pennsylvania, and a member of the Christian commission at the time of the Civil War. He died at Parnassus, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, 1 January, 1896. On his mother's side—Edward Tully's daughter, Eleanor Tully married John Young, one of whose sons, Jacob Young, born about 1736, married Penelope Watt, and one of her daughters, Nancy Penelope Young, married 27 April, 1790, Samuel McCartney, who came from Scotland. Their son, Jacob McCartney (born near Indiana, Pennsylvania, 10 May 1793, died 30 November, 1880), married Margaret Shearer (born 21 January, 1806 and died 24 May, 1891), and one of their daughters, Mary Jane McCartney (mother of the subject) was born in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, 5 January, 1830, and died at Parnassus, Pennsylvania, 22 January, 1914. She was educated in seminaries at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, and Steubenville, Ohio. John McCartney Kennedy received his early education in the public schools in his native town, later attending the Classical and Normal Academy of Parnassus, Pennsylvania, tutoring privately for two years before entering Washington and Jefferson College in September, 1890. He was graduated A.B. at Washington and Jefferson College in June, 1894, and later received the degree of A.M. Showing a decided predeliction for law, he began its study in September, 1894, at Washington, Pennsylvania, under the direction of Thomas Jefferson Duncan. Two years later he removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he completed his studies with the Hon. David T. Watson, passing his examinations for the bar in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, December 1896, later being admitted to practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Pennsylvania, the United States District Court, and to the bar of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. From the beginning of his legal practice, he assumed an enviable position in the profession, and since his admission to the bar of Westmoreland, he has continuously practiced law at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His scope of activities has been great, as evidenced by the following list: president and director of the Logan Trust Co., the Dispatch Printing Co., the New Kensington Dispatch Publishing Co. (daily newspaper), all three of Kensington, Pennsylvania; the Valley Sand and Supply Co., and the Fort Crawford Corporation, real estate, both of Parnassus, Pennsylvania. He is vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh Seam Coal Co., of Pitsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is secretary and director of the Valley Camp Coal Co., Elm Grove Mining Co., of Ohio, Connellsville By-Product Coal Co., all of which are of Cleveland, Ohio; Kelley's Creek Colliery Co., Kelley's Creek and North Western R. R. Co., of Ward; Arkwright Coal Co., of Fairmont; Elm Grove Mining Co., of Elm Grove; Glendale Gas Coal Co., of Glendale; Monongahela and N. W. R. R. of Wheeling; Morgantown and N. W. R. R. Co., of Morgantown, all of which are of West Virginia; Valley Camp Coal Co., of Canada, Ltd., of Hamilton Ontario, Canada; Great Lakes Coal and Dock Co., of Minneapolis, Minnesota; Cochran Coal and Coke Co., of Dawson, Pennsylvania; the Soudan Supply Co., and the Ridgeview Coal Co. He is a director of Fort William Coal Dock Co., Ltd., Fort William, Ontario, Canada; and of the Parnassus National Bank Parnassus, Pennsylvania, of which he was also president, until recently. He is trustee of the Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and the Citizens' General Hospital, New Kensington, Pennsylvania, of which he was at one time president. He is a member of the Executive Committee, Presbyterian Union, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was chairman of the New Kensington, Pennsylvania Chapter, American Red Cross, at the beginning of the war, the membership of the Chapter being in excess of four thousand, but resigned on account of an enforced temporary absence. He was also a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, and the Allegheny County Bar Association, all at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He served for a number of years as a member of, and for a time presi-

CUYLER

dent of, the Council of the Borough of Parnassus, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Kennedy married 9 December, 1908, Mary Katherine Atchison, the daughter of John Mitchel Atchison, D.D., then pastor of the Parnassus, Pennsylvania, United Presbyterian Church. One daughter was the result of this union, June Kennedy.

CUYLER, Thomas Dewitt, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 28 September, 1854, d. 2 November, 1922; son of Theodore and Mary (deWitt) Cuyler. The Cuylers in America are of Dutch origin, authentic records showing that members of the family filled eminent positions in Holland before the year 1600. The name, believed to have been derived from the German "Keiler" (wild boar) also spelled "Keuler", is of great antiquity dating to 1387, something unusual in Dutch surnames. A coat-of-arms was found in use as an official seal, as early as 1502. Unbroken records show that for five hundred years the Cuylers in every generation played an important and honorable part in the world's history, while scarcely a Dutch family of consequence exists in New York that is not related by consanguinity or affinity to the founders of the family in America. The first American ancestor was Hendrick Cuyler, born in Hasselt, Holland, and baptized there 11 August, 1637. He married, in 1660, Annetje Schepmoes. He went to Albany, New York, in 1664, where he acquired property, eventually moving to New York City, where he bought a lot near Pearl Street and erected a house. He died in New York City in 1690. Thomas de Witt Cuyler was educated in the schools of Philadelphia where he prepared for Yale University, and was graduated there in 1874. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1876, and from that time practiced his profession in Philadelphia. He was also a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. Early in his career he began specializing in railroad law, not only on account of his father's association with the Pennsylvania Railroad as general counsel, but also because he himself was counsel for several development companies financed by English and Scotch capital. These companies, opening up new territory in the West, transported a great number of settlers, and the details of their arrangements were delegated to Mr. Cuyler. As he passed upon title to millions of acres in Colorado, Texas, Lower California, Arizona and New Mexico at a period when railroads were being financed and built, it was but natural that he follow the example of his father, and specialize in corporation law. In 1899, he was elected a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad; and in 1910, a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Although one of the most influential men in the country in railroad affairs, he was but little known to the general public until recent years. His name was frequently mentioned in financial circles, but it was not until he assumed the chairmanship of the Association of Railway Executives prior to the return of the roads, by the government, to private control, and the succeeding labor troubles, that he became a public figure. Mr. Cuyler never lost his interest in his Alma Mater. He was a member of the Yale Corporation for many years, president of the Alumni Association, a member of the Graduate Council on Athletics and was chairman of the committee that built the Yale Bowl, making himself personally responsible, at one time, for five hundred thousand dollars on the cost of construction. He was for seven years a member of the First Troop of the Philadelphia City Cavalry, and was made Judge Advocate General of the Pennsylvania National Guard (1887) with the rank of Colonel. From 1880 to 1890 he either acted as receiver or represented the receiver as counsel, in the reorganization of many railroads, including the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company: Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company; Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company; Havana, Rantoul & Eastern Railroad Company, and the Nachez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad Company. The Cleveland & Marietta Railroad Company is now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad System; the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company is now a part of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System. The Havana, Rantoul & Eastern, and the Nachez, Jackson & Columbus Railroads are now parts of the Illinois Central System. The Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad Company is now owned jointly by the Pennsylvania System and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System. Mr. Cuyler also served as counsel of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, the Adams Express Company, and, during the war, the Emergency Fleet Cororation. He was chairman of Association of Railway Executives, and a director in numerous companies, including The Appraisals Corporation; Arcade Real Estate Company; The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company; The Audit Company of New York; The Bankers' Trust Company; Bellevue-Stratford Hotel Company; Capitol Hotel Company; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; Girard Trust Company; The Guarantee Company of North America; Guaranty Trust Company; Interborough Consolidated Corporation; Interborough Rapid Transit Company; The Lido Corporation; The Long Island Consolidated Electrical Companies; The Long Island Railroad Company; Matawok Land Company; Metropolitan Opera Company; Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York; The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company; New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company; New York Railways Company; New York, Westchester & Boston Railway; Pennsylvania Company; Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives & Granting Annuities; The Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company; Pennsylvania, New York & Long Island Terminal Company; The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Pennsylvania Tunnel & Terminal Railroad Company; Philadelphia Savings Fund Society; Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company; The Rutland Railroad Company; Subway Realty Company; United States Guarantee Company; The United States Mortgage & Trust Company; Waldorf-Astoria, Incor-

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porated; The Western Union Telegraph Company, and Mr. Cuyler took no active part in Pennsylvania politics, although he was a member of the Young Men's Democratic Association of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Rittenhouse and Philadelphia Clubs of Philadelphia; the University, Union and Yale Clubs of New York. Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said on hearing of Mr. Cuyler's death: "Mr. Cuyler's sudden death is a terrible shock. Knowing him so intimately as I have for many years, I had the warmest affection for him. His legal training, his intimate knowledge of railroad affairs and finance and his keen powers of observation gained through years of service and contact with men of affairs all over the world, qualified him as a business man of the ripest experience. His death is a great loss not only to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in which he was a director, but to all the railroads in the country, because of his position as chairman of the Association of Railway Executives and his able and impartial supervision of their affairs in the most difficult period in their history. No personal sacrifice was ever too great for him to make to advance the interests of the railroads. Among his own friends in the suburbs of Philadelphia, where he lived, his delightful personality and generosity and personal service to the community will be greatly missed." He married 3 May, 1881, Frances Lewis, who survives him with their four daughters, Frances L., Mary De Witt, Mrs. Casper W. Morris and Mrs. Joseph Walker, Jr.

BULL, Charles Cornelius, lawyer, b. in New York City, 7 June, 1855, son of Richard Harrison and Mary A. (Schouten) Bull. The family is one of the oldest and, since the date of settlement, one of the most prominent in Orange County, New York. The earliest American ancestor, William Bull (1715-1755), a native of Wolverhampton, England, came to this country in 1715, and settled at Hamptonburg, New York. There in 1727 he erected a stone house, known as "Greycourt", which is still standing, and has been continuously the property of members of the Bull family. A family association has been formed under an agreement to maintain the property as a permanent memorial. William Bull married in 1718, Sarah Wells (1694-1766), the first white woman who set foot in the town of Goshen, New York. From them the line runs through their son, John Bull (b. 3 May, 1721) and Hannah Holly; through their son, Crisse Bull (b. 26 August, 1768) and Elizabeth Case; through their son, Benjamin Bull (b. 26 February, 1790) and Elizabeth Wade; through their son, Richard Harrison Bull (1817–1892) and Mary A. Schouten. Dr. Richard Harrison Bull, eminent as a mathematician, and for many years president of the New York Savings Bank, was a graduate of the University of the City of New York. He matriculated at the Union Theological Seminary, but his great talent for mathematics and kindred subjects determined him to renounce his intention to enter the ministry and become adjunct professor of mathematics to his Alma Mater. He was appointed professor of civil engineering in 1852, and filled this position for thirty-three years. Having devoted much time to astronomical research, Dr. Bull determined the standard time for the port of New York and railroad terminals for many years. He made many notable discoveries in mathematics, and was kell known and highly respected in financial circles of the city. A memorial window painted by Maitland Armstrong, was placed by his widow and sons in the First Presbyterian Church of New York, of which he was presiding elder at the time of his death. His wife, Mary Schouten Bull died 2 December, 1908. One of their sons, J. Edgar Bull, is a lawyer of national reputation as counsel in patent cases involving large interests. Charles Cornelius Bull was educated in the schools of New York City, being graduated A. B. in New York University in 1874. He then entered the Law School of New York University, and was graduated LL.B. in 1876. On this occasion he was awarded the prize for the best thesis written by a member of the graduating class. During his college course, also, he served as clerk in the law office of Weeks and Forster, New York City. Following his graduation Mr. Bull was admitted to the New York Bar, and entered upon practice in that city. His first association was with James B. Butler under the name of Butler and Bull. The well known political leader and one time speaker of the New York State Assembly at Albany, the late James W. Husted, was also, for some time, a consulting partner of the firm. This partnership was dissolved in 1879. In 1881, the firm of Taylor and Bull was formed with Samuel R. Taylor as senior member, an association which lasted until 1887. Following the dissolution of this partnership Mr. Bull practiced alone until 1 May, 1899, when he entered into his third partnership in connection with Newbold LeRoy Edgar. This firm which still (1923) exists under the name of Bull and Edgar has built up an extensive clientele and a large general law practice. Although strongly interested in the national, civic and economic movements of the day, Mr. Bull has never taken an active part in politics. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York, the Union, Metropolitan and Calumet clubs, the Down Town Association, the Baltusrol and Apawamis golf clubs, and the New York Historical Society. He is also a trustee of the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind.

RAYMOND, John Marshall, lawyer, b. in Salem, Massachusetts, 16 June, 1852; d. there, 7 March, 1920, son of Alfred Augustus and Sarah Slade (Buffum) Raymond. His earliest American ancestor was Captain William Raymon, who came from England in 1652 and settled in Beverly, Massachusetts. His ancestors on his maternal side are of old English Quaker stock, Robert Buffum, the earliest to make this country his home, having landed at Salem in 1638. His father (1817–1904) was a mechanical engineer of national note and an inventive genius of exceptional ability. He invented and perfected a valve for steam boilers and was also responsible for the perfection of the present day sewing machine, having invented the needle with an eye at the point. He gave this idea to Elias Howe, thus enabling him to complete the plans of his sewing machine. John Marshall Raymond was educated in the public schools of his native city, and later attended the Friends' Boarding School in Providence, R. I. His mother was a lifelong member of the Society of Friends, and each generation of the family has had influential representatives in that faith, and accordingly it was natural that young Raymond should attend a school which would foster the ideas of his ancestors, and at the same time maintain the traditions of the Buffum family. Showing a decided aptitude for law, he matriculated at the Boston University Law School in 1874, and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. four years later. Possessing a brilliant legal mind and an intense, emotional nature, his school life was punctuated by a series of honors which were enviable tributes to a man so young. Among the notable honors he received was the Hilliard prize, awarded for the best essay on "Insanity as a Defense in Criminal Cases." During his scholastic life he was employed in various occupations. This was necessary in order to defray the attendant expenses for his legal education. His first position was as a clerk in a store, and later he became affiliated with the freight departments of the Old Eastern and the Boston and Lowell Railroads at Salem, eventually becoming station agent at Peabody. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in October, 1878 and in that same year began the practice of law in Salem. With characteristic energy he forged ahead in his chosen profession, and shortly became one of the leading lawyers of the county. In politics, Mr. Raymond was a staunch Republican. He was a member of Governor John D. Long's Executive Council in 1880; was president of the Salem Common Council in 1881 and 1882; served as mayor of the City of Salem for four years, from 1886 to 1889. His mayoralty was remarkable for its many progressive reforms, and the announcement of his intended retirement after the second term resulted in a petition signed by more than fifteen hundred people begging him to continue in office. During his administration, he was instrumental in establishing the fire alarm system and the Free Public Library, setting new "liquor limits" for the city, and a system of high license, whereby he freed the residential sections from the saloon and brought increased revenue into the city Treasury, although greatly reducing the number of saloons. In 1889, his fourth term in the mayor's office, he delivered an address at the opening of the Salem Public Library, of which he was made Chairman of the First Board of Trustees, and in 1898 was elected a life member of the Board, succeeding Thomas F. Hunt. Notwithstanding the burden of the duties upon him resulting from these various activities, he still found time to keep in touch with his profession. He was Past Master of the Essex Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Salem; a member of Washington Chapter of R. A. M.; a member of the Salem Council, R. & S. M.; a member of Winslow Lewis commandery, K. T.; past T. P. Grand Master of Sutton Lodge of Perfection of Salem; Past M. Eq. Sov. Pr. Grand Master of Giles F. Yates council of Princes of Jerusalem of Boston; member of Mt. Olivet Chapter of Rose Croix of Boston; and Past Second Lieutenant-Commander of Massachusetts consistory. He was a leading member of Scottish Rite bodies. Mr. Raymond was also a past noble grand of Fraternity Lodge, I. O. O. F., and past chief patriarch of Salem encampment of Odd Fellows. He was president of the Salem Mutual Benefit Association of Salem for fourteen years and was also president of the Salem Cooperative bank from its organization in 1888 until 1895, when he resigned the office by reason of his increasing practice. He was a director in the Mercantile National Bank of Salem which was merged with the Naumkeag Trust Company; he was for many years a trustee of the Salem Lyceum, and for four years a member of the Second Corps Cadets and a member of the Veteran Cadet Association also a member of the Essex Bar Association, and for several years a member of the auditing committee of the grand lodge of Masons in Massachusetts. He was one of the original members of the Mayors' Club uniting with the late ex-Governor Russell, ex-Mayor O'Brien and other mayors in organizing the club. Mr. Raymond was one of the executives of the estate of Isaac C. Wyman of Salem, and the management of this estate consumed the major portion of his time in later years. He married, first, in 1879, Anna Belle Jackson, daughter of John Jackson of Salem. She died in 1885. Three daughters were the result of this union. His second marriage was in December, 1893, to Jennie Abbott Ward, daughter of Lucy (Lakeman) Ward, a lineal descendant of George Abbott, who settled in Andover, Massachusetts in 1630. They had one son, Capt. John M. Raymond.

BANNING, Pierson Worrall, engineer and author, b. in Chicago, Illinois, 13 September, 1879, son of Ephraim and Lucretia Thalia (Lindsley) Banning. His father (1845-1907), for many years a prominent member of the Chicago bar, was a descendant of Henry Roe Banning, of Wiltshire, England, who settled in Talbot County, Maryland, about 1683; of his son, John (b. 1712); of John's son, Benoni Banning, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Sabina; of their son, John (1764-1833) and his wife, Elizabeth Black; and of their son, Ephraim (1811-1878), a pioneer in Illinois, Kansas and Missouri, and his wife, Louisa Caroline Walker, his parents. Through his

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mother, Mr. Banning descends from an equally long and notable line. Her father, Thales Lindsley (1818-1885) was an educator of New York State, particularly noted for his plan to found a great university on Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, Illinois, the site later used by the Government for its famous arsenal; her mother, Caroline Lucretia Pierson (d. 1883), a descendant of Rev. Abraham Pierson, first President of Yale College, was a woman of unusual mentality, and, at the time of her marriage, Principal of Harrodsburg Female College, Kentucky. The Lindsley family derives descent from John Lindsley, an early settler of Guilford, Connecticut, and his wife, Susan Culpeper; through their son, Benjamin (1670-1750) and his wife, Mary Allin; through their son, Matthew (b. 1708), and his wife, Rebecca Baldwin; through their son, Samuel (1738-1819), and his wife, Rachel Roughton; and through their son, Benjamin (1782-1854), and his wife, Rebecca Curtis Ladd, parents of Thales Lindsley. The ancestors of Mr. Banning were representatives of the noble family of the name, whose seat was at Banningham, Norfolk. One of them, Sir Paul, who spelled the name Bayning, was a Lord Mayor of London. The direct descent is from a certain Robert Banning, who removed to Burbage, Wilts, prior to 1539; through three generations by the name of John, and two by the name of Stephen. The second Stephen Banning was the father of Henry Roe Banning, the Maryland colonist, and brother of the John Banning, whose descendants colonized Block Island and Lyme, Connecticut. Through his ancestress, Rebecca Baldwin, wife of Matthew Lindsley, Mr. Banning traces descent to five signers of Magna Carta, and several representatives of royalty. Mr. Banning was educated in the Lake Forest Academy, the Lawrenceville School, and the Chicago-Kent College of Law, until recently affiliated with Lake Forest University. His first employment was as representative of American interests in South America, where he spent several years, but after his return to this country, he engaged in survey work for electric railway lines. Later he entered the business of building construction. He removed to Los Angeles in 1910, and has since earned recognition as a successful specialist in business efficiency, organization, publicity methods, and general investments. In 1914-1915 he directed a social survey of the city for the Municipal League, the results of which were embodied in extensive reports setting forth the various social conditions existing among the people. Mr. Banning has rendered several conspicuous public services, which have demonstrated his unusual ability as an organizer and executive. On the entry of the United States into the World War, he was detailed by the Army Intelligence Department to organize branches of the "Nathan Hale Volunteers" in Southern California. Later he directed the organization of a volunteer corps for the Army Intelligence Department, which gained recognition as the largest and most effective unit under the jurisdiction of the Western Department. He also organized the National Intelligence Bureau, a secret service and intelligence corps cooperating with the Army Intelligence Department and the Department of Justice. At the close of the war, this had become the second largest volunteer intelligence and secret service organization in the country In 1919, by appointment of the Mayor of Los Angeles, he served as a member of the Reception and Decoration committees of the Los Angeles Fleet Committee. In 1920 he was appointed a member of the Advisory Committee, also Chairman of Group Organizations of the Federal Fair price Committee of the Council of Community Service for Los Angeles, and in 1921 was appointed by the Mayor a member of the committee having in charge the reception and entertainment of Marshal Foch. His work in preparing a comprehensive history of the volunteer secret service and intelligence groups working in Los Angeles County during the World War, a duty to which he was assigned by appointment of the Governor of California, under the direction of the California State Historical Survey Commission, is reputed one of the most complete and detailed compilations of its kind as yet produced. Mr. Banning is the author of several notable bills introduced in Congress and in the Legislature of his own State. Among these may be mentioned a bill offering prizes for a new "National Anthem" in 1917; an "anti-red flag bill," 1918, which has been the basis of several "anti-red" and anti-syndicalist laws passed in various states; and bills for the restriction of immigration and the deportation of undesirables, in 1922. His bill for creating the office of local historian in every city and town of California was introduced in the State Legislature in 1923. Mr. Banning holds membership in several ancestral and patriotic societies, notably in the Baronial Order of Runnemede, the Society of Americans of Royal Descent, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Lafayette Society of California, of which he was an organizer and charter member. He is also a member of the Delta Chi Fraternity, and the first editor of the "Delta Chi News"; a member of the American Institute of Banking, and assistant editor of its organ, "The Teller", and former editor of "The Liberty Bell", organ of the Son of the Revolution in Los Angeles. In the course of his experience as a practical business and corporate organizer and efficiency expert, Mr. Banning has had occasion to make profound studies of the human mind and its essential operations. The data which he has gathered have been the subject of profound meditation, and he has embodied the results of his thinking in several able books, which

have won favorable reception. Important among his writings may be mentioned his "Thread of Life Series", consisting to date of three volumes, as follows: "Maker, Man and Matter", a laborious compendium of the numerous theories on the origin and destiny of the universe; "Psychology, Super-Psychology and Higher Phases", a highly suggestive treatise on several little known facts in regard to human nature, and "Mental and Spiritual Healing", a valuable reference work on the various "schools" now familiar to the public. He is also the author of numerous articles on business, historical, genealogical and scientific subjects, of several essays in fiction, and of "The Banning Genealogy", a comprehensive compilation, including suggestive data on several of the best-known families in America, and much valuable historical material. Mr. Banning married, 16 May, 1913, Lila Banning, daughter of Frank William and Mary Blackstone (Banning) Watkins of New Bedford, Massachusetts. She is a descendant of the same branch of the Banning family as her husband's ancestors, and is related to several prominent personages in American history. One of her cousins is Paul Kester, the playwright, another is William Dean Howells, the novelist. Mrs. Banning is a capable musician, and a leader in musical societies and artistic circles.

DEEDS, Edward Andrew, inventor and manufacturer, b. near Granville, Licking County, Ohio, 12 March, 1874, the son of Charles and Susan C. (Green) Deeds. By the paternal line he is a descendant of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch stock; his grandfather, Andrew Deeds and Lydia Deeds his wife, were pioneers, having come by wagon from Greene to Licking County, Pennsylvania, in 1852. Through his mother he is a grandson of Edward Green who was born in England, and who, with his wife Mary J. (Condit) Green, also born in England, settled first in New Jersey and later in Delaware County, Ohio. Colonel Deeds was educated in the country district school, and afterward entered Granville (Ohio) Academy. Later he worked his way through Denison University at Granville, being graduated in 1897, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. In order to defray his college expenses he performed the duties of janitor of the Science Building and was operator of the University Lighting Plant, and the Village Electric Plant and Water Works. Notwithstanding this it is said that his class work was excellent and he received special commendation for his original research work. After finishing at Denison he enrolled at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, where he took a special course in engineering but was not graduated. His first position after leaving college was that of assistant draftsman, in the employ of the Thresher Electric Company, at Dayton, Ohio, at a salary of six dollars a week. Within a year he won promotion to Chief Engineer and Superintendent. In 1900 he resigned from this company to become Construction and Maintenance Engineer of the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, Ohio. During the two years of his association with this corporation he was responsible for much notable improvement in equipment, and designed and built the large power house and electrified the plant. In 1902 he resigned from this connection to go to Niagara Falls, New York, as Chief Engineer of the Shredded Wheat Company. The electrical automatic baking machines designed and installed by Colonel Deeds were the first of their kind and are still (1923) in successful operation. After operating the Niagara Falls plant for a time the National Cash Register Company prevailed upon him to return which he did as vice-president in charge of engineering and production. Colonel Deeds remained with the Cash Register Company until 1914 when he resigned as vice-president to give his whole time to his own interests. During his connection with the National Cash Register Co. plants were established under his direction in England, Germany, and Canada. With his associate, C. F. Kettering, he started a small shop in the Deeds barn. Here the two worked day and night, finally developing an electric starting, lighting and ignition device for automobiles, thus creating a new industry. As pioneers in this field they underwent the usual hardships, finally triumphing and giving to the industrial world one of its most important enterprises, the Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company, better known as the "Delco" Company. Phenomenal success attended the venture and in 1916, the incorporators sold the concern for several millions of dollars. Colonel Deeds and his partner developed the Domestic Engineering Company, after years of experiment and hard work. This enterprise builds isolated house outfits and is now one of the city of Dayton's largest industries. The Smith Gas Engineering Company of which Colonel Deeds is president is another product of laborious engineering research, and is devoted to the manufacture of clean gas producers. To this list of industrial achievements credited to Colonel Deeds may be added others in the launching of which he has been the leading spirit. These include the Domestic Building Company, the Moraine Development Company, and the Dayton Research Laboratory Company. Although ranked as one of the country's industrial leaders, Colonel Deeds has not confined his remarkable ability to production and development, but has given a great part of his energies to public and patriotic service. In 1913 as Chairman of the Ohio Flood Relief Commission and President of the Miami Conservancy District he was chiefly responsible for the promotion of the great flood prevention project for the Miami Valley, Ohio. To this cause he gave eight years of his time and freely of his money. Thirty-five million dollars was the expenditure agreed upon. This great work is the largest engineering feat of its kind yet undertaken. Colonel Deeds, himself, gave to the Miami Valley the splendid Conservancy Building which is to be the storehouse for the engineering records and the headquarters of the Conservancy District. He and his associate, Mr. Kettering, also gave to the engineers at Dayton a magnificent club house. In April, 1917, Colonel Deeds was asked to go to Washington to assist in War

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E. A. Deeds.

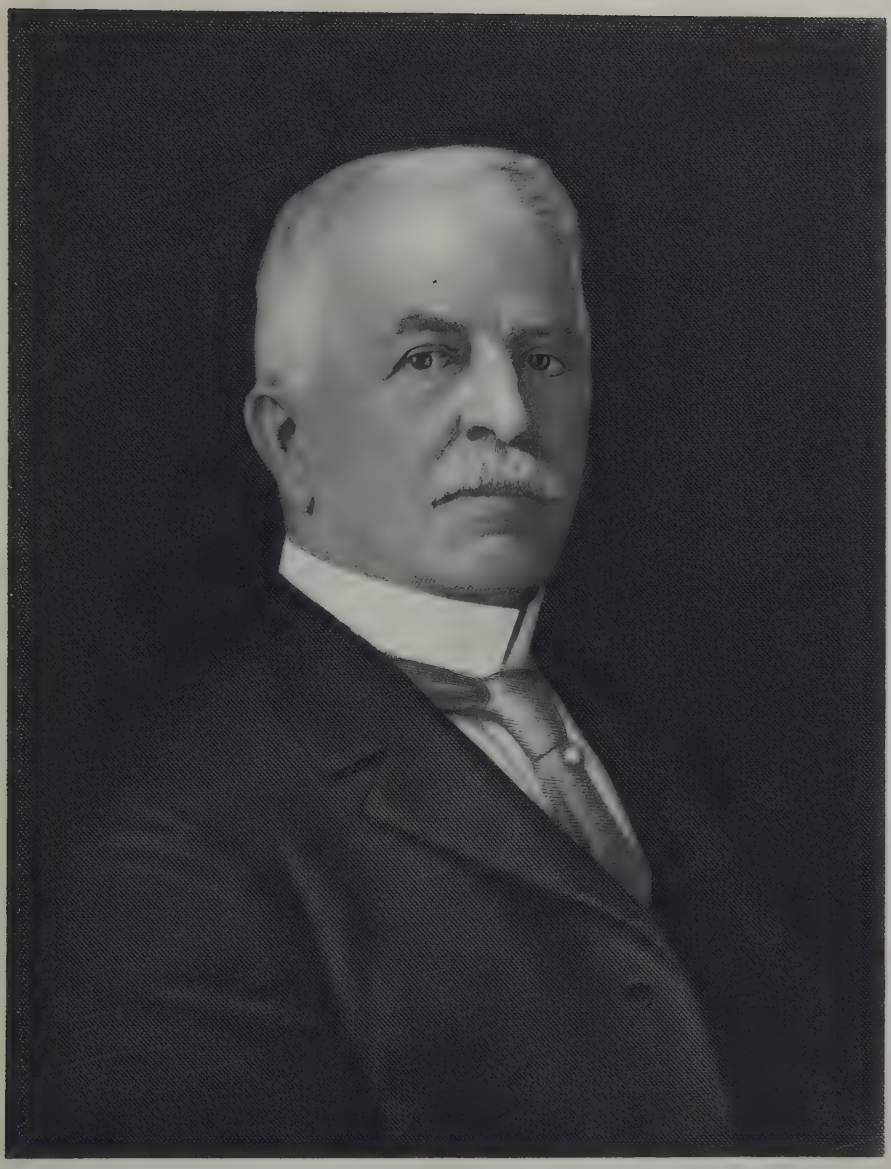
work, and in this connection performed notable service, regardless of the great personal and financial sacrifice entailed. He was first a civilian member of the Munitions Standards Board; then on the Aircraft Production Board; was commissioned a Colonel in the Regular United States Army, and placed in charge of aircraft production at Washington, D. C. He conceived the Liberty Motor, directed its design, and put it in production. Colonel Deeds is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Detroit Athletic Club, the Columbus, Ohio, Athletic Club, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Society of Automotive Engineers, the American Electromechanical Society, the Engineers Club of New York, the Dayton Club, Dayton Country Club, the Miami Valley Golf Club, Rotary Club, the Ohio Society of New York, Chevy Chase Club of Washington, the Bankers Club of America, Automobile Club of America, Cleveland Athletic Club, the Aero Club of America, Union League Club of Dayton, Ohio, and the American Officers of the Great War. Colonel Deeds married at Dayton, Ohio, in 1900, Edith Walton of Dayton, and they have one son, Charles W. Deeds. Another son, Edward A. Deeds, Jr., died in March, 1917.

MILLS, Hiram Francis, hydraulic engineer and specialist on water purification, b. in Bangor, Maine, 1 November, 1836; d. at Hingham, Massachusetts, 4 October, 1921, son of Preserved Brayton and Jane (Lunt) Mills. His father (1803-1872) was a physician. The earliest American ancestor is believed to have been Mark Mills, who settled at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1636. Mr. Mills was educated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer, in 1856. For the ten years following, he served under the most distinguished engineers. He was assistant engineer of the Bergen Tunnel (1858); of the Brooklyn Water Works (1859); on water power measurements at Cohoes, New York (1859); on construction of mills at Lowell (1860-63); also during 1863-67, he was engaged as resident engineer at the East End of the Hoosac Tunnel, on railway location in Nova Scotia, on the construction of a dam across the Deerfield River, and in other important works. In these several connections he gained an intimate acquaintance with the design and construction of many of the world's great engineering works. In 1867 Mr. Mills made surveys and plans for the development of water power and a water power supply at Bangor, Maine. He later opened an office for professional practice in Boston, making a specialty of hydraulic engineering. His reputation as an expert in his line became so well established that in 1869 he became Chief Engineer of the Essex Company of Lawrence, which controlled the water power of the Merrimac River, in which position he continued until his death. Soon after assuming the responsibilities of this office, he undertook extensive hydraulic experiments in the development of methods and instruments for the daily measurement of water power leased from the Essex Company by the various mills in Lawrence. Among other studies was one which resulted in the improvement of the Pitot Tube for convenient and accurate guaging purposes, and this instrument he brought to a stage of efficiency never before reached. He also contributed a valuable discussion on this device to the "Transactions" of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Between 1870 and 1885, Mr. Mills continued his practice in the development of hydraulic power in New England and the West, and was closely connected with a number of mills. In 1886 he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, and was elected by his associates chairman of the committee on water supply and sewerage. From 1886 to 1914 he filled this position, and gave much of his best time and thought to the problems connected with it, with the result that his work became known throughout the entire country. Perhaps the most notable of his achievements was the organizing of an extensive system of water sampling and analysis of all the water supplies and of the important rivers of the Commonwealth, and extensive experiments on the purification of water and sewerage. With the liberal appropriations at hand from the Legislature, which had recognized his work as invaluable, there was built up the famous Lawrence Experiment Station, one of the leading laboratories of its kind in the world, devoted solely to studying methods for purifying water and sewerage. Among the important public enterprises with which he was connected may be mentioned the studies for the improvement of the sewerage and drainage system of the Boston Metropolitan district, the damming of the Charles River, and various lines of investigations in connection with the general subject of public health. In 1893 he was appointed Consulting Engineer of the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on the Merrimac River, and Chief Engineer of same from 1894 to 1917. None of these, however, is more thoroughly characteristic of his public spirit, than the construction of the water filtration system at Lawrence, which he designed and constructed. The practical application of his theory resulted in a remarkable decrease in the mortality rate of that city. In this undertaking, as in many others of a public nature, Mr. Mills gave generously of his time without recompense, to achieve results which he considered of general advantage. Those alone who were associated with him can tell of the thoroughness, the conscientiousness and faithfulness with which he worked, and can appreciate the difficulties under which he labored. While giving his days to labor he contributed valuable information to the scientific world in the form of pamphlets, books, etc., among which are the following: "Experiments Upon Piezometers Used in Hydraulic Experiments," "Water Power of the United States," "Experiments Upon Central Discharge Water Wheels," "Protection of the Town of Westfield from Future Floods," "Construction of the Pacific Mills Chimney," "The Protection of the Purity of Inland Waters," "Purification of Sewage by Applying it to Land," "Report of the State Board of Health Upon the Sewerage of the Mystic and Charles River Valleys," "A Classification of the Drinking Waters of the State,"

AMORY

"Report of the State Board of Health on Filtration of Sewage and of Water and of Chemical Precipitation of Sewage," "Purification of Water and of Sewerage by Filtration," "The Filter of the Water Supply of the City of Lawrence and its Results"; also memoirs of John C. Hoadley, James B. Francis and Charles S. Storrow, leaders in the engineering world. In 1889 Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. He was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in 1877, a life member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1909 and was an honorary member of the New England Water Works Association, and a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Mills married, 8 October, 1873, Elizabeth Worcester, who died 20 August, 1917.

AMORY, Charles Bean, merchant, b. in New York, 30 July, 1841; d. in Boston, 18 October, 1919, son of Jonathan and Letitia (Austin) Amory. His earliest American ancestor was Jonathan Amory, who was born at Bristol in May, 1654, and later removed to Barbados, West Indies. In 1691 he migrated to this country and settled in Charleston, South Carolina, there becoming advocate general and treasurer of the province of South Carolina. Jonathan was the son of Thomas A. Amory, a prominent merchant of Bristol, and chief commissioner of the Navy of Ireland in 1660. Through his mother Mr. Amory is descended from Owen Sullivan, a native of Ireland, born in Limerick, in 1696. Owen Sullivan landed in York, Maine, in 1723, later removing to Berwick, where he died in 1801, at the age of 105. He married Margaret Brown, and their eldest son, Benjamin, was an officer in the British Navy and died before the Revolutionary War. Their second son, Daniel was born in Berwick in 1738. Daniel Sullivan's second wife was Abigail, daughter of John and Anna Bean, whom he married 14 June, 1765. During the Revolutionary War he was in command of forces which attacked the British and Tories, and led to his capture by the enemy on the 16 March, 1781. He was taken on the British war vessel "Allegiance" to Castine, where he was offered liberty as a reward for deserting his cause. He refused the offer, and was confined to the prison ship "Jersey" in New York harbor, where he remained for six months. His brother James finally succeeded in arranging for his exchange, but he died during the passage home. The third son was Major General John Sullivan, who served with Washington. He crossed the Delaware and participated in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and others, in the campaign in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Later he became Attorney-General for New Hampshire, and was elected Governor of the State three times. At the time of his death, on 23 January, 1795, he was Judge of the United States District Court, to which position he had been appointed by Washington. The fourth son, James Sullivan, was born on 22 April, 1744, at Berwick, Maine. From his early youth he had shown a decided interest in the political affairs of the day, and in 1775, when he was only twenty-six years of age, he was made a member of the first Provincial Congress of Massachusetts. A year later he was a delegate to the Continental Congress, serving in this capacity until 1785. He was Judge of the Supreme Court for six years, taking office in 1776. In 1790, he was made attorney-general of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, where he served until his election as Governor of the State. He died 10 December, 1808. James Sullivan was the great grandfather of Charles Bean Amory. Mr. Amory received his early education in the high schools and grammar schools of Jamaica Plain, and in the spring of 1857, when not quite seventeen years of age, began his business career in the counting room of B. C. Clark and Company, Commercial Wharf, Boston. He remained with this firm until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he resigned his position, and enlisted in the 24th Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers. Having previously been a member of the New England Guards, he was immediately made a first lieutenant, serving in this capacity from September, 1861, until July of the next year, when he was commissioned captain. In May, 1864, he was given the rank of Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, on the staff of General William F. Bartlett. In May, 1865, he was breveted major, for conspicuous bravery at Petersburg, where he was taken prisoner. Eventually he was confined in Richmond Jail, Columbia, South Carolina, from which he escaped, rejoining the northern troops after a long arduous trip over the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains. He was mustered out in 1865, and became confidential clerk for Burnham and Dexter, a New Orleans firm of cotton buyers. He subsequently affiliated with the firm of Tabery & Amory, as a member of the firm, and engaged in the business of cotton brokerage. In 1869, he affiliated with the firm of A. Burnham & Co., and in 1878 became a member of the firm of Appleton, Amory & Co., also cotton brokers. He remained with this concern until 1885, when he removed to Lowell, Massachusetts, to become treasurer of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, operating a cotton mill in that city. He acted in this capacity for twenty-three years, resigning in 1909. An extract from the director's records of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, November 29th, 1909, reads as follows: "To the Directors of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company: Gentlemen: Your committee appointed at the last meeting to submit resolutions in regard to Mr. Amory's resignation, beg leave to offer the following minute, and to recommend that it be entered in the records of the Company. In accordance with Mr. Amory's earnest desire, the directors of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company have reluctantly accepted his resignation from the office of the treasurer, but in doing so they desire to record their warm appreciation of what he has accomplished during the twenty-three years he has held office. But it is not only in the results obtained that Mr. Amory has proved his right to the gratitude of the corporation. Throughout his long service the controlling considera-



Chas. B. Amory

tion with him has always been not what was for his own advantage, but what was best for the company. The loyal and unselfish spirit in which he has worked has won for him the warm personal regard and respect of all the directors and their sincerest wishes for his future welfare. Respectfully submitted, James Longley, George Wiggleworth, C. Minot Weld, Committee." Mr. Amory was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he had been commander; also of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, and he was one of the founders of the Gettysburg Peace Memorial Association. He belonged to Post 13 of the G. A. R. His clubs were the Somerset, Boston and the Hoosic-Whisic of Milton. He was deeply interested in farming, as a recreation. His Boston residence was on Commonwealth Avenue, and his Milton home was in Atherton Street. On 9 June, 1867, Mr. Amory married Miss Emily A. Ferriday of Concordia Parish, La., who died on 31 July, 1879, leaving no children. On his second marriage, which was on 30 April, 1881, Miss Lily Clapp, of New Orleans became his wife. She survives him, with their four children: Charles B. Amory, Jr., Mrs. Charles E. Perkins, of Burlington, La., and Boston, who was Leita Montgomery Amory; John Austin Amory and Roger Amory.

HUTTLESON, Henry, sea captain, b. at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, 17 September, 1798; d. on the Island of Java, 17 May, 1849; son of Henry and Rhoda (Merrihew) Huttleson. His grandfather, Peleg Huttleston, was one of Fairhaven's substanial and respected citizens, and a large land owner. Peleg's son Henry, 1st., was a prosperous merchant, and an influential factor in the local government. He was the father of two children, Henry Huttleson, 2d., the subject of this biography, and Mary Huttleson, who married Roland Rogers. To Roland and Mary Rogers were born Henry Huttleson Rogers; Betsy, who married Captain Charles Stoddard of New York; and two others, Jane and Killey, who died in early life. Henry Huttleson Rogers, Standard Oil magnate, whose bountiful gifts to the town of his birth caused the already attractive Fairhaven to become the envy of all rural communities, named the beautiful hostelry "Tabitha Inn" and the magnificent thoroughfare "Huttleson Street", in honor of his grandparents. Henry Huttleson attended the local academy, but at an early age abandoned the pursuit of education in the conventional manner prescribed by the Fairhaven School Board, to follow the adventurous life of a sea rover. Shipping before the mast, he performed his duties faithfully, and with cheerful willingness. Step by step he advanced, poring over his text books when off watch, and perfecting himself in the science of navigation. Men of his type have made the American sailor, the American ship and the American flag respected in every port of the world. In his examination before the Naval Board for his master's certificate, he demonstrated his possession of a fund of knowledge far in excess of requirements. Captain Huttleson was a capable navigator and a fearless commander. He sailed under the house flag of Grinnell, Minturn and Company, of New York City, and at the time of his death was in command of the "Ashburton" He married, in August, 1827, Sarah, daughter of John and Mary (Hathaway) Taber, of Fairhaven. On their wedding morn they set sail on Captain Huttleson's own ship, on a honeymoon trip which extended across the Atlantic and touched at many foreign ports. They were the parents of nine children, five sons and four daughters: John T., a merchant in China, who died in Hong-Kong; Jane W., who married Clement Nye, a merchant in China, deceased; Mary T., who married John Lauchlon MacLean, and died in London, England, in 1889; Henry H., who died in infancy; Sarah T., a resident of Fairhaven; Henry Lamson, who died in Hong-Kong, China, 1870; Franklin D. and George Killey Huttleson, and Adeline G., who married John McDonall, and died in Bruges, Belgium, in 1887. Mrs. McDonall's son is Brigadier-General Robert McDonall, M.G., D.S.O., of the famous Buffs of the British army; her second son, Louchlon McDonall, became a prominent figure in the development of South Africa.

MESERVE, Frederick Hill, executive, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 1 November, 1865, son of William Neal and Abbey (Hill) Meserve. His father, born 9 April, 1840, is a clergyman, and served as major in the Fourth Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, U. S. Volunteers, 1862-1865. His first American ancestor, Clement Messervey, born 1612, emigrated from the Isle of Jersey, sometime between 1640 and 1650, and settled in eastern Massachusetts. Mr. Meserve was educated in the preparatory department of Colorado College, and was graduated at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, in 1892. He has been connected with various corporations, among which are Farnsworth Company, of which he has been president; Deering Milliken Corporation, vice-president and treasurer; Great Falls Woolen Company, treasurer; Cowan Woolen Company, assistant treasurer; and the Woodbank Mills, Incorporated, secretary. He has been a director in the following corporations: Mercantile Stores Incorporated, Pondicherry Woolen Company, Baskahegan Company, Marion Land Company, Danforth Electric Company, Maine Metals Company, Minot Realty Corporation. He was also formerly a member of the New York Stock Exchange, and of the banking house of Charles W. Turner and Company. During the World War, Mr. Meserve demonstrated his public spirit by his

great activity in the Liberty Loan drives. He holds membership in the Century Association, Merchants Club, Quill Club, Economic Club, Technology Club, New England Society in New York, Loyal Legion, Chamber of Commerce, all of New York; Somerset Hills Country Club, New Jersey, Chi Phi fraternity, and the Society of American Wars. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Zoological Society, both of New York. Mr. Meserve, as a recreation, has occasionally privately published historical monographs based upon an extensive collection of Americana and Lincolniana. He married in New York, 6 November, 1899, Edith Turner, daughter of Charles W. Turner, banker and member of the New York Stock Exchange. They have three children, Dorothy, Helen and Frederick Leighton.

STOCKTON, Telfair, city developer, b. at Quincy, Florida, 31 January, 1860, son of William Tennant and Julia Elizabeth (Telfair) Stockton. The name, purely Saxon in its origin, is one of the most ancient in Britain, being formed from the words *Stoc* (place) and *Tun* (inclosure). In the days of Norman influence the name was written *de Stoctun* and finally Stockton, the only change undergone in eight hundred years and which was merely a reversion to the old Saxon form using the English spelling. The original family seat of the Stocktons was in County Cheshire, England, where they held, under the Barony of Malpas, Stockton Manor in the town of Malpas, granted during the reign of King Henry III, in the year 1250. One of these Lords of the Manor, Sir John Stockton, was knighted in the field by Henry IV. and was Lord Mayor of London in 1470-1471. Driven from England, Richard Stockton, from whom the American branch of the family traces descent, the son of another John Stockton and the grandson of Owen Stockton of the Parish of Malpas, Cheshire, came to this country with his wife and children sometime prior to the year 1660, settling at Flushing, Long Island. His son, Richard, located in New Jersey where, about 1700, he became the owner of six thousand acres of land which embraced the present site of Princeton. A portion of the original tract is still owned by members of the Stockton family. Richard Stockton died at an advanced age, in 1709, leaving the family seat, Morven, to his son, John Stockton, who was one of the presiding judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, a man of education and wealth and an influential member of the community. It was also chiefly due to his efforts that the New Jersey College was located at Princeton. The four sons of John Stockton, Richard, Captain John, the Reverend Philip, and Samuel Witham Stockton, were all distinguished men. The first of these, Richard Stockton, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the executive council of the Province of New Jersey, and was a candidate for governor under the new state constitution. The Reverend Philip Stockton, ancestor of Telfair Stockton, won fame as the "Revolutionary preacher", and as a chaplain in the Continental Army. A Presbyterian in faith, he studied theology under the Reverend John Witherspoon, also a signer of the Declaration of independence, and President of Princeton College. He was ordained in 1778, and resided in Princeton at his home, "Castle Howard," until his death in 1792. His wife was Katherine Cummings, a sister of General John Noble Cummings of New Jersey. Their son, William Tennant Stockton, grandfather of Telfair Stockton, was born at "Castle Howard", Princeton. Following his marriage with Anna Williamson, of New Jersey, he removed from Princeton to Philadelphia, where he entered into partnership with his uncle, General John Noble Cummings, residing at his country home Roxborough, six miles from Philadelphia, until his death in 1823. His son, Colonel William T. Stockton, the father of Telfair Stockton, was the most prominent of the next generation of the family. He was born in Roxborough, Pennsylvania, 1812, was educated at West Point, being graduated in 1834; saw service in the United States Army during the Indian Wars, but in 1836 resigned his commission to engage in planting in Florida. Troubles with the Indians resulted in his State calling him into service, and he responded nobly to her call. In 1849 he was honored by being appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was among the first to volunteer his services and was made captain in the Confederate Army. When the First Florida Cavalry was organized, he was elected major, but within a year was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Acting on detailed duty, he mustered in all the Florida troops. He was wounded at Chickamaugua, and captured in the trenches at the Battle of Missionary Ridge. He was sent to Johnson's Island, where he was held as prisoner of war until August, 1865. His health was permanently impaired as the result of his long confinement. In the volume entitled "Dickinson and His Men," mention is made of Colonel William T. Stockton as follows: "By education a soldier; by instinct a hero; he belonged to that noble race of men whose names adorn the historic page and whose character added luster and gave tone to the social life of the South. He was a typical southern soldier, the incarnate spirit of the Confederacy. His handsome face and form, his lofty bearing, now towering in the forefront of battle, now following back before overwhelming numbers, contesting every inch of ground until finally overcome but not conquered, victorious even in defeat, he hurled defiance in the face of the foe, breaking his sword and throwing away hilt and blade and scabbard as the token of an unconquerable spirit." Shortly after the death of her husband, which occurred on 4 March, 1869, Telfair Stockton's mother removed with her family to Jacksonville. The boy was educated in the public schools of Gadsden and Duval counties and entered upon his business responsibilities early in life. In 1876 he opened a news and book store in Jacksonville, thus becoming the youngest merchant in the community. Eight years later he turned his attenion to the real estate business, and soon became one of the

Richard Stockton

Artillery, from 28 August, 1864, to 17 June, 1865, must be mentioned—as the competent adviser, who labored unceasingly in behalf of his fellow-citizens and business interests—and as an amiable and hospitalbe neighbor. Mr. Bigelow served as a director in the Naumkeag Trust Company and the Merchants National Bank; was a trustee of the Salem Hospital, and president of the Associated Charities. He was a member of the Masonic Order, of the Salem Club, and of Post 34, Grand Army of the Republic. He married, first, 30 August, 1865, Amelia W. Merrill, who died in 1871; second, 2 September, 1875, Adeline Y. Smith, daughter of George Gregg Smith, for many years a prominent tobacco grower in Cuba. Mrs. Bigelow was born in Trinidad, Cienfeugos, Cuba, and at the age of five came with her father to Marblehead, Massachusetts, where the family resided for many years. One daughter, Mrs. Josephine Y. (Bigelow) Sanborn, survives.

CURTIS, Henry Holbrook, laryngologist, b. in New York City, 15 December, 1856; d. at New York City, 14 May, 1920, son of Judge William Edmond (1823-1880) and Mary A. (Scovill) Curtis. The Curtis family is of English origin, descending from Captain William Curtis who left his native town of Warwick, in historic Warwickshire, England, and landed in New England in 1630, removing to Stratford, Connecticut, about 1640. The great grandfather of Henry Holbrook Curtis, Salmon Curtis, lived at Zoar Hill, near Newtown Connecticut. His wife was Esther Nichols Holbrook, daughter of John Holbrook, of Derby, Connecticut. Their son, Holbrook Curtis, grandfather of Dr. Curtis, was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1807, and was a judge of the Connecticut Superior Court. He married Elizabeth Payne Edmond, daughter of William Edmond, who served in the Revolutionary Army as a lieutenant, and was wounded at the Battle of Danbury; was a Yale graduate (B.A. 1777), a member of Congress for two terms; and served as a member of the Governor's Council and judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut. William Edmond's father, Robert Edmond, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and with his wife Mary (Marks) Edmond, immigrated to this country soon after the year 1750, and settled in Newtown, Connecticut. Dr. Curtis' father was a prominent lawyer in New York City who served as a justice of the Superior Court of the City and was chief justice at the time of his death. He was also a trustee of the public schools of New York City and president of the Board of Education of that city for some years; and a trustee of Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, from 1857 until his death twenty-three years later. Dr. Curtis' grandfather on his mother's side was William Henry Scovill, a resident of Waterbury, Connecticut, and a trustee of Trinity College. Dr. Curtis attended the Watertown Connecticut Academy following which he spent one year at the Gunnery, in Washington, Connecticut. He was prepared for the Sheffield Scientific School at the Episcopal Academy, in Cheshire, entering the former institution, class of 1877. Here he specialized in biology, entered actively into all phases of college life, and was graduated Ph. D. He was a member of the Thanksgiving Jubilee Committee in 1875; sang in the Sheffield Octette, class of '77; and was an editor of the college paper—the "Courant". Following his graduation he entered the medical school of Yale, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1880. He then went abroad for post graduate work and spent two years (1880-1882) in the hospitals of London, Vienna, and Paris. Dr. Curtis became interested in affections of the throat and larynx early in his career, and in a period of medical history when specialists in any line were comparatively rare, determined to devote the most of his time and research to the particular fields of laryngology, otology and rhinology. On his return to this country he practiced his profession in New York City, devoting his entire attention to his chosen specialties. He became chiefly and widely known to the public however for his discovery of a method of vibration, hitherto unnoticed, of the vocal chords, and his subsequent application of this knowledge to the cure of nodules, or knotlike formations in the throats of singers. His skill in this branch of medical practice brought to him as patients the greatest opera singers in the world. For twenty years he was laryngologist to the Metropolitan Opera Company, in which capacity he treated the de Reszkes, Patti, Melba, Calve, Sembrich, Campanini, Caruso and many other operatic and concert singers. His study walls were covered with the photographs of most of the leading singers of the past and present century all of whom bore grateful testimony to the valuable service he had rendered them. Dr. Curtis was a visiting surgeon at the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital; the Minturn Diptheria and Scarlet Fever Hospital; the Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, New York; the Bayonne, New Jersey, City Hospital, and consulting aurist to the Nassau County Hospital, Long Island. For five years he served as surgeon with the rank of Major in the 12th Regiment, New York National Guard. He was a Fellow of the Royal Medical Society, of England, and a member of the American Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society. In 1912, he was elected president of that organization. During the great European War Dr. Curtis was a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, in which capacity he treated Canadian, French, Italian, and American officers. He was a member of the National Liberty Service Medal Committee of the National Institute of Social Sciences. He wrote extensively on medical subjects and published in 1894, a book under the title of "Voice Building and Tone Placing", which gave him an international reputation as an authority on the singing voice. He was recognized by eminent men in his own specialty not only in this country but abroad as one of the greatest laryngologists of his time. Dr. Lenox Browne, president of the British Laryngological, Rhinological, and Otological Society, said in his address before that body in 1891, that the *naissance* of nasal surgery in London followed the performance by Dr. Curtis of sixteen brilliant operations on the nose,

N. Holbrook Curtis.

at the London Central Throat Hospital in 1887. Dr. Curtis was public spirited and much interested in humane and sociological problems. At one time he was vice-president of the American Social Science Association. He was chairman of the National Institute of Social Science. He organized the Night Camp for Consumptives of the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, and established the Social Service Auxiliaries of that institution. Dr. Curtis retired from his practice and activities in other lines because of ill health in 1919. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union, Calumet, University, Church, and Garden City Gulf clubs; and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He married, 19 June, 1884, in Brooklyn, New York, Josephine Allen, daughter of Hugh Allen, the New York Manager of the Western Transportation Company. They were the parents of three children: Henry Holbrook Curtis, Jr., and William Edmond Curtis, who died in infancy, and one daughter, Marjorie Curtis, who married Thomas L. Chadbourne of New York.

HOUGHTON, Alanson Bigelow, diplomat, b. in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 10 October, 1863, son of Amory and Ellen Ann (Bigelow) Houghton. His earliest American ancestor was John Houghton (b. 1624), who, with his wife Beatrix, and his cousin Ralph, and his wife Jane, settled in Massachusetts about 1647. Although the American branch of the family traces descent to this John Houghton, his father, of the same name, was in this country for a short time in 1635, having been listed as a passenger in the ship "Abigail", which sailed from England on 20 June of that year. His absence from England during his brief stay was undoubtedly due to civil trouble. He returned to his native land after the cessation of disorders. To John Houghton, the colonist, was born a son, also named John, at Dedham, Massachusetts. This son married, on January, 1671, Mary Farrar, a native of England and daughter of Jacob and Ann Farrar. After the massacre of 1675, he removed with his wife and her parents to Woburn, Massachusetts, where Jacob Farrar died, on 14 August, 1676. John Houghton came into possession of lands formerly owned by his father-in-law, and upon the death of his father at Lancaster, on 29 April, 1684, he inherited further real estate. In 1686 he presented the town of Woburn with land for a meeting house, retaining adjacent land upon which the family homestead stood. He was particularly active in the political affairs of the day, both he and his brother, Jonas, being signers of the important petition sent from the town to the legislature in the time of Queen Ann's war. He was delegate to the General Court for fourteen years, and was magistrate of the town for many years. He was also an able writer, a frequent contributor to the columns of the newspapers of the day, and a conveyor of considerable reputation. In 1704, he commanded a garrison in Lancaster County. At the age of seventy-four he became totally blind and remained so until his death in 1737. He was buried in the local cemetery, and his tombstone bears the epitaph: "Here lies the body of John Houghton Esquire, As you are now, so we were, As we are now so you will be: who died February 3d anno dominy 1737, and in the 86th year of his age." He left a son, Jacob (born 17 February, 1674), who became the first town clerk in Bolton, Massachusetts; married Rebecca Whitcomb, 16 December, 1704, and had a son, Jonathan. Jonathan Houghton (1704-1740), enlisted in Captain John Prescott's Company, was commissioned a lieutenant, and saw active service with Admiral Vernon's expedition against the Spanish-West Indies. There were but fifty survivers of this dangerous expedition out of the contingent of five hundred sent from Massachusetts. Jonathan's son, also named Jonathan (1737-1829), became a lieutenant in the Company of Captain Benjamin Hastings, in the Regiment of Colonel John Whitcomb. On the first of August, 1775, he became 1st lieutenant of the same company under Colonel Asa Whitcomb, and during this same year served as Captain of the Fourth Company in Colonel Josiah Whitney's Regiment, also receiving the commission of Captain in Jonathan Smith's Regiment, 20 March, 1776. At the beginning of the Revolution, Captain Houghton commanded his company of seventy-eight men as part of the Continental Army. Later he was surgeon on the sloop "Republic". He married in Bolton, Massachusetts, 24 November, 1759, Susan Moore of Cambridge, and had a son, Rufus, who was born 6 December, 1769. Rufus Houghton married a daughter of Dr. Moses Barnard, surgeon in the Revolutionary army. Their son, Amory, born 26 October, 1813, married Sophronia M. Oaks, and had a son, Amory, Jr., born in Bolton, Massachusetts, 30 October, 1837. Amory Houghton, 2d, was educated at Ellington, Connecticut, and at the High School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He entered upon his business career with the Union Glass Company of Somerville, Massachusetts, founded and developed by his father. When, in 1868, the Brooklyn Flint Glass Works merged with the Union Glass Company, and removed their headquarters from Brooklyn to Corning, New York, he became a substantial stockholder. Three years later the business was sold to Nathan Cushing of Boston, and Mr. Houghton was made manager. Later he purchased the controlling interest in the business, which in 1875 was reorganized and incorporated with a capital of $50,000. Mr. Houghton became President and Treasurer of the new company with his brother, Charles F. Houghton, as Vice-president. Under his able leadership, the Corning Glass Works gradually expanded until it now ranks as one of the foremost glass manufacturing establishments in the country. Amory Houghton married, on 19 June, 1860, Ellen A. Bigelow of Boston. Their son, Alanson Bigelow Houghton, was educated in the schools of his native town and at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1886, and then studied for several years in Göttingen, Berlin and Paris. In 1890, he began his active career with the Corning Glass Works, and four years later became a second vice-president. He served in this capacity until 1910, when he

succeeded to the presidency of the corporation. In 1918 he resigned, and became Chairman of the Board of Directors. His commercial activities were not confined solely to the vast business which his family had developed. He was vice-president of the Ephraim Coal Company, and held office in many local organizations. His first appearance in public affairs was as a member of the Board of Education of Corning. He was twice Republican presidential elector; was twice elected to Congress as a representative from the 37th New York District, completing his first term in 1921, and a few months after the beginning of his second term, was appointed Ambassador to Germany. On 10 February, 1922, his nomination was confirmed by the Senate, and he holds the honor of being the first diplomatic appointee to any of the countries with whom the United States was at war. On 1 April, he left Washington to assume his duties in settling the great problems which were the aftermath of the World War. Mr. Houghton is a member n the Elmira Country, Harvard, Metropolitan, University and National Golf clubs of New York, and the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Racquet clubs of Washington. He married, 25 June, 1891, Adelaid Louise Wellington, of Corning, New York. Of their five children, one son and three daughters survive.

SAUNDERS, Clarence, merchant, b. in Amherst County, Virginia, 9 August, 1881, son of Abram Warwick and Mary (Gregory) Saunders. He received his education in the schools of his district, which he entered at the age of nine and attended irregularly for the next five years. He had had then just twenty-four months of schooling. During this time he worked in a planing mill for twenty-five cents a day; in the Tennessee tobacco beds; in country stores, and at various other odd jobs. When he reached fourteen he definitely left school to accept a position as clerk in a country store at Palmyra, Tennessee, at a salary of $4.00 a month, with board. After a few months, during which he received a slight increase in salary, he obtained similar employment at Cumberland City, Tennessee, where he was paid $10.00 a month. The following year he went to Alabama where he tended one hundred and fifty coke ovens, fourteen hours night and day work, for $1.00 a day. After seven months he returned to his first employer, at Palmyra. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Saunders entered upon his real business career by securing employment in the wholesale grocery store of Hurst, Boilin and Company, Clarksville, Tennessee, at a salary of $30.00 a month. There he remained until 1904. In the meantime his salary had been increased to $90.00 a month, and he had gained a valuable experience in various branches. In 1904 he was engaged as city salesman for the wholesale grocery firm of Shanks Phillips and Company of Memphis, Tennessee. Here Mr. Saunders had an opportunity to fill the difficult position of salesman for a wholesale house which was under boycott by merchants for selling to a chain store, and succeeded in breaking the boycott through skillful address and superior salesmanship. This latter experience brought him confidence in his own ideas and ability, a broad general knowledge of the trade. Following the breaking of their boycott, he organized twenty-one merchants of Memphis who were his customers into an association under the name of the United Stores, Incorporated, each of which placed the sign of the United over his establishment. By this plan his monthly sales rose from twenty thousand to thirty-five thousand dollars a month, a result of the greater turnover of the stores of the association, and the larger volume of orders which he was able to turn into his house. In 1915, Mr. Saunders, who now had his ideas fairly well crystalized, especially as to the losses suffered by merchants through the credit system, organized Saunders Blackburn Company, wholesale grocers selling for cash only. He secured seventy-two stockholders who advanced a capital of twenty–three thousand dollars, and began operating his wholesale grocery business within a month. The second month's sales totaled one hundred and five thousand dollars, and the first year's business totaled two million dollars. However, through lack of co-operation from manufacturers his profits were soon so reduced that the stockholders of the company, dissatisfied with the methods of its operation indicated a willingness to withdraw. Borrowing forty-three thousand dollars on his personal credit, Mr. Saunders fulfilled his obligations, and became majority stockholder of the enterprise, with a profit of sixty-six thousand dollars in the first year. For some time Mr. Saunders had been impressed with the possibilities of a grocery store which by eliminating service would reduce its overhead and thus permit a lower selling price. At length in 1917, he had evolved a plan of self service, which with the method of its operation, is described in "Forbes' Magazine" for October, 1921, as follows: "Across the front of the store, about ten feet inside the doorway, is a steel railing. There are two turnstile gates here, through one of which the customer enters for her buying tour and picks up a basket just inside the railing. The goods are all conveniently placed on the shelves, in nearly all cases wrapped, and with the price indicated on tags. The housewife takes down whatever she wants, puts it in her basket, and passes on. She opens the refrigerator and takes out her butter. Standard brands of goods are sold and there is no solicitation to buy. One cannot leave the store without having passed through all the aisles. When she has picked out all of her groceries, the shopper passes a cash register, where a clerk records the amount of her purchases and transfers the goods to a paper bag, tossing the basket aside. The customer pays and passes out through the other turnstile gate. Everything is arranged for convenience. The shelves are placed so that goods can be easily reached. The heaviest goods are the last that the customer has to handle. As many as one hundred eighty-five customers an hour can readily be accommodated and one camping party bought its entire list of three hundred and sixty-nine items in half an hour. In the rear of every store is the stock room. For every thousand dollars' worth of

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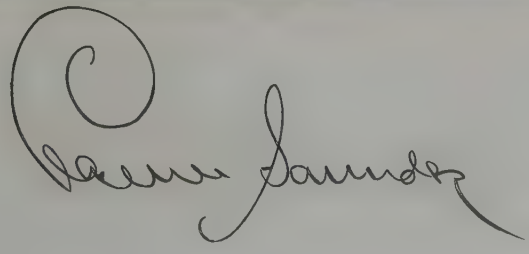

PRINCE

which he held for a quarter of a century. In 1882, when he resigned from the bank he was elected a director. He is also a director of the American Tack Company and since 1885 has been a trustee of the Five Cents Savings Bank, New Bedford. In addition to his successful business career, Mr. Hervey has kept alive the best traditions of his race and has been active in public life of his community and state since early manhood. He was a member of the New Bedford School Committee for six years (1859-1865); and served during the years 1885-1887 as Representative in the State Legislature. He is a sustaining member of the Young Men's Christian Association, trustee and original member of the board of St. Luke's Hospital; a life member of the Old Colony Historical Society and of the Darthmouth Historical Society. He has been for many years secretary of the New Bedford Bible Society. Not only is Mr. Hervey a prominent figure in New Bedford as a successful business man and public spirited citizen but also he has a wide reputation throughout the country as a botanist and authority on plant life. He has written on local flora and, in 1860, published a catalogue of the "Plants Found in New Bedford and Vicinity", arranging the flowers according to the season of their flowering. In 1890, he issued a revised and enlarged catalogue which was published under the title, "Flora of New Bedford and Shores of Buzzards Bay with a Procession of the Flowers", and also published in 1899 a book entitled "Observations on the Color of Flowers and Leaves." He was a member of the New England Botanical Club for many years and of L'Academie Internationale de Geographie Botanique of France. He has contributed much other valuable material to botanical literature. Mr. Hervey married, in 1862, Emmeline K. Homer, daughter of Daniel Homer of New Bedford. They were the parents of three children: Homer Winthrop Hervey; Hetta M. Hervey, who married Pierre E. Richards; and Emma F. Hervey, who is the wife of Gilbert T. Thompson.

PRINCE, Norman, military aviator, b. at Pride's Crossing, Massachusetts, 31 August, 1887; d. near Luxeuil, France, 15 October, 1915, son of Frederick Henry and Abigail (Norman) Prince. His grandfather, Frederick O. Prince, was Mayor of Boston, 1877-1881, and national secretary of the Democratic Party, 1860-1888. His mother was a daughter of George E. Norman of Newport, Rhode Island. His original American ancestor was John Prince, who emigrated from Hull, England, in 1633, and settled in Hull, Massachusetts, where he was the first ruling Elder. His father, Frederick Henry Prince, was the founder of the banking house of F. H. Prince and Company of Boston and New York, President of the Chicago Stockyards, railroad director, and noted sportsman. He received his early education under private tutors in this country and in Europe, and was prepared for college at Groton. In 1908 he was graduated A.B. *summa cum laude* at Harvard College, and in 1911 LL.B. at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year, and began the practice of law in Chicago. Aside from his professional activities, Norman Prince took up the study and practice of aviation when flying was regarded as a mere sport rather than a practical utility. He foresaw, however, the possibilities of aeronautics, gave himself up assiduously to its development, so much so that he neglected the practice of law. His intrepid courage and enthusiasm enabled him to undertake aerial flights that appalled less daring aviators, but which to him, were a joy. As a youth, Norman Prince had passed many years in France, and his love for what he affectionately termed his "Second Country" was but little less than the love he bore his own. At the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, his sympathy was with the cause of the Entente Nations, more particularly for France; and in December of 1914, he took passage for Europe, arriving in Paris in January of the following year. He promptly offered his services to the Government as a volunteer in the French Army to serve until the end of the war. And what he did for the Allied cause remains a part of the permanent record of the struggle of a warring world, embodying the dauntless courage and intelligent sympathy of America. He began his preliminary training in the military aviation school at Pau, on receiving his certificate of proficiency, served for a short time in the aerial defense of Paris; he was then sent to the Western front, where he distinguished himself by the skill and bravery in many air raids against the enemy. As founder of the Lafayette Escadrille, that organization of American aviators who valiantly distinguished themselves throughout the war, the name of Norman Prince will be perpetuated through the generations. There in the noble role of leader, he practiced the superb "heroism of rescue." These aviators soon became famous for their skill and daring in their aerial raids over the German lines, and they were repeatedly cited in army orders for their unflagging spirit of self-sacrifice. Originally carrying the Tri-Color this Flying Squadron was permitted to carry the Stars and Stripes upon the entrance of the United States into the war, and attained the honor of carrying the first American flag that appeared on any of the battlefields of the World War. General Petain, Commander-in-Chief of the French armies on the Western front, took occasion to say, "that this squadron had aroused the profound admiration of the commanders under whose direction it had fought, as well as of all the French aerial squadrons fighting beside it, and aspiring to rival it in valor and achievement." Of superior moral courage, Norman Prince always offered himself spontaneously for all the dangerous missions, and for his splendid achievements he successively attained the ranks of sergeant, adjutant and lieutenant, and won for himself the Croix de Guerre, the Medaille Militaire, and the Croix de la Legion d'Honneur. He participated in one hundred twenty-two engagements and was officially credited with five enemy planes brought down in battle. The story of the manner of his death which joined him with his gallant comrades who fell at the front, has been told many

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Norman Prince

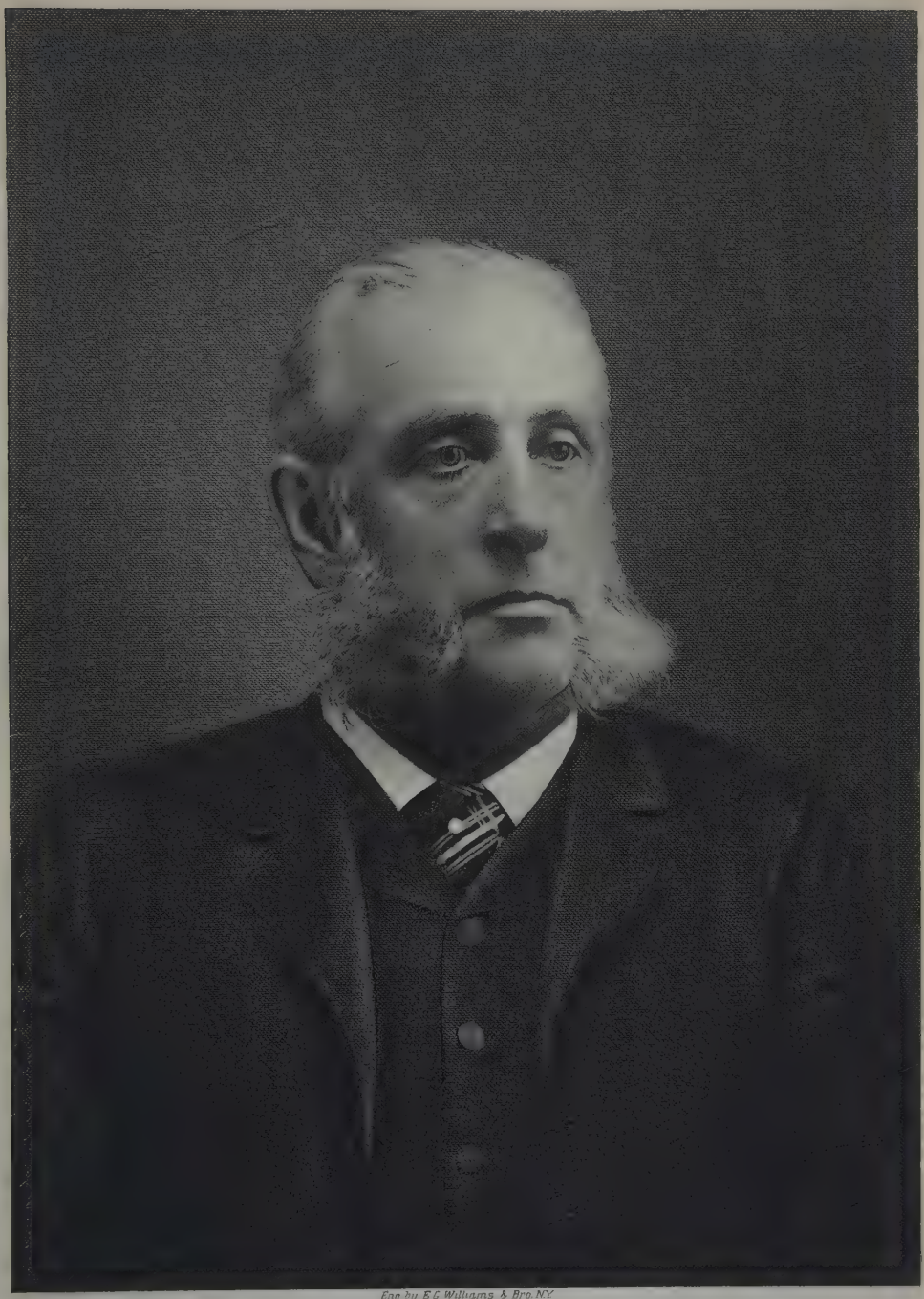
MULLANEY

times. On 12 October, 1915, he was assigned with other members of his squadron to convoy a French bombarding fleet in an aerial raid on Oberndorf, a German arms and munition center located in the Vosges, near the plains of Alsace. While circling over the town, they came in close contact with an array of German aircraft, and in the encounter which ensued, many of the machines on both sides, were disabled. It was at the conclusion of this battle in the air, in which he had brought down two enemy planes, that Norman Prince's machine struck an aerial cable while he was endeavoring to make a landing in the dark near the French lines near Luxeuil. His machine was wrecked and he was thrown to the ground, sustaining a fracture of the skull from which he died 15 October, 1915. The memory of such service and self-sacrifice cannot pass from those who knew him, as a man and as an aviator; from those to whom he typified the highest type of American hero—brave, enthusiastic and true, whose valorous deeds will be indelibly recorded in the annals of the World War. The dead hero was given a military funeral, which was attended by a large represenation of the Allied Military Divisions, distinguished members of the French Republic, the Army and Navy, and the Diplomatic Corps, and members of the American colony. As an American volunteer soldier, giving his services for a cause which he believed right, he only regretted that he was not permitted to represent his own country from the first. The American people, however, remember his valor as well as his splendid performance, and his own city dedicates one of its historic spots to be known as the Norman Prince Square, located at the junction of State, Congress and Devonshire Streets, Boston, in honor of its loyal son and soldier-aviator.

MULLANEY, Bernard J., director of publicity, b. near Woodhull, Steuben County, New York. This was then a rough country, far from a railroad or city, and the educational facilities were limited to the possibilities of a little district schoolhouse of one room about fifteen by twenty feet in size. Mr. Mullaney's education was begun under these unpromising conditions, and was continued in the public schools of Corning and Addison. He worked on his father's farm during the vacations and later he taught in a country district school. With the proceeds of his several undertakings, he started west, hoping to find more favorable opportunities than were available nearer home. His arrival in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and the exhaustion of his resources were co-incident, but undaunted he secured a position in a grocery store, where he remained a year. After this he entered the field of journalism, being successively, reporter, city editor, traveling correspondent and political editor on Minneapolis newspapers and the Chicago "Herald" (later the "Times-Herald" and "Record-Herald"). Eventually he abandoned newspaper work for publicity, a line in which he has been successful. He acted as advertising executive with Schlesinger and Mayer, H. G. Selfridge and Company, Carson Pirie Scott and Company, and Armour and Company, all of Chicago. He served four years in public office as Secretary to the Mayor of Chicago, and as Commissioner of Public Works. In this office, within a year, Mr. Mullaney supervised the completion of the present City Hall, and installed all the departments in their proper places. In addition, he reorganized the Department of Public Works on systematic and efficient lines. This is by far the largest department of the city government, in functions, in responsibilities and number of employes. Under the jurisdiction of this department all of the city's physical property is included; notably, construction, maintenance and repairs of water works, sewers, bridges, pavements, streets, avenues and alleys. Under Mr. Mullaney, the contract specifications for the purchase of material and supplies, as well as for construction work, were modernized and standardized; city coal buying was put on a thermal-unit basis, and, wherever possible, all purchasing was made subject to test or scientific inspection; rubber-stamp signing of bills, vouchers and other official papers was abolished; cost accounting was instituted; record-keeping was revised, so that the department's records might become a source of real information; all street and alley work (cleaning, repair and maintenance) was put on an entirely new basis of efficiency and economy; systematic care of the city's sewers, and a consistent bridge building program were inaugurated, which were safely within the city's financial resources. Systematic development of the water supply, which had fallen far behind the demands upon it in many localities, was begun and accuracy was sought in the statistics of the city's water supply system. New standards were established throughout the department, which his successors in the office of Commissioner found it desirable to maintain. On completion of his term as Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Mullaney returned to the advertising field as head of a general advertising agency. When the United States entered the World War, he volunteered to serve in the State Council of Defense, and was assigned by the chairman of the Council, Samuel Insull, to the directorship of publicity for the Counsil. To this work, which was without compensation (Illinois war volunteers did not receive even a dollar a year), he devoted almost his entire time for about twenty months. The object of this department was to arouse the patriotic spirit of the people of Illinois, and create an aggressive enthusiasm for active service at home. To ac-

complish this there were two distinct lines of endeavor. As a medium of advice and instruction to the thousands of volunteer war workers there was issued a weekly publication, the "State Council News," which served to preserve the unity of the organization and at the same time keep every member at the highest point of activity. The other channel consisted of a news bureau service to all papers in the State. This service daily, semi-weekly, weekly, according to demand was confined strictly to war news. Soon after the department began to function, it became convinced that the efficacy of publicity as an adjunct to war effort was seriously impaired by the mass of undigested publicity material which newspaper editors were receiving daily from United States Government departments, commissions, bureaus and committees, and from the war and relief organizations, both public and quasi-public, throughout the country. These editors were receiving so much "press matter" that literally they had not time even to read it; hence most of it went to the waste-paper basket. The State Council's Publicity Department undertook to "pre-digest" all of such matter for Illinois editors. As a consequence, it is a conservative statement to say that most of the war work publicity from Washington and elsewhere was printed in Illinois newspapers during the last year of the war, appeared through the services of this department. The publicity sent out by the department, included both editorial and news articles. It carried information about National, State and local activities in behalf of the war. The idea was that each article should be ready for use without editing or correction; leaving the editor nothing to do but to put it in type as it was sent him. But every piece of "copy" had some bearing upon the war, and was keyed to be helpful in stirring the patriotism, increasing the efficiency and maintaining the morale of the public. The effectiveness of the State Council's Publicity Department's work, under Mr. Mullaney's direction, was reflected near the close of the war, in the following incident. Managers of one of the big drives for war funds, in preparing for their campaign, circularized the editors of Illinois, asking for suggestions as to how publicity work for the drive should be conducted. The following quotation is composite of a large number of answers: "The best publicity material in the United States today, and we get at least thirty varieties every morning from many cities and many lines, is gotten out by the State Council of Defense headquarters in Chicago. They know what people want to read, and they write it briefly. It is ready to go in the paper exactly as they issue it, and does not require pruning unless the editor desires. It goes in the big Chicago dailies, and it goes in the small country papers. We receive more matter than it is possible for us to read, let alone publish. It would require not less than two persons all their time working eight hours a day to read the matter we receive, let alone handling it in any other way. If all the publicity from all the worth-while war work organizations could be centered through one channel, say the State Council of Defense, it would be possible to secure better publicity for all concerned." Of the service which the Council itself performed for the State, as thus reflected in the work of the Publicity Department, Chairman Insull of the Council spoke as follows, in the final report of that body: "The effectiveness with which the State Council of Defense employed the facilities and energies placed under its direction is to be judged by what Illinois did concretely in the war. This is not to say that the Council was directly responsible for the State's contributions in men and money and materials; it is to say that those contributions were made promptly and in such generous measure because the State Council of Defense organized the public mind of the State for every war need." Mr. Mullaney is now (1923) an official of The People's Gas Light and Coke Company, in charge of the company's public relations, as well as of its industrial relations, the latter department having to do with all personnel activities, such as employment, training and education, library, health, welfare, safety. His clubs are the Chicago Athletic Association, Mid-Day, and City clubs of Chicago, and the National Arts Club of New York. He married, in 1896, Jane King of Chicago.

HAWLEY, Marcus Clinton, merchant, b in Bridgeport, Connecticut, 9 January, 1834; d. at Newtown, Connecticut, 15 January, 1899, son of Thomas and Jane Maria (Nichols) Hawley. He was eight generations from his ancestor, Joseph Hawley, who came from England to America in 1629 or 1630. From his will, "I give to my son Samuel Hawley all my lands and buildings in Parwidge in Darbyshere in old England to him his heirs and assigns," the ancient habitat of the Hawley family is inferred to be in Derbyshire. Joseph Hawley is believed to have been born in 1603 and to have married before he came to this country. Shortly after his arrival his wife died leaving no issue, and he married a second wife, Katherine Birdsey. Records show that in 1650 Joseph Hawley purchased a lot and house on the corner of Stratford Avenue and Main Street, at Stratford, Connecticut. This site was occupied as a residence by Joseph and by his descendants. From Joseph Hawley and his wife Katherine, the line of descent runs through Samuel, born in 1647, and his wife Mary Thompson; Thomas Hawley, born 30 July, 1678, died 1722, and his wife, Joanna Sherwood; Captain Ezra Hawley, born 15 May, 1711, died 27 April, 1773; and his wife Abigail Hall; Thomas Hawley, born 1738; died 19 November, 1797, and his wife Anna Gregory; Captain Abijah Hawley, born 26 January, 1769, died 28 November, 1818, and his wife Mary Summers; Thomas Hawley, born 22 March, 1808, died 1875, and his wife, Jane Maria Nichols; Marcus Clinton Hawley, born 9 January, 1834, died 15 January, 1899. Deacon Thomas Hawley was a large land holder, as were his grandfather, father and brothers. He resided in Pequonock (now Bridgeport), Connecticut, and was chosen a deacon in the Stratfield (afterward called Bridgeport) Church, in 1712. Captain Abijah Hawley carried on a Boston coasting grain business and



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Marcus C. Hawley

West India trade under the name of Abijah Hawley and Company, the firm being composed of Abijah, Aaron and Wilson Hawley. The wives of the partners were all daughters of Captain Stephen Summers, hence their coaster was called the "Three Sisters", and their New York packet was the sloop, "Caroline." Thomas Hawley began his active career as a clerk in the dry-goods store of his brother, Munson Hawley in Bridgeport. Following this experience he became a clerk in the hardware store of Josiah B. Hall, and eventually became a partner in the business, the firm style becoming Hall and Hawley. Upon the retirement of Mr. Hall from business, Mr. Hawley remained the sole proprietor of the establishment for several years, eventually associating with him a nephew, David N. Hawley. In 1849, following the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Hawley established a business in San Francisco, and his son Marcus C. Hawley became associated with him in 1850. He was continuously in the hardware trade for forty-nine years, probably longer than any other man in the United States, and was one of the leading business men of Bridgeport. Energetic, industrious, and methodical, he was the possessor of excellent judgment and was reputed a man of the highest integrity. In addition to his very pronounced business ability his affable and genial nature won him great popularity among his associates. He traveled much, making one visit to Europe and many trips across the continent and to various localities of interest in this country. He was at one time a member of the South Congregational Church of Bridgeport but left that body in order to become one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church of which he was an elder when he died. Marcus C. Hawley was educated in private schools in Bridgeport, but at the age of sixteen, his father, who held the theory that good business training should begin early in life, took his son under his own supervision and placed him in the firm of T. Hawley and Company. Here he received thorough training in his future field of endeavor and showed marked adaptability in commercial pursuits. It is said that even at the early age of sixteen he made regular daily business trips between Bridgeport and New York, a habit which he continued practically throughout his lifetime holding a record for traveling more than three million milles over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad during his forty-seven years of hard business service. At the time of his death he was known as the oldest commuter on that line. In the year 1849 the firm of T. Hawley and Company began to ship hardware and agricultural implements to San Francisco, consigning them to David N. Hawley, a former partner of Thomas Hawley and one of the early pioneers of California. Afterward when the firm became Hawley and Company, Marcus C. Hawley made his first trip to the coast, via Panama, in its interest in 1852. In 1867 the firm style became Marcus C. Hawley and Company, composed of three brothers, Marcus C. Hawley, president; George T. Hawley, vice-president and treasurer, and Walter N. Hawley. After continuing for fifteen years under this style the firm was incorporated on 1 July, 1882, as the Hawley Brothers' Hardware Company with a capitalization of $800,000. This enterprise which became one of the greatest of its kind in the country has long had branches established at Los Angeles, under the name of Hawley, King and Company, and at San Diego, as Todd and Hawley. For a number of years the firm had large agricultural interests, and in these lines shipped out many train loads of agricultural goods. At one time it is said that this house virtually controlled the California market on nails and was the only jobber having large stocks in San Francisco and en route by sea. The purchase of this commodity usually claimed Mr. Hawley's personal attention and he was noted as having been a party to some of the largest transactions of this kind in the past that have become history in hardware annals. In one instance he bought up all the stocks of nails and wire to be obtained in New York City, which, in a purchase of forty thousand kegs of nails a week, included one order alone of twenty-five thousand kegs. Single transactions like these would, even at this date, be considered very large specifications. As a buyer, many instances might be given of his decision of character and business thoroughness, frequently giving the appearance of "plunging." One instance may be cited, in which a change of terms of transportation was announced to take place the succeeding day. As he had a freight rate contract of twenty-two cents per hundred pounds from Worcester, Massachusetts, to San Francisco, he immediately telegraphed to Washburn and Moen to "ship today all the barbed wire possible to find transportation for." On this order twenty-two carloads went forward, and as the new rate was thirty cents to Chicago, the gain by this prompt action can easily be figured. Mr. Hawley had an office in New York where he looked after the Eastern interests of Hawley Brothers' Hardware Company. In addition to this hardware business he was prominently identified with a number of railroad and steamship interests. Until shortly before his death he was president of the Shreveport and Houston Railroad, and was connected with the Oregon Improvement Company, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Oregon Short Line Company, Northern Pacific Railroad, and the Union Pacific and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroads. He was a director in the water works, both at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and Houston, Texas; and vice-president of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company. He was closely associated with Joseph Richardson in his various enterprises. Mr. Hawley was a man of excellent business capacity and strict integrity; while his great generosity and kindly personal traits won for him many friends. Shortly following his death, the national publicity medium of the trade, "Hardware," published a comprehensive article on Mr. Hawley's career from which we quote as follows: "Mr. Hawley was noted for the conscientious fidelity with which he regarded the fulfillment of every business contract. If he made an agreement to purchase a certain quantity of goods at a price ruling

on the day of purchase, and a day or two later an unexpected decline affected the market, he did not expect the manufacturer to change or modify an agreement already 'signed, sealed and delivered.' As an illustration of this fidelity to honest convictions, it is stated that in the days gone by, on a contract for twenty thousand kegs of nails, a loss was experienced by a decline in the market of twenty-five to fifty cents a keg, which Mr. Hawley bore with equanimity and settled in accordance with agreement without a murmur. He might well be called a strict constructionist, for in his active business life he was governed by the firm and stanch principles that formed the dominant virtues of the buyers of a past generation." Mr. Hawley traveled much, both in the interest of his business and for pleasure. He crossed the American continent from ocean to ocean ninety-six times, and shortly before his death completed the forty-eighth round-trip to San Francisco. He made a voyage to the Hawaiian Islands and traveled extensively in Europe and Mexico. On many of these trips he was accompanied by his daughter Miss Mary E. Hawley. Mr. Hawley married in 1856, Sarah A. Booth, daughter of Dr. Cyrenius Booth and granddaughter of Judge William Edmond of Newton, Connecticut. They were the parents of four children: William B. Hawley, born in 1860, died in 1864; William E. Hawley, born in 1865, died in 1881; Harry C. Hawley, born in 1868, died in 1870; and Mary E. Hawley who resides at Newton, Connecticut.

HOPKINS, Albert Jarvis, senator, b. at Cortland, De Kalb County, Illinois, 15 August, 1846; d. at Aurora, Kane County, Illinois, 23 August, 1922, son of Cyrus Bigelow and Fanny (Larkin) Hopkins. His father (1812-1892), a native of New York State, was a farmer in Illinois, and a descendant of John Hopkins who settled in Newtowne (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, in 1635, and died at Hartford, Connecticut, about 1654. The line of descent from John and Jane Hopkins runs through their son, Stephen Hopkins of Hartford (1634-1698), and his wife, Dorcas Bronson; through their son, John Hopkins of Waterbury, Connecticut (1663-1732), and his wife, Hannah Strong; through their son, Timothy Hopkins (b. 1691), and his wife, Mary Judd; through their son, Deacon Timothy Hopkins (1723-1773, of Great Barrington, Massachusetts; through his son, Ichabod Hopkins (b. 1744), a soldier in the Revolution, and his wife, Sarah Bigelow; and through their son, Cyrus Hopkins (b. 1782) and his wife, Charlotte Bissell, grand parents of Albert J. Hopkins. Through his grandmother, Charlotte Bissell Hopkins, he was also descended from Governor William Bradford of Plymouth Colony, and from John Howland and John Tilley, original passengers on the "Mayflower." Senator Hopkins was educated in the public schools and at Hillsdale College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1870. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1871, and at once entered upon professional practice at Aurora, Illinois. His success was immediate, and his popularity in civic and political circles resulted in his election as State's Attorney for Kane County in 1872. His administration in this office was decidedly successful, and, before the expiration of his four years of service, he was regarded as one of the foremost trial lawyers in Kane County. He declined re-election, and for some years devoted himself exclusively to his profession, rapidly gaining recognition as one of the leading lawyers of the state. During 1878-80 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee, and was a candidate for presidential electors on the Republican ticket in 1884. He was first elected to Congress in 1885, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Reuben Ellwood, and completed his term in the 49th Congress. By successive re-elections he served in the 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th and 57th Congresses. During this time he served on many committees of the House, notably those on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Post Office and Post Roads, and Ways and Means. As a member of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, he was instrumental in securing legislation for the establishment of the rural free delivery system, and for the installation of a more efficient system for railway mail service. As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, where he served for a period of more than twelve years, he was a conspicuous defender of the American principle of protection, and when the Democratic bill, known later as the Wilson-Gorman law, was under consideration in the House, he delivered a notable speech, extensively quoted in the press of the country, emphasizing its defects and prophesying the evil consequences that would follow its passage. He was a member of the sub-committee which framed the Dingley law, and many of the beneficial features of that law were attributed to his painstaking care in framing the bill. During his service in the House of Representatives, he was frequently called by Speaker Read to preside, and when Mr. Read declined re-election Mr. Hopkins was the choice of the Illinois delegation as his successor. In 1902 he was selected by the Republicans of the state as their candidate for the United States Senate, and this choice was confirmed by the legislature that met in January of the same year. He took his seat in the Senate, during the extra session, on 4 March, 1903, and served for six years in a creditable manner. His long service in the House of Representatives and on the Ways and Means Committee gained him a respect that has been accorded to but few senators. He was made a member of the Committee on Privileges and Election and on Commerce, Inter-Oceanic Canals and Finance, and was Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills. As a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, he was concerned with the duty of passing upon the eligibility of Hon. Reed Smoot of Utah to a seat in the Senate. Senator Smoot's election had been challenged by numerous influences, which claimed that, as a prominent officer in the Mormon Church, he was a believer in polygamy, which was reported to be a leading tenet of Mormonism. It was not charged that he was a polygamist, and it appeared in the evidence before the Committee that he was, and always

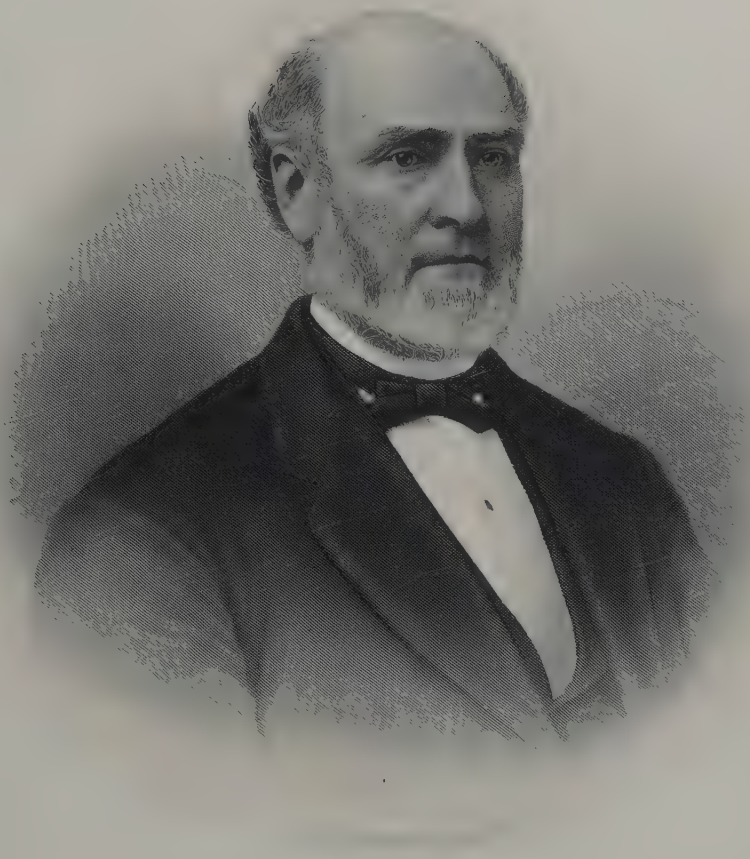
THE HAWLEY SCHOOL

BUILT BY MISS MARY E. HAWLEY IN MEMORY OF HER PARENTS,
MR. AND MRS. MARCUS C. HAWLEY, NEWTOWN, CONN., 1921.

had been, strongly opposed to polygamy. Mr. Hopkins took the position that neither the Senate, Congress, nor a state, can add to the qualifications of a Senator prescribed by the Constitution; that Mr. Smoot possessed those qualifications, and hence was entitled to his seat in the Senate. His speech in support of this position was recognized at the ablest presentation of the case made in the Senate, and has since been quoted in school text-books, as giving the clearest and best qualifications of a senator. Mr Hopkins was made a member of the Finance Committee in the second year of his service, and was the second senator from Illinois to hold a membership on that Committee, which is recognized as the leading Committee in the Senate. General John A. Logan, after twelve years' service in the Senate, secured a membership on that Committee, and he and Senator Hopkins are the only two Senators from Illinois who have received that honor. Senator Hopkins at once took a leading part in the deliberations and work of the committee, and when he retired from the Senate was the Chairman of the sub-committee of the Finance Committee, and was instrumental in framing what is known as the Payne-Aldridge law. While the treaty with the United States and Panama was pending, he ably defended the action of the Administration in recognizing the Republic of Panama, and in negotiating the treaty which secured the authority for the United States to construct and maintain the Canal. His seat as a member of the Inter-Ocean Canal Committee was obtained through Senator Hanna of Ohio, who recognized Senator Hopkins as a ready and forceful debater, and a man of unquestionable ability. He appreciated, the fact that in determining the type of the canal —whether it should be a sea-level or a lock-level canal—much discussion would be provoked and there would be a very animated debate in the Senate. Senator Hanna died before the type of the canal was determined in his committee, and Senator Kitteridge of South Dakota, who was second on the committee, became Chairman. The fifteen noted engineers, seven foreigners and eight Americans, who had been selected by President Roosevelt, to determine the type of the canal differed in their report to the President; eight recommending a sea-level canal and seven recommending a lock-level canal. It was thus left to the Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee of the Senate to decide the question. The majority of the Committee reported a bill to the Senate for the construction of a sea–level canal. Senator Hopkins made a minority report in which he was joined by Senator Dryden of New Jersey and Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, favoring a lock-level canal and offered as a substitute for the bill of the committee a bill for the construction of a lock-level canal. In the discussion that followed, Senator Hopkins made one of the ablest speeches of his Congressional career, and changed a hostile Senate into one favoring his views, and his substitute bill for a lock-level canal was carried by a majority of five. It was adopted by the House without amendment and was signed by President Roosevelt. That great waterway that unites the two oceans will ever remain an evidence of his service to his country. Senator Hopkins was a close student of all public questions considered during his term of service in the Senate, and was recognized as one of the readiest and ablest debaters in that body. In 1908 he was a candidate for re-election. There were three other competitors for this honor and an active canvass was made in the State before the people at the primaries. Senator Hopkins carried every county in the State against two of these competitors, by a majority of over 82,000 against one and 150,000 against the other. He carried 82 of the 102 counties against his third competitor and carried the state by a popular majority of over 47,000 The primary vote was had in August and in September following, at the State Republican Convention, and by a resolution adopted by the unanimous vote of all of the delegates from every county in the state, he was declared the Republican nominee. When the legislature met in the following January he was again elected. On 26 May, 1909, Senator Hopkins was defeated for re-election by a combination between recalcitrant Republicans and fifty–three Democrats who voted with them for his successor. The manner of his defeat, as later developed on an investigation by a committee of Senators appointed by the Senate of the United States, led to a profound sensation throughout the United States, and resulted in the wrecking of the careers of a number of members of the legislature, both Democratic and Republicans, who had united to defeat him. During the World War he was frequently called upon to make addresses to departing soldiers and to arouse patriotic sentiment in the citizens of Illinois. An address that he made at Sulvandell Hall in his home city, Aurora, was considered one of the most scholarly and brilliant speeches of his life. Few men have served in the House of Representatives and in the Senate who have made such a lasting impression for both ability of a high order and for an unsullied character. After retiring from the Senate he devoted his time principally to the practice of his profession in Aurora and Chicago, Illinois. Senator Hopkins married, 9 September, 1873, Emma Catherine, daughter of John Blommert Stolp of Aurora, Illinois. They had one daughter, Fanny, (Mrs. David J. Pfeffers, Jr., of Aurora), and three sons, James S. Hopkins, Albert J. Hopkins, and Mark S. Hopkins.

A. J. Hopkins

SEABURY, Humphrey Woodman, mariner, b. in Tiverton, Rhode Island, 28 June, 1817, d. at New Bedford, Massachusetts, 28 June, 1891, son of William and Rhoda (Woodman) Seabury. He was a descendant, six generations removed, of John Seabury, of Boston, who died some time prior to 1662. By his wife Grace, John Seabury was the father of two sons, John and Samuel; through the latter is traced the line of descent. Samuel Seabury (b. 10 December, 1643, d. 5 August, 1861), married, first Patience Kemp; second, (4 April, 1677) Martha Peabody, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Peabody, and granddaughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, of Mayflower fame. Samuel Seabury, who was a physician by profession, located in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and died there. From Samuel and Martha Peabody Seabury, the line of descent runs as follows: Joseph Seabury, who removed to Little Compton, Rhode Island, and his wife Phoebe Smith; their son Benjamin Seabury (born 20 January, 1708, died in 1773) and his wife Rebecca Southworth; their son, Constant Seabury (born 19 June, 1749, died January, 1807), and his wife, Susanna Gray; their son, William Seabury (1780-1852), a captain in the merchant service, a resident of Tiverton and Little Compton, Rhode Island, and New Bedford, Massachusetts, whither he removed in 1833. Humphrey W. Seabury spent his boyhood in Little Compton and obtained his education in the school of that place. At the age of sixteen he removed with his parents to New Bedford where he made his home for the remainder of his life. The ambition to follow the example of his father came to him early in life, and immediately after his arrival in New Bedford the young man made his first voyage aboard a coasting vessel to New York. His first "deep sea" voyage was made on the barque "Hope", commanded by his father, Captain William Seabury, when he sailed as a foremast hand. On 8 December, 1835, he started on his first whaling voyage, as a common seaman on the "Corinthian" commanded by Captain Leonard Crowell. He returned 19 February, 1839, a third mate, and a seasoned as well as experienced whaler. Mr. Seabury sailed on his second long whaling voyage 16 June, 1839, as first mate on the "Coral" and after three years on the sea returned to New Bedford, 11 June, 1842, having enjoyed an adventurous and profitable voyage. According to one historian, "The 'Coral' cruised in the Pacific off the coast of Peru and off the coast of the Galapagos Islands, sighting whales eighty-nine times and capturing one or more whales fifty-eight times, the whole number totaling one hundred and two, a catch exceeded in few instances by any vessel." The writer goes on to say, "On 15 June, 1841, the boats were sent out after a one hundred-barrel sperm whale sighted just south of the Galapagos Islands. He proved a 'bad whale', rushed the boats and crushed two of them in his powerful jaws." As a result of this encounter one of the crew was drowned and another was saved from the same fate only through the courageous action of First Mate Seabury, who resued him as he was sinking for the third time. In relating this experience afterward Captain Seabury remarked that this was the only "jaw-fighting" whale he had encountered in his experience, which included the taking of twelve thousand barrels of sperm oil. At the end of this voyage the young mariner, who was then just twenty-five, had not only gained a considerable fortune but had advanced to the first command and when he started on his third voyage, 16 November, 1842, again on the "Coral", he sailed as captain of the ship, returning to New Bedford, 9 March, 1846, with a catch of forty-nine whales. On his fourth voyage, undertaken 17 November, 1846, again as captain of the "Coral" he rounded Cape Horn, cruised the Pacific and returned to New Bedford, 11 January, 1851, with a capture of one hundred whales and three thousand three hundred and fifty barrels of sperm oil, the catch altogether bringing a record price of $126,000 for the owners. It is said that in the history of the New Bedford whaling industry few such voyages have been recorded. Following this notable venture the captain of the "Coral" spent several years on shore as "outside" agent. In 1853 he again navigated the Pacific as captain of the "Mechanics' Own"; made a merchant voyage, in 1856, on the ketch "Commerce" to Rio Janeiro; visited Paris in 1858, Havana in 1870, and Chile in 1871. His last whaling voyage, a very short one, was undertaken by Captain Seabury in May, 1860, on the "Scotland", a North Atlantic cruise which ended in December of the same year. He then retired, at the very height of his career as a master mariner. Following his retirement he became interested in a number of New Bedford enterprises. He was a director of the First National Bank, and was active also in local politics, serving as Alderman from the Fifth Ward, in 1870; also he was made councilman and member of school committee. In addition, he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Port Society, member of the Indian Association from time of its organization, and associate member of the Y.M.C.A. Associated with the Society of Friends, he was scrupulous in the observance of its tenets and generous in his support. His charities were numerous, yet quietly bestowed. Captain Seabury's death was the occasion for many heartfelt tributes to the strength and nobility of his character; among them a splendid testimonial from the First National Bank in the form of memorial resolutions testifying to his integrity, faithfulness and ability: "The Directors of the First National Bank of New Bedford, wishing to express their appreciation of the services of their late associate, Humphrey W. Seabury, and their regard for his memory, adopt the following resolution: Resolved, The Directors of this Bank desire to place upon record their sense of the loss they have sustained in the death of Humphrey W. Seabury. Pleasant, kind and cordial in all his relations with us, he possessed also the higher qualities of integrity, carefulness and a sensitive honor in all relations of business affairs. His outspoken frankness was always on the side of right. We believe no one ever dared to suggest or advise to him a mean or dis-



Humphrey W. Seabury

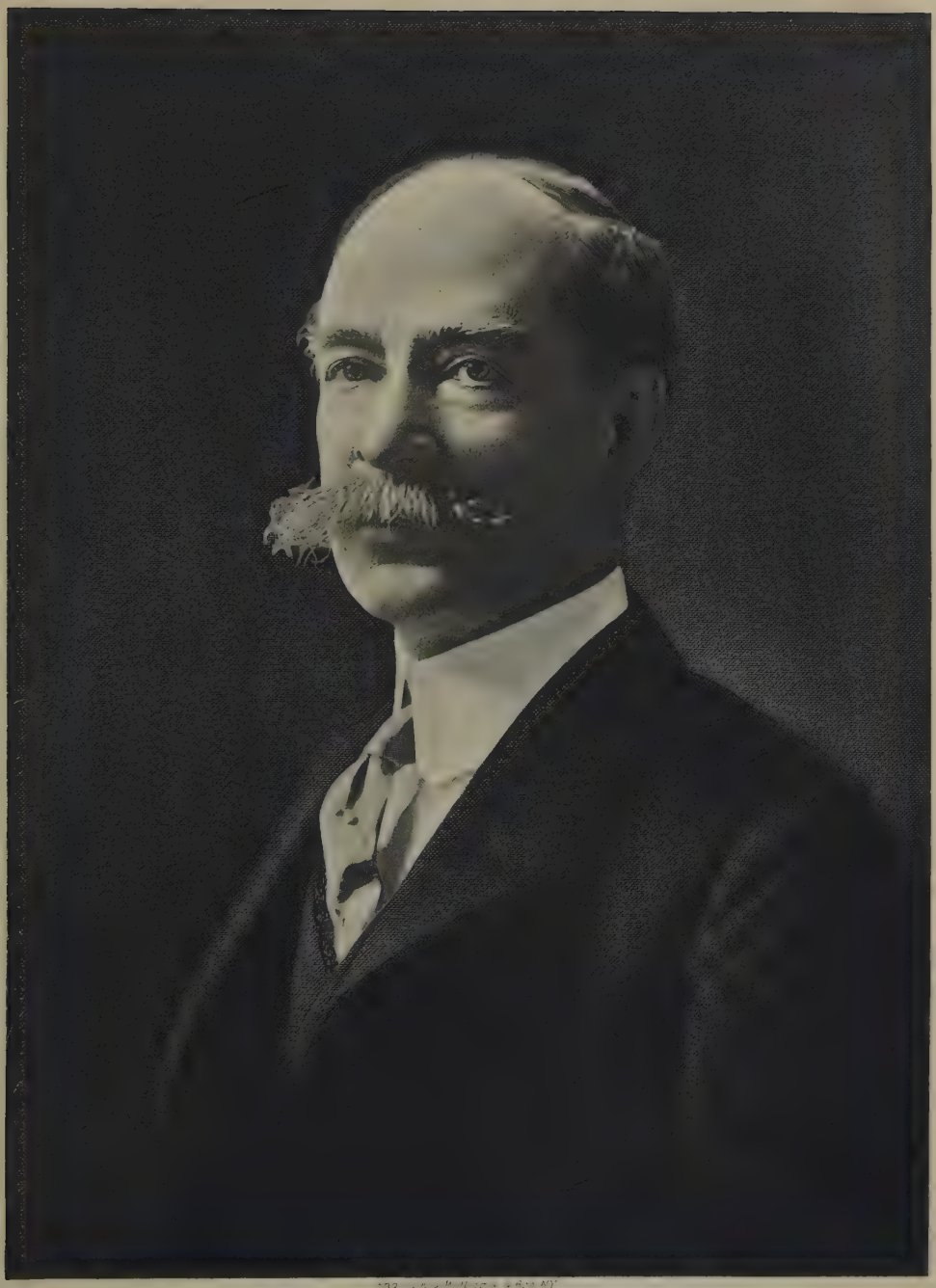
WEIL

honest course." Captain Seabury married, first, 14 October, 1850, Mary B. Wilcox, who died 10 March, 1852, leaving one child, Charles Albert, who died when four years of age. He married, second, 12 August, 1855, Susan M. Gifford, daughter of Nathaniel Gifford, a member of the Society of Friends, a strong abolitionist and an early advocate of and worker in the cause of peace. Mrs. Seabury was educated at the famous Friends' boarding school, now known as the Moses Brown School, in Providence. She was a member of the Society of Friends and for many years a faithful officer in the Y.W.C.A. A notice in the "American Friend" adds: "She was devoted in the work of the City Mission and spent much time and strength in looking after the poor and needy. Liberal in the use of the means entrusted to her, there are members who will miss her kindly and unobtrusive aid. She was a 'succorer of many' . . . and her words of cheer and her wise help will be long and gratefully remembered." She died 6 March, 1899. Humphrey W. and Susan M. Gifford Seabury were the parents of two daughters, Mary B. Seabury and Helen H. Seabury. Both are residents of New Bedford, identified with the Society of Friends and interested in all movements for public betterment, especially in the cause of peace. They have attended, as delegates, many of the Peace Congresses held in New York, Baltimore, and Boston, in this country; and the International Peace Congress held in London, England, in 1908. Each year the Misses Seabury give a one-thousand dollar cash prize to the student in the Moses Brown School who writes what is adjudged to be the best essay on Peace. In this connection, one of Mary B. Seabury's terse sayings is often quoted as follows: "If William Penn's policy could succeed with savages in the 17th century, are there not brains enough to work it now in the 20th?" Both are frequent contributors to magazines and periodicals.

WEIL, A. Leo, lawyer and civic reformer, b. at Keysville, Charlotte County, Virginia, 19 June, 1858, son of Isaac L. and Minna (Weil) Weil. His ancestors came from Bavaria, Germany, and settled in the southern states, where, also, his father was a successful business man. He was educated in public and private schools of his native state, and at the high school of Titusville, Pennsylvania, and later attended both the academic and law departments of the University of Virginia. In 1879 he was admitted to the bars of Virginia and of Ohio, and in 1880, to the bar of Pennsylvania. Until 1887 he practiced at Bradford, Pennsylvania, achieving more than usual success, but then the desire for larger opportunities and a wider field led him to remove to Pittsburgh, where he has since remained. From the beginning of his career, his practice was largely in connection with oil and gas industries, and with corporation law and organization, a branch of jurisprudence in which he has been a profound student, and in which he has achieved a notable success. Among his clients are several large productive corporations in the iron and steel business, in the coal, oil and gas industries, and various large commercial concerns, both in the City of Pittsburgh, and throughout the United States. He is the head of the firm of Weil and Thorp, and is interested in a number of successful enterprises. Strong in reasoning and forceful in argument, he possesses that legal instinct which makes its way quickly through immaterial details to the essential points upon which the determination of a cause must turn. He is an untiring and indomnitable worker, unsparing of himself, and through his remarkable power of concentration has been able to accomplish such an extraordinary amount of work. In all that concerns the city's welfare Mr. Weil's interest is deep and sincere, and his aid is freely given. He has been identified with Pittsburgh's most important civic movements, and is one of the men consulted on all matters and questions of public moment. From 1905 to the present time he has been president of the Voters' League, and was largely instrumental in bringing about the well-remembered graft disclosures and in purifying the politics of Pittsburgh. Among the other most notable achievements of the Voters' League under the direction of Mr. Weil may be mentioned the saving of Grant Boulevard from occupation by street railways, and thus preserving that magnificent driveway to the city; the disclosures of the corrupt management of a number of school boards in the many school districts, and the consequent enactment of a school code placing the management of the public schools under one body of directors, which has given to Pittsburgh one of the most efficient and satisfactory public school systems in the country; the passage of a civil service law placing all city employees under civil service; the adoption of an amendment to the charter of Pittsburgh, substituting a council of nine, elected at large, for the unwieldly and irresponsible bi-cameral council (select and common) of a larger number. To these might be added other reforms and advances and constructive work, departmental and otherwise, along the line of civic betterment, due largely to the activities of the League under the personal direction of its President. Mr. Weil has been called upon to assist in similar work in many cities particularly in organizing civic clubs and leagues, and has lectured on the subject in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities. He is a member of the National Civil Service Association and the National Municipal League, and many other national organizations, civil educational, and philanthropic. In the charit-

able and benevolent institutions of his adopted city, as well as national, he takes an active interest, and is ever ready to respond to any deserving call made on him. He is a member of the American Jewish Committee, the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Westmoreland Country and Pittsburgh Athletic Clubs, and the City Club of New York. Of deep convictions and great force of character, Mr. Weil belongs to that class of men whose exercise of power is all the more pervasive and dominating, from the fact that it is moral, rather than political, and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. His tastes and temperament would alike incline him to shun publicity, but his rare ability in achieving results causes him to be constantly sought and often brings him into a prominence from which he would naturally shrink were less important ends to be attained. Mr. Weil married, 11 April, 1883, Cassie, daughter of Ferdinand Ritter of Youngstown, Ohio. They are the parents of one daughter, Aimee Leona, wife of Julian H. Stein of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, now a resident of Washington, D. C., and of two sons, Ferdinand T. and A. Leo Weil, Jr., both educated for the legal profession. Mrs. Weil enjoys a well-deserved popularity, and ably seconds her husband's public and benevolent activities.

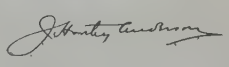
CARR, Samuel, financier and trustee, b. in Charlestown, Massachusetts, 18 November, 1848; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 29 May, 1922, son of Samuel and Louisa Hall (Trowbridge) Carr. He was descended from pure New England stock; his ancestors on both sides having come from England in early colonial days. Both parents were worthy representatives of their stock, and an atmosphere of culture pervaded the home of his childhood. Mr. Carr quickly developed a desire to gain for himself prominence in his particular field. He began his education in the public schools of his native community, but when his parents removed to West Newton, Massachusetts, in 1862, he became a student at the Newton High School. On completing the course, he entered enthusiastically upon the important and serious work of his life as a corresponding clerk in the Shoe and Leather National Bank, of which his father was cashier. At once Mr. Carr applied himself diligently to the faithful performance of every task. Advancement came in due time, and he was made assistant cashier, a position which he ably filled until 1878, when he became cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank. He remained in this latter position for about four years until 1882, and was then elected president of the Central National Bank. To the solution of the many financial problems that presented themselves, Mr. Carr gave freely of his time and strength. By his efficient methods and progressive policies he not only witnessed a steady and rapid growth of his organization, but also won the absolute confidence of his colleagues who eagerly sought his judgment and advice. In March of 1883 Mr. Carr became private secretary to Frederick L. Ames, one of the most prominent of New England capitalists, and at that time one of the largest private real estate owners in Boston. He continued in this capacity until the death of Mr. Ames in 1893, and then in accordance with the terms of Mr. Ames' will he became one of the executors and trustees of the estate. When Governor Oliver Ames died in 1895, Mr. Carr became one of the executors and a trustee of his estate also. After that time he was chiefly engaged in the care and management of the numerous affairs connected with these estates, and his efficiency and marked business acumen brought him into prominent connection with many leading corporations which were impressed by his able supervision of the properties under his control. He was closely identified with several of the great railroad re-organizations during the years of 1893-1898, and his long business experience and training stood him in good stead to assume and successfully direct these responsibilities. He had many other extensive business interests and was represented on almost as many boards of directors as any man in Boston. He was a trustee of the Ames Real Estate Trust; a director in the American Agricultural Chemical Company, American Sugar Refining Company, Ames Shovel and Tool Company, Ames Shovel and Tool Company of Texas, Boston Consolidated Gas Company and Boston Elevated Railway Company; a trustee of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, and of the Boston Real Estate Trust; a director of the Calaveras Copper Company and the Dallas Electric Corporation; a trustee of the East Omaha Land Trust, Embankment Land Company, New England Fuel and Transportation Company, Pray Buildings Trust, Factory Building Trust and Massachusetts Gas Companies; director of the Metropolitan Storage Warehouse Company, New England Coal and Coke Company, Old Colony Trust Company, Union Copper Mining Company, First National Bank of Easton, United Electric Securities Company and the Workingmen's Loan Association. He was also president of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company for two years, and was vice-president and trustee of the Boston Public Library, president and trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music. But Mr. Carr was more than a keen business man, for he always took a deep interest in music. Inheriting from his father and grandfather a strong love for this art, he was encouraged in it in every way and was provided with competent instruction in his youth. His musical career began as organist of the Congregational Church in West Newton when he was but fifteen years of age, and he continued his playing in various churches for almost a half century. For twenty years Mr. Carr was organist and choir master at the Old South Congregational Church, Boston. He presided at the organ there for the last time on Easter Sunday, 1904, and one of the numbers given was an Easter hymn of his own composition: "Break O'er the Earth, Thou Glad Prophetic Morning." This was one of many of his compositions for which the words were written by Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D.D. He also composed and arranged a number of hymns and anthems, and his influence upon the elevation of church



Samuel Carr

music has been widely felt. He had long been chairman of the music committee of the Old South Church, was president of the board of trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music, honorary associate of the New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists and was closely connected with the Harvard Musical Association. From 1905 he was a member of the standing committee of the Old South Church, and in 1915 he was designated an honorary director and organist for this society. Mr. Carr was appointed by three different Mayors of Boston as a trustee of the Boston Public Library and he was also a member of the Bostonian Society, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and a member of the Country Club, the Essex County Club, the St. Botolph Club, the Union Club, the New Riding Club, the Algonquin Club, and the Automobile Club. On 10 September, 1872, he married Susan Waters Tarbox, daughter of the late Rev. I. N. Tarbox, D.D., who survives together with two daughters, Margaret Waters (Mrs. Charles F. Leland of Southboro); Elsie Trowbridge (Mrs. Robert E. Brewer, of Boston), and a nephew, Ashton L. Carr, vice-president of the State Street Trust Company.

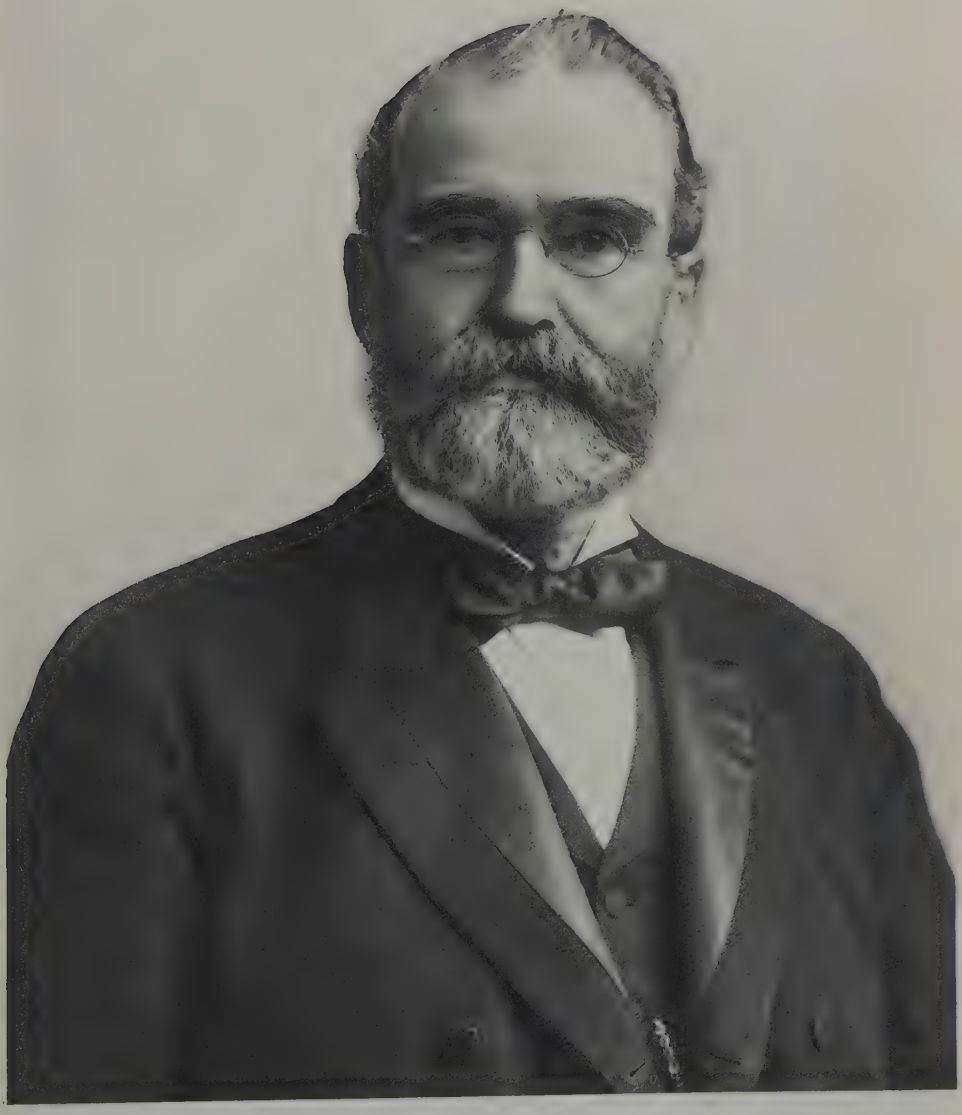
ANDERSON, James Hartley, physician and author, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15 April, 1868; d. there 9 September, 1915, son of Edward Foster and Mary (Hartley) Anderson. Of his earliest ancestor very little may be authenticated. It is known that he was of Scottish origin, and that having been forced to flee from his home by religious persecution, he settled in the vicinity of Chester, Pennsylvania. There his son, Arthur, married Jane Andrews. Their son Arthur Andrews Anderson was an officer under Washington, serving in the army during and after the War of the Revolution. As captain, under "Mad" Anthony Wayne, it is recorded, he participated in the battle of "Fallen Timbers" when the Indians were driven from Ohio, then called the Northwestern Territory. Later, Captain Anderson operated a grist mill in Portage County, Ohio, and still later became a farmer. He married Martha Hook, daughter of Mathias Hook, a wealthy Hollander, who lived in Philadelphia at the time of the Revolution, and furnished the boats in which Washington and his troops crossed the Delaware River to surprise the British forces. From speeches of Patrick Henry, fortunately preserved for posterity, it is learned that Mathias Hook advanced money to the army during that memorable winter at Valley Forge, when patriotic citizens stripped blankets from their beds to protect the brave, but ill-equipped soldiers from the biting cold. In return for his services in loaning money to advance the cause of independence, the Continental Congress rewarded him with a large grant of land on the Ohio River. In order to avail himself of this grant, it became necessary to wrest this land from the Indians, and to accomplish this Hook encouraged settlers to locate there. This was the origin of Hookstown, named in his honor. Arthur Andrews, 2nd (1808-1886), son of Arthur Andrews, 1st and Martha (Hook) Anderson, founded the firm of A. A. Anderson and Son, printers. He married, first, Maria, daughter of Edward and Mary (Johnson) Foster, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, and, second, Katherine Lasure Moore, by whom he had one son. Edward Foster Anderson (b. 1839), son of Arthur A. and Maria Foster Anderson, continued the printing business, but changed the firm style to F. F. Anderson and Company. He married Mary Hartley, whose English ancestry is traceable to the Hartleys of Cherton in Lancaster. Their son, Dr. James Hartley Anderson, received his education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. James McCann, at the same time attending the Western Pennsylvania Medical College. He was graduated M.D. in 1891, and served as interne in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for one year. After this he was appointed assistant surgeon, becoming chief of the surgical staff in 1899. Dr. Anderson practiced as a general surgeon, but in later years was in great demand as a consultant. He was visiting surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital for eighteen years, and was instructor in the Western Pennsylvania Medical College for a period of ten years. His papers, read before medical societies, were published in medical magazines, as were many of his scientific articles. He was a fellow of the American Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Allegheny County Medical Society, and the American Surgical Society; and at one time was president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Pittsburgh. He was a member of Pittsburgh Lodge, 434, F. & A. Masons. He married 10 June, 1896, Ruth, daughter of Rev. Dallas Valentine and Lucy (Kirtland) Mays, and a graduate of Smith College. They had four children: Hartley Kirtland, Ruthanna France, Lucy Eloise, and Mary Katherine Eliza Anderson.



HASTINGS, Frank Seymour, financier, b. in Mendham, New Jersey, 31 May, 1853, son of Thomas S. and Fanny (de Groot) Hastings. His father was a clergyman. He was educated in New York City, and at the New York Nautical College. In 1869, he entered the employ of Williams and Guion, shipping merchants, and later was associated with Fabbri and Chauncey. He was treasurer and director of the original Edison Electric Light Company, and a director of over sixty Edison sub-companies, but resigned in order to associate himself with the late E. C. Benedict in the Chicago Gas Companies, and the Indiana natural gas interests. He is now presi-

dent and director of the Transatlantic Trust Company and the Commercial Acetylene Supply Company; vice president and director of the March Oil Company, Phoenix Refining Company, Regal Oil and Gas Company, A. B. Pipe Line, Aetna Refining Company, and the North German Lloyds. He has been executor of several important estates, including that of the late Grover Cleveland. During the World War, he served as instructor in navigation and nautical astronomy to the Naval Reserves, with the rank of Commander. He was decorated by the Czar of Russia with the order of St. Stanislaus in 1908. He is president and director of the MacDowell Memorial Society and the Singers' Club, director of the Oratorio Society, a member of the Mendelsohn Glee Club, a former president of the Russian Symphony Society, and president of the Ophthalmic Hospital. He is a life member and a former Commodore of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and a member of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. Mr. Hastings is an accomplished organist and composer. He is an expert photographer, and was for eight years president of the New York Camera Club, of which he is still an active member. He married, 14 Octobr, 1875, Caroline Fanning, of New York City. They have one son, Charles Fanning Hastings.

FRENCH, Aaron, manufacturer, b. in Wadsworth, Medina County, Ohio, 23 March, 1823; d. 24 March, 1902; son of Philo and Mary (McIntyre) French. His grandfather Aaron French, was a native of Massachusetts, and his father Aaron was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1795. His education was received in the public schools of West Springfield, and he early became associated with his father in the manufacture of gunpowder. In 1817 the business failed, due to an explosion that destroyed the mill, and they removed to Wadsworth, Ohio. At the time of their settling in this part of the coun try, the section was practically barren, and they were, in every sense of the word, pioneer settlers. So primitive were the conditions at that time that the highways leading to the settlement were little more than trails. With the indomitable courage of the hearty Yankee pioneer, Mr. French acquired a fair sized piece of property which he cleared by his own efforts and founded the new home for his little family. His previous knowledge of explosives he turned to a credible use, augmenting his slender resources by representing an eastern powder manufacturing concern. He married Mary McIntyre, daughter of a Highland Scotchman. Mrs. French was of long lived stock, and survived her husband by many years, her death occurring in 1877, at the age of ninety-one. She was married a second time to Daniel Stearn, of Ohio. The children of Mr. and Mrs. French were Philo, born 22 February, 1819; Henry, who died early, and Aaron. Aaron's education was limited. He attended the local school, which at best, was very poor, and at the age of twelve gave up the idea of further study and bravely launched his career with the determination to be of financial assistance to his parents. He found employment upon a neighboring farm and while earning money he also succeeded in developing a particularly sound and healthy body, which stood him in good stead in later years. Finally he was apprenticed to a blacksmith with whom he learned the trade thoroughly. He could operate the forge, became an expert welder and learned the rudiments of tempering steel. Although his lack of education was a constant cause of regret, he in no way let the fact impair the use of his active mind. Realizing the limitations of the small community in which he was a resident he removed to broader fields, and entered the employ of the Ohio Stage Company, at Cleveland, Ohio. For two years he remained with this company. His next employment was found with Guyosa House of Memphis, Tennessee, and he was later an agent for the American Fur Company. The diversity of these various pursuits showed his imaginative tendencies, and it was a natural thing that he should enter the Archie McGregor Academy at Wadsworth, Ohio, at the age of twenty. The following year he applied himself diligently to his studies, and in 1844 affiliated with Peter Young, a wagon manufacturer of Carlyle, Clinton County, Illinois. Shortly after he had established himself with this firm, he contracted a fever, which confined him to his bed for almost four months. When he was able to be moved, he returned to Ohio with his brother, and for the following four years he was forced to a life of inactivity. During this period he applied himself to the study of engineering, and the knowledge thus gleaned coupled with the wide experience of his life up to the present time, fitted him to accept a position with the Cleveland, Columbus and Lakeshore Railroad Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, to assist in the erection of the Painesville Bridge. His connection with this company lasted until 1854, when the cholera epidemic forced him to return to Norwalk, Ohio, where he escaped the cholera, being the only man in Norwalk able to pursue his daily tasks. The plague being checked, he went to Wellsville and again resumed work at blacksmithing, this time in the employ of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. His executive ability won him the position of superintendent of the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at Racine, Wisconsin, where he acted as master mechanic for several years. In 1862, Mr. French was elected Sheriff of Racine County for a two-year term, but resigned his office to accept an offer from Calvin Walls, a manufacturer of car springs in Pittsburgh, to found an independent business. It was with this modest beginning that the famous A. French Spring Company was founded. They opened a small plant opposite the Union Depot with a payroll consisting of ten men, and a floor space of forty by one hundred feet. Their rapid growth was phenomenal, and at the end of four years, they were forced to larger quarters. Their initial efforts were directed solely towards the manufacture of elliptic springs, but the demand for other types of springs resulted in a plant equipped for the manufacture of various other patterns, from the light wire spiral spring to the tremendous steel structures which add resiliency to railroad cars. It was the largest plant



A. Fuerich

of its kind in the world. Shortly before his death, a merger with the Railway Steel Spring Company was effected and he was made the first chairman of its board. Mr. French was a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and was an active figure when reforms of a civic nature were discussed. His interest in Masonry was constant. He was a member of Racine Lodge, No. 18; Past Master of St. John's Lodge of Pittsburgh; member of Zerubbabel Chapter of Pittsburgh; Past High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin, and member of the Tancred Commandery, Knight Templars of Pittsburgh. Mr. French married Euphrasia Terrill of Liverpool, Medina County, Ohio, in 1848. They had four children—Lucie, Ida, Clara and Philo. He was married a second time to Caroline D. Skeer of Chicago. They had one child—Mary A., who died at the age of eleven years.

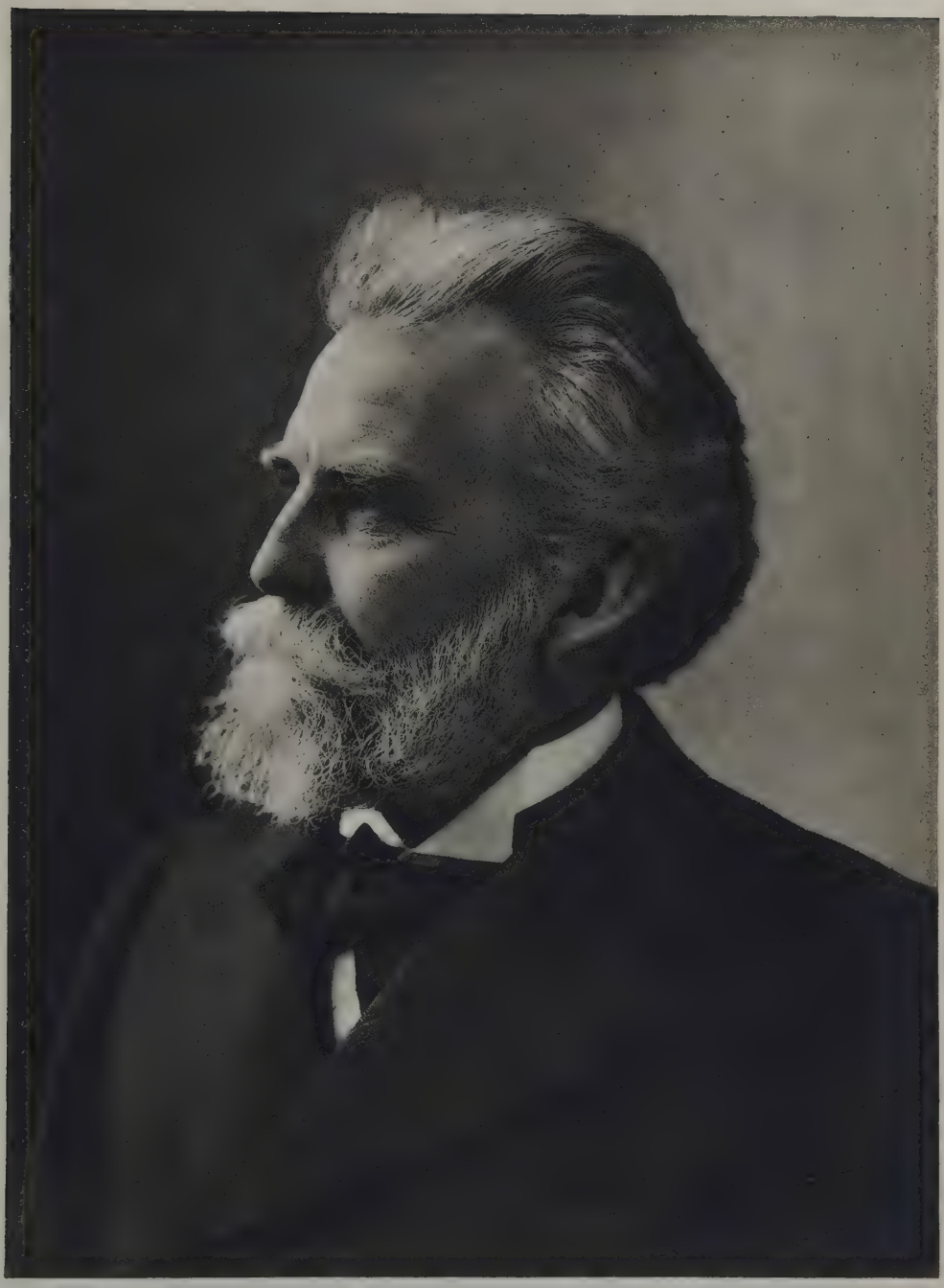
McENTIRE, Walter Francis, lawyer and philanthropist, b. in St. Louis, Missouri, 4 June, 1861, son of Joseph and Morgianna Rosamond (Sheble) McEntire. His father organized the Omaha Packet Company, which operated a line of steamers up the Missouri River as far as the outpost of civilization at Fort Benton, Montana, and whose boats were the only regular line of transportation to those remote sections of the United States. His paternal grandparents, born in the highlands of Scotland, emigrated from the North of Ireland in 1812, settled in Virginia, where they became farmers, and later moved to St. Louis. His maternal ancestors, Quakers, emigrated from England and Southern Bavaria, settling in Philadelphia in 1685. His maternal grandfather was a descendant of the original families who located Germantown, Pennsylvania. Mr. McEntire was educated in the grammar and high schools of St. Louis. While employed in the law offices of Nathaniel Myers, he attended St. Louis University, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar and to practice in the State and Federal Courts. He was busied with a large law practice in St. Louis until 1903, when he transferred his headquarters to Chicago. In 1908 he was appointed assistant special State's Attorney under Frank J. Loesch, at that time general western solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1909 Mr. McEntire resigned and removed to New York, where he represented several large corporations as attorney, and came to be recognized as a corporation lawyer of high standing. He has always been interested in the conservation of the child, and his observation of juveniles has been nation-wide. His experience covers membership on the School Board of the City of St. Louis; captaincy in the National Guard of Missouri; affiliation with the Post Graduate Department of the St. Louis University; connections with the Criminal Department, Cook County, Illinois, and civic bodies of Chicago; visitor to various institutions in New York City and vicinity in which boys were kept, or held; head of a poor boys' club of nearly a thousand members, and four years of close contact with the juvenile courts of the metropolitan city. Since coming to Los Angeles, Mr. McEntire has been connected with charitable and institutional work which has brought him in close touch with the Probation Department, Juvenile Hall and the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles County. In addition to these experiences he has traveled extensively, making first-hand inquiries into the juvenile problem. Mr. McEntire is deeply interested in the life and affairs of California and has written a number of articles on California history. He has made a special study of the old Spanish missions. He is a member of the Union League Club, and the California and Los Angeles Bar Associations; and was president of the Jefferson Club in 1906 and 1907. He married, 1 August, 1887, Julia E., daughter of Gerard O. Kalb, one of the pioneers of St. Louis. Their only child, Vera, is the wife of Samuel Stockton White, III, of Philadelphia.

Walter F. McEntire.

WARDWELL, Henry, jurist, b. in Ipswich, Massachusetts, 28 April, 1840; d. in Salem, Massachusetts, 30 January, 1922. When he was three years old his parents removed to that part of Danvers now known as Peabody, and the greater part of his life was passed there. He received his education in the public schools, and was graduated at Darthmouth College in 1866. Almost immediately after graduation he took up teaching in the Dorchester High School where he continued for three years, in the meantime studying law in the office of the late Henry W. Paine of Boston. In 1870 Judge Wardwell was admitted to the Suffolk County Bar, and later became a member of the Essex Bar Association. His early professional training gave him a broad view of human nature, and he gained a knowledge of affairs and a firm belief that his success was to be won by hard work and honorable conduct. For three years he served as a member of the School Board in Peabody, and in 1879 and 1881, he represented that town in the Massachusetts Legislature, being elected on the Republican ticket. With many natural gifts for public office, he gave freely of his time and strength for the benefit of his fellowmen. During his second year in the legislature he was house chairman of the committee on judiciary. Soon after taking up his residence in Salem in 1889, he was elected to the City Council, and later to the Board of Aldermen. In 1896 Governor Roger Wolcott appointed him Judge of the Superior Court, an office which he held until compelled to resign because of defective hearing. As a man

of conservative judgment, an adherent of enlightened policies, and one who tempered justice with mercy, Judge Wardwell won the unstinted esteem and respect of his associates and fellow citizens. After his resignation from the bench, he resumed the practice of the law, which he continued until his death, maintaining offices in Boston and Salem. His service as auditor, master, and referee were much sought after, and in every instance he showed a superior knowledge of the law, a keenness of intellect, and a quick human interest. He was one of the joint trustees of the George Upton Glue Works in Peabody. Judge Wardwell is survived by his wife, one daughter, Catherine, and one son, Henry F. Wardwell, of Chicago.

CURRY, Samuel Silas, educator and author, b. at Chatata, Bradley County, Tennessee, 23 November, 1847; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 24 December, 1921, son of James Campbell and Nancy (Young) Curry. His father (b. 1825) was a farmer, and his mother, a native of Abingdon, Washington County, Virginia, was descended from Daniel Boone, the great Kentuckian, whose grandparents, George and Mary Maugridge Boone, Quakers, came from near Exeter, Devonshire, England, to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Nancy Young Curry was also related to David Crockett, the hero of the "Alamo" in the Texas struggle for independence. Dr. Curry's paternal grandfather was Robert Campbell (1755-1831), brother of Colonel Andrew Campbell, and of Colonel Arthur Campbell (1745-1781), whose ancestors came from Scotland, through the North of Ireland, and settled in Augusta County, Virginia. Robert Campbell, Scotch Covenanter, was the emigrant ancestor, and traced his connections to the Campbells of the House of Argyle, from Argyleshire, a maritime country in Southwestern Scotland. From this house sprung the illustrious poet, Thomas Campbell. Robert Campbell came to Philadelphia from Rockbridge County, Virginia, about 1725. In 1776 he located in Carter's Valley, near Chatanooga, East Tennessee. He was an ensign in the Battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina, 7 October, 1780, when he served with conspicuous bravery as adjutant to his brother Colonel Arthur Campbell. For nearly three years he was magistrate of Washington County, Virginia, and removed in 1825 to Knox County, Tennessee, where he died December 27, 1831. Eight of Dr. Curry's uncles on his mother's side were also in the Battle of King's Mountain. On his father's farm, Samuel S. Curry performed all the usual tasks of a farmer's son, an experience to which he at times referred in after years as being the most valuable part of his education. He had few books in childhood, but studied history upon the advice of his father. He subsequently found his greatest help in the works of Ruskin, Wordsworth and Browning. He was graduated A.B. at East Tennessee Weslayan University in 1872, with the highest honors of his class, or of any previous class in the college, having done four years' work in two and one-half years. Early in his student career he had conceived the idea that the development of the spoken word afforded a field for exercise of the highest forms of helpfulness to others. To this calling he consecrated all his faculties, during the remainder of his life. At Boston University, he studied under Professor Lewis B. Munroe, and in eight years received the successive degrees of A.B., A.M., B.D., and Ph.D. He made also special studies in educational psychology, reading with the utmost avidity everything available upon this far-reaching topic, and after leaving college he investigated every phase in the historical development of elocutionary and vocal training. In the spring of 1873 he was a teacher of Latin and Greek in the New Hampshire Seminary. He studied in Europe under many of the greatest masters, among them the elder Lamperti, of Italy, Doctor Guillmette, of Boston, Shakespeare, of London, Recquier, of Paris, and Steele Mackaye, of New York, the noted exponent of Delsarte's system. He was a pupil and a friend of Alexander Melville Bell. This work grew in importance with the passive years. In 1883, with the consent of the University, his classes were organized as a separate institution, and combined with the students of the School of Elocution and Expression, founded in 1879 by Miss Anna Baright, whom he had married. These were incorporated as the School of Expression, and Dr. Curry resigned his professorship to become its president, and Mrs. Curry became Dean. Dr. Curry was instructor in oratory at the Yale Divinity School, 1892-1902; at Harvard University, 1891-1894; at Harvard Divinity School, 1896-1902; lecturer on Art at the University of Minnesota in 1905; at the University of Chicago in 1908; at the University of Washington, 1908 and 1911; lecturer on the principles of Dramatic Expression, Columbia University in 1909, Librarian of the Boston Art Club from 1891 to 1909, and lecturer in public speaking and vocal interpretation at Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1919–1921. As president of the first district school of expression, Dr. Curry crystalized into permanent form many theories of art and expression, and left these theories as facts for students of today in many text-books. His published volumes are not mere disquisitions on gesture and voice but scientific treatises. Among them are "Classics for Vocal Expression" (1888); "Province of Expression" (1891); "Lessons in Vocal Expression" (1895); "Imagination and Dramatic Instinct" (1896); "Vocal and Literary Interpretation of the Bible" (1903); "Alexander Melville Bell" (1906); "Foundations of Expression" (1907); "Mind and Voice" (1910); "Browning and the Dramatic Monologue" (1908); "Little Classics for Oral English" (1912); "Little Classics for Vocal Expression," "Spoken English," "The Smile," and "How to Add Ten Years to Your Life." Dr. Curry made scientific investigations of the cause of minister's sore throat, of stammering, of the primary cause of the misuse of the voice, and also of the training of the body. He endeavored to reform all elocutionary teaching, and to show that true speaking can only be taught by stimulating the processes, of the mind, and by training the capacities of creative thinking. He held that "Young people should dare to do as they dream; to think what they do and to



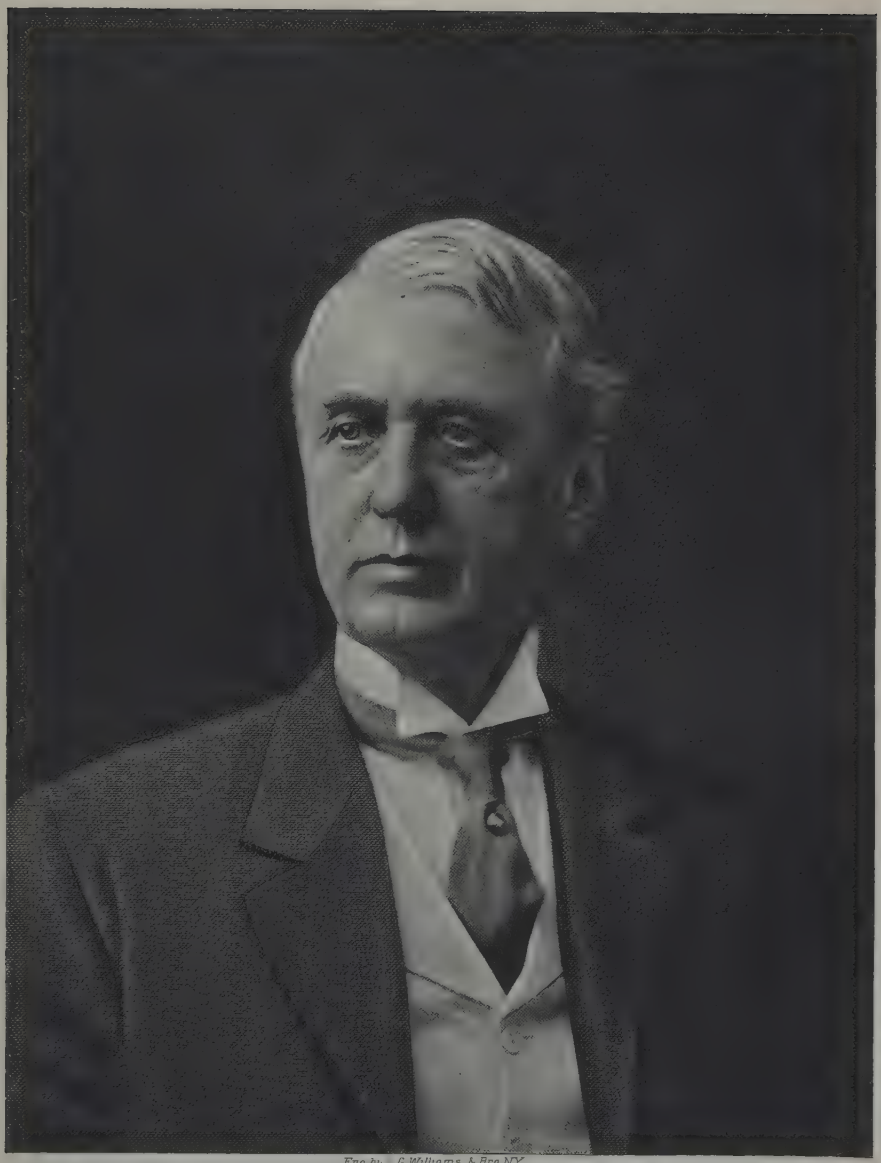
S. S. Curry

act out what they think; not to be governed too much by outer influences." Dr. Curry was a member of the Twentieth Century Club, the Boston Puddingstone Club, and the Boston Authors' Club. Dr. Curry and Miss Baright were married at the home of her father, Samuel C. Baright, at Poughkeepsie, New York, 31 May, 1883. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Henry Norman Hudson, the noted Shakespearean critic. Mrs. Curry is a lineal descendant through her father, of Samuel Doty the "Mayflower" Pilgrim. Through her mother, Francis Dean Baright, a cousin of Julia Dean, the noted American actress, she claims relationship to General Samuel Augustus Barker, her great-grandfather, who answered the Lexington alarm, and who served under General Putnam, and acted as the personal interpreter for Lafayette, on Washington's staff. He was a graduate of Yale College in 1774. Mrs. Curry is a graduate of the Boston University School of Oratory, and was founder and principal of the Sochol of Elocution and Expression in 1879. Dr. and Mrs. Curry had six children, four of whom survive: Ethel Gertrude (Mrs. Goodwin Batterson Beach), Mabel Campbell (Mrs. Pasquale Galassi), Gladys Banning, and Haskell Brooks Curry.

HODSON, Clarence, banker and lawyer, b. at Laurel, Delaware, 22 February, 1868, son of Thomas Sherwood and Alice (Mauck) Hodson. His father (1837-1920) was a prominent member of the Maryland bar; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Aaron Mauck, a physician of Laurel, Del. The earliest representative of the family in America was Judge John Hodson, who located on a patent at John's Point, Dorchester County, Md., in 1664. Mr. Hodson passed his early years in his parental home at Crisfield, Md., where he was educated by tutors and in the Crisfield Academy. He read law in his father's office, and after his admission to the bar in 1889 began practice as a member of the firm of Hodson and Hodson. For five years (1891-1896) he was attorney for the town of Crisfield, and for six years (1892-1897) attorney for the Commissioners of Somerset County. In the meantime, however, he began to deal in stocks and bonds, and in 1893 was elected President of the Bank of Crisfield. He removed to Baltimore in 1896, and there resided for five years, conducting a general stock and bond investment banking business. In 1896 he was appointed military aide on the staff of Governor Lloyd Lowndes, with the rank of colonel, and served in this capacity until 1900. With the growth of his business operations, he came increasingly into contact with the financial center of the country in New York; and, as was nearly inevitable, ultimately removed his headquarters to that city. There he founded the stock and bond banking house of Clarence Hodson and Company, of which his son, George Hodson is now President (1923), and engaged in other enterprises Among these was the founding of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company in 1908, and of the Eagle Fire Insurance of Newark in 1912. For many years Col. Hodson had considered the possibility of founding and conducting an industrial loan enterprise on strictly business principles, which should be able to serve small borrowers, who, from immemorial time, had been at the mercy of extortioners. He knew from reports on the methods of the "loan sharks", as well as from his personal observation, that the majority of people are honest, also that most small borrowers are unable to furnish collateral or gurantee of repayment of loans other than testimony of character or evidence of responsibility. Taking advantage of such facts, many dishonest people had amassed large fortunes, banking solely upon the necessities of their fellows. But, so he thought, where their dishonesty had thriven there is an equally good chance for conducting a loan business with fair dealings and lawful rates of interest. Thus was conceived the great idea, which found fruition in the founding of the Beneficial Loan Society in 1912. The first office of the Society was opened at Elizabeth, N. J., with a capital of only $30,000. From the first day of its operations it was evident, not only that it filled a definite need, but also that its theories and methods were entirely correct. Since that time the Society has extended its operations, until they covered forty states of the Union and seven foreign countries. Like insurance, industrial loaning is a "business of averages", involving a definite percentage of risks, arising as well from the vicissitudes of human life, as from actual dishonesty. It is gratifying to record, however, that the actual losses of the Society, during its ten years of operation, have been well below the average allowed by its projectors. So large have been its total loans that in 1922 the working capital was doubled, being at the present time $10,000,000. Loans are made for industrial and business purposes in such amounts as conditions warrant, and on such guarantees as are available and satisfactory. But the bulk of the business consists in supplying the immediate needs of individuals, persons employed in industrial callings or conducting small enterprises. For such people the limit on borrowing is held at three hundred dollars. As shown by the figures compiled from the operations of the Society, such loans, averaging from twenty-five dollars upward, represent means for supplying exceptional requirements, such as regular incomes could not provide. People in all ranks of life, and in nearly every variety of occupation, have availed themselves of the assistance offered, thus demonstrating conclusively that a new economic agency has come into being, as well as a new and actually profitable order of business enterprise. The greatest achievement, however, has been the virtual extinction of the usurer, and the deliverance of humanity from his clutches. The founding of the Beneficial Loan Society and the promulgation of the principles upon which its business is conducted has led directly to the passage of small loan laws in twenty-three states, and the fixing of rates of interest to suit the requirements. New Jersey was the first state to pass such a law, as it was also the state in which the Society began its operations. In the work of effecting this much needed reform, the Society has co-operated with the Russell Sage Foundation, and other

humanitarian organizations. Colonel Hodson has devoted the greater share of his attention to the affairs of the Beneficial Loan Society, since the date of its foundation, although he maintains supervision of his other large interests, handling them through capable lieutenants, who have learned that his ideas indicate the lines in which success may be attained. Colonel Hodson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Academy of Political Science of New York, the Southern Society of New York and of the Newark Athletic Club of Newark, N. J., a governor of the Delaware Society of New York, 1916-1923, a trustee of the Maryland Society of New York, 1921-1924, and was Commodore of the Pavonia Yacht Club, Bayonne, N. J., 1912-1914. He married, first, 13 September, 1893, Sara, daughter of George Sanders Payne of Snow Hill, Md. She died 18, November, 1898, leaving two sons and one daughter. He married, second, 10 July, 1901, Lillian McKinley, daughter of the late Rufus Donaldson Brown of Winston-Salem, N. C. They have no issue.

DAY, William Harrison, soldier and lumberman, b. in Ohio, 8 March, 1842; d. in New York City, 12 February, 1921, son of William Taylor and Catherine (Electris) Day. His earliest American ancestor was Robert Day, who migrated from England in April, 1634, settling in Massachusetts. Authorities differ as to where he first settled, some maintaining Newtown, others Springfield. He later removed to Cambridge. His wife, Mary, is believed to have died soon after their arrival in America. He was made freeman 6 May, 1635, which shows him to have been a member of some church in the jurisdiction. In 1639 we find him a resident of Hartford, Connecticut, of which place he was one of the first settlers. As such, his name is found on the monument erected to their memory in that city. He was probably in the company of one hundred persons, who, with their pastor, Thomas Hooker, penetrated through the wilderness in 1636. His second wife was Editha Stebbins, sister of Deacon Edward Stebbins (or Stebbing), of Hartford. They had four children, two sons and two daughters, among whom was Thomas, founder of the Springfield branch, from whom William Harrison Day is a descendant in direct line. Thomas (d. 1711) married Sarah Cooper, daughter of Lieutenant Thomas Cooper who was killed when the town was burned by Indians. They were the parents of Samuel (1671-1729), of West Springfield, who married Mary Dumbleton. Their son, Josiah (1701-1739), of West Springfield, married Elizabeth Bliss. They were the parents of Gideon (b. 1733) who resided in West Springfield for several years, but removed to Westfield, Massachusetts. He married Elizabeth Duncan. Their son, Martin I. (1777-1833) of Westfield, Massachusetts, married Polly Noble. They were the parents of William T. of Fredricksburg, Ohio. The old Day House, which is now the property of the Ramapogue Historical Society of West Springfield, Massachusetts, was built in 1754 by one Josiah Day (a brick in the east wall bears the date of its erection), and was occupied by the Day family for one hundred and fifty years. It is one of the chief places of interest in West Springfield, and is adjacent to the school house which served as headquarters for General George Washington. Major Day's father was a pioneer manufacturer of printing presses and afforded his son excellent educational advantages. After his graduation at Oberlin College, he immediately entered upon his business career. This, however, was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted as a first lieutenant with the Tenth Ohio Cavalry. Later he served on General Kilpatrick's staff, partaking in all the engagements of the regiment, and was promoted to the rank of brevet-colonel for gallantry and distinguished services; was with General Sherman's division on his historic "march to the sea." In connection with his advance to Atlanta, the following notable incident may be mentioned: during the Southern campaign Major Day captured the fast and beautiful thoroughbred horse, "Lexington", and upon General Sherman's expressing a strong wish to own him, presented to the General the splendid animal, which, with General Sherman as his rider, is perpetuated in the bronze statue which guards the Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street entrance to Central Park, New York City. Following the close of the war, Major Day resumed his business activities, engaging in the lumber business, and was one of the pioneers in this industry in the Mississippi Valley. His initial adventure in this line led him to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1865. Here he organized the lumber firm of Robert and Day, which later became that of Ingram, Kennedy and Day. In 1876, this firm built the big saw mill at Dubuque, Iowa, that remained in operation until 1911, when it was destroyed by fire. In 1882 the business had expanded to such an extent that the firm was reorganized under the name of the Standard Lumber Company, with Major Day as president. This office he retained until its dissolution, when the large volume of retail business was taken over by the Central Lumber and Coal Company, and the manufacturing end of the industry was discontinued. For many years the business of the old Standard Lumber Company which Major Day fostered, was one of the largest of the lumber enterprises in the picturesque Mississippi logging days when the Standard Company's steamers, rafts, and the great saw mill at Dubuque were among the most familiar sights in the upper river. At various times in his business career Major Day was associated with other great pioneer figures in the lumber industry, among them Frederic Weyerhauser and O. H. Ingram. He was also associated with George W. Dulany and Charles Horton in large enterprises in the Middle West and Pacific Coast. He was affiliated with banking and development enterprises of various kinds throughout different parts of the country and was heavily interested in timber lands in the South, the Mississippi Valley and on the West Coast. About ten years prior to his death, which occurred in his seventy-ninth year, Major Day retired from all active business connections and took up his residence in New York City. Although he was never a seeker for public honor he took an active interest in politics; was from his youth an ardent supporter



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W. R. Day

of the principles of the Republican party, and a close friend of many party leaders, among them Senator Allison of Iowa, and the late Speaker Henderson of the House of Representatives. He was a member of the Union League, Sleepy Hollow, and other clubs. Major Day married first, Ada Day of Cincinnati, Ohio; second, Lydia Richardson of Brooklyn, New York; third, Marguerite H. Austin, of New York. He was the father of one son, William H. Day, Jr.

ATKINSON, William Yates, Governor of Georgia, b. in Oakland, Ga., 26 June, 1855, d. in Newman, Ga., 8 Aug., 1899. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1877, and was admitted to the bar the next year. He was a member of the state legislature from 1886 to 1894, and speaker for two years (1892-94). His prominence came through his efforts to defeat the movement for placing the Home for Confederate veterans among the beneficiary institutions of the state. His election as governor in 1894 was a protest against the old regime, in defeating General Evans, a Confederate soldier, in the nominating convention. Governor Atkinson was re-elected for a second term, which expired in 1898. He was several times chairman of the Democratic state committee, was a trustee of the University of Georgia, and the founder and president of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal and Industrial College.

RIS, Bernard, merchant and manufacturer, b. in Brooklyn, New York, 9 March, 1862, son of John and Antonia J. (Van Wynen) Ris. His father (1882-99), a native of Joure, Holland, and a son of the Rev. Nicholas Ris, was educated for the ministry, but delicate health compelled him to discontinue his studies. Consequently, he learned the furniture trade in France, and worked at it for several years in his native country. In 1853 he removed to the United States, and engaged in the manufacture of furniture, first in Grand Rapids, Michigan, later in Baltimore, Maryland, and finally in Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Ris' mother was a daughter of Anthony Van Wynen, a builder and town appraiser of Dordrecht, Holland. Although fully qualified in his special line of manufacture, the elder Ris was a student and idealist, rather than a business man. Consequently, his commercial success was not great, and the family was often sorely pressed. The trying trade conditions resulting from the panic of 1873 reduced his resources to the lowest terms, leaving a black outlook indeed for his growing family of nine children. Even this sad extremity, however, proved not wholly evil, in the fact that it acted effectively to spur the ambition of the sons of the family, affording them opportunity to demonstrate the substantial qualities which make for success in life. Until his ninth year, Bernard Ris attended a private school in Brooklyn; thereafter, until his thirteenth year, he was a pupil in Public School, No. 13. In spite of the many difficulties in the way of full independence, his parents were strongly opposed to allowing his ambition to earn his own way to interfere with his education. Therefore, his earliest efforts at remunerative labor were made without their knowledge, almost in fear of their disapproval. An opportunity to earn a good suit of clothes by chopping wood and cleaning the cellar for his Sunday school teacher afforded Bernard Ris his first experience in the pleasure of being a self-supporting member of society. He undertook the job with enthusiasm; completed it in less than a day, and even when required to cut the grass in the back yard, cheerfully, quickly and thoroughly performed the additional task. This was when he was only twelve years of age. He had made a start in life, however, and, when school had closed, immediately sought steady employment. During the summer of 1874, he spent his time profitably pushing a hand-cart to and from the dyeing and cleaning establishment of Madame Thiebaut on Degraw Street, and earning two dollars weekly. As might be expected, the high qualities of character indicated by such early demonstration of enterprise and industry were not unaccompanied by real talent. Even before this time young Ris had shown such marked facility in drawing that he had often been required to draw maps for his teachers and cover the school blackboards with original designs to grace the commencement exercises on exhibition days. So greatly was he encouraged to develop his talent in the direction of art, that in the summer of 1875, he obtained employment with I. F. Denzi, on Dey Street, New York, with the view to qualifying himself as a designer of ornamental glass signs. In January, 1876, he became an assistant draftsman in the office of James H. Giles, an architect, on Murray Street, New York, and remained with him until he was dispossessed by the sheriff for non-payment of rent. This minor catastrophe deprived the youth of remunerative occupation, also it sufficed to determine him to abandon his contemplated artistic career, and seek success in a strictly mercantile line. Doubtless, he reasoned that such strictly mercantile jobs as he had filled were productive of sure pay, while, sadly enough, the pursuit of art led occasionally to evictions. But, although, like other healthy boys, he was a lover of baseball and out-of-door games in general, he had never learned the fine art of idling. When other occupations failed, he fell back on the work of caning chairs for his father, at the rate of twenty-five cents per chair, and delivering them in person. While, as the saying has it, there might have been "no future" in such work, it saved his father at least three-quarters of the amount demanded by competent workmen, and afforded the boy satisfaction in knowing that he was "doing his bit." In addition to his quickly acquired skill as an occasional workman, young Ris also proved himself an unusually successful collector of accounts. His success in this particular line he modestly attributes to that semi-occult quality known by the word "luck", which however, oftenest expresses the consequence of earnest effort, good address and persistency. Thus, for many years he rendered valuable service to his father as a collector of the much needed money owing by his customess; nor ever complained that his commission for even "tough" cases should be more than the stipulated one per cent. At a later date, his facility at col-

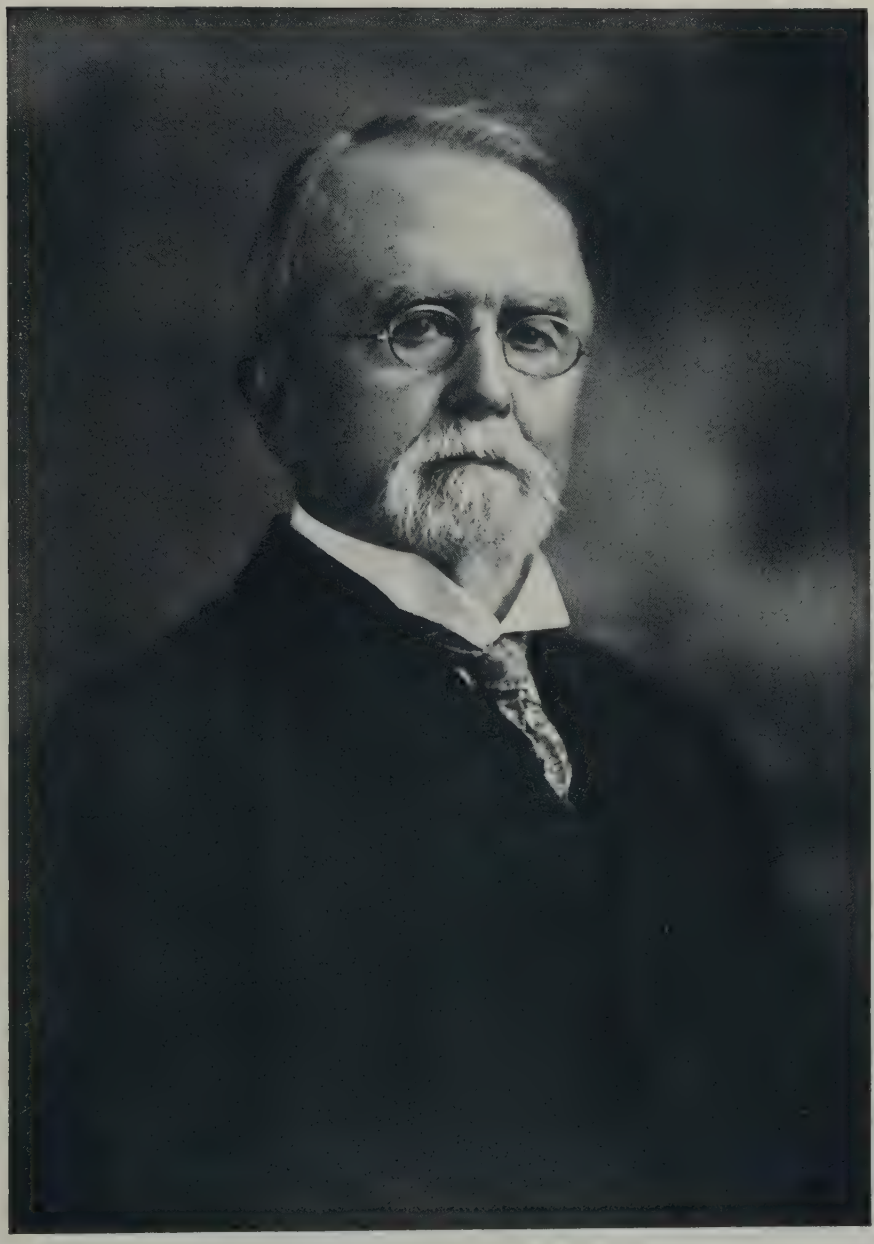
lecting was utilized by his employer, Wallace and Sons, who retained his services in this capacity for five year, although the common rule was to require only two years of this sort of work from any of their office boys. In numerous particulars the life story of such a man as Bernard Ris is an impressive sermon on the supreme value of little things in contributing to the total of life's success. Even in his earliest years he was ever alert and quick to grasp opportunities. Furthermore, he displayed the too uncommon virtue of not fearing hard work. On one occasion, while in the architect's office, he became an ice dealer on a small scale, primarily to save his mother from the daily extortions of the regular ice distributor. Having overheard a casual remark to the effect that ice could be purchased at wholesale rates from the yard at the foot of Smith Street, Brooklyn, he obtained a push-cart, and by rising at six o'clock each morning made the trip to the yard and back before breakfast, thus keeping his mother plentifully supplied with ice at a fraction of the price charged by the regular dealer. Later neighbors of the family solicited his assistance in obtaining their own supplies, and before long he was able to clear a profit of a dollar a week, and over, merely by a little extra exertion. Further, as an evidence of his thrift, it may be mentioned that he purchased his first watch on the proceeds of his chair caning and ice dealing labors. During the year 1876 young Ris obtained employment as office boy in the establishment of Joseph Goldmark, manufacturer of percussion caps, New York City. During his two years in this position, he was required to do the most arduous work, serving as janitor of Goldmark's six-story building on Barclay Street, sweeping the halls and stairways, pumping water into the tank on the roof, and performing other unpleasant tasks, in addition to the duties for which he was ostensibly hired, and all for three dollars weekly. Such, however, has been the training that has made many a successful and noted man—*per aspera ad astra*—demanding strong character and high determination to make good, and developing the high virtues of industry and self-control. It was in accord with the oldtime theory of business apprenticeship, and it made men. Dr. Goldmark himself was a thorough exponent of the traditional methods in business. A native of Vienna, and brother of the famous musician Karl Goldmark, he won reputation as an "eloquent and fiery orator" during the revolution of 1848, and, in consequence, emigrated to the United States. Although trained for the profession of medicine, he won success as a manufacturer. He was the father of Mrs. Felix Adler and Mrs. Justice Louis D. Brandeis. The services rendered by young Ris were so satisfactory to his exacting employer that his eventual suggestion of resignation was warmly opposed. Without interfering with his regular duties, he had achieved modest success working at a wholly unrelated side-line, sign painting. His old artistic instinct was reawakened at the sight of the crude sign scrawled on an old paper bag, which announced the price of Brazil nuts on the push-cart of a poor Italian vendor. How much more effective, so he must have thought, would be a well painted sign: but how far above the poor vendor's powers of imagination. On the impulse of the moment he occupied himself, after his return to the office, with painting such a sign as he considered more suitable, and taking it to the surprised and delighted Italian, was rewarded with a handful of nuts. This was the beginning. His act of kindness served well to advertise his talent, and orders for signs began to pour in. Within a few days another Italian appeared desiring signs to announce the prices of peanuts and shoe shining. An elderly vendor of apples discovered her need of tastefully executed cards to distinguish wares sold at "2 for 5c." from those valued at "3", and "5c." A smartly dressed young lady concluded that her business as a "fashionable milliner" was worthy the dignity of a well painted sign on tin. Some of the customers demanded higher flights of art. Thus, an Italian boot-black, supposing doubtless that one who could execute good lettering must be able to paint buildings, contracted for a picture of St. Peter's Church on Barclay Street, New York, which was satisfactorily completed and cheerfully paid for with a ten dollar note. It was suitably framed and hung for years in the parlor of the Mulberry Street residence of its proud owner. As the result of his constant activity in such work, young Ris was able to earn from five to fifteen dollars weekly over and above the meagre salary paid by his employer. This was one good and excellent reason why he never complained at the hard duties expected of him, and never even informed his parents of their nature or gravity. Nevertheless, as time passed, he grew to the understanding that he must form some connection with better promise than could be afforded in his employer's business. He may have foreseen that the demand for percussion caps was likely to be curtailed in the near future—as was the case—or he may have understood that any special line of manufacture affords fewer opportunities for large success than a more inclusive business. In any event, his desires ultimately centered on the effort to obtain employment with the firm of Wallace and Sons, brass and copper manufacturers, whose office was then located on Chambers Street. Accordingly, he called upon Mr. U. T. Hungerford, then manager of Wallace's New York branch, and solicited a position. He was courteously received, but informed that there was no need at the time for the services of a new boy. Nevertheless, new boys repeatedly appeared at Goldmark's office with invoices and other messages from Wallace and Sons, and on each occasion young Ris' surprise and displeasure was increased. Finally, on the appearance of a youth of his acquaintance, whom he had supposed to be possessed of no more than mediocre abilities, he made his final application, protesting that he was certainly as well qualified for employment as this boy, and asking why his applications had been ignored. Mr. Hungerford explained kindly that Mr. Goldmark was one of their best customers, being a large purchaser of gilding metal used in the manufacture of per-

Bernard Rice

cussion caps, and that they feared to displease him by luring away his employees. He added, however, that if Ris could obtain a letter to the effect that his transfer would entail no ill feeling, they would gladly offer him a position. This condition might have closed the matter, but for Ris' persistence. Dr. Goldmark was unwilling to part with his industrious and enterprising office boy, having, as he said, "other designs for his future," and threw every possible objection in the way. Only when young Ris expressed his determination to resign would he write the desired letter, which read: "As the bearer of this note, Bernard Ris, has made up his mind to leave my employ, I can have no objection and have no ill-feeling that he should find a place in yours." Even then Dr. Goldmark urged Ris to find some one suitable to fill the vacancy. He was equal to this requirement, sending his friend Sidney Grant, now Colonel of the 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, who obtained the position and filled it satisfactorily for several years. On entering the establishment of Wallace and Sons, Ris embarked on a new phase of his career. His duties would preclude all outside work on signs, or other sources of additional income, and he must be content with the modest compensation of three dollars weekly. As the current saying has it, "he must have known what he was doing," for, without regrets and with all of his wonted enthusiasm, he entered upon the performance of his duties. We may judge of the quality of his work from the fact that, although his connection began with the first week in December, 1878, his employer counted him worthy a Christmas gift of ten dollars, which was the amount donated to other boys whose employment had been of much longer duration. It was an indication of personal merit which brought keen delight to the heart of the young man, auguring far better for his future than indicating even achieved success. His worthy mother also shared his pleasurable feelings, which, in good homely phrase she expressed in the words, "How fortunate! After dinner I will take you and your two brothers to the shoe store, as all three of you need new shoes." Thus the joy was appropriately shared, and, doubtless, was increased commensurately. When Ris had been with the Wallace firm for three years, the practice of giving Christmas presents of money was discontinued. Nevertheless, young Ris was made the shining exception, and when, according to the schedule, he should have received a gift of fifty dollars, was given twice that amount. And for years thereafter, he was the sole recipient of the firm's money gift at Christmas. Evidently, he was thus favored in recognition of the quality of his services, and, as results show, the recognition merely spurred his ambition to greater industry and more faithful work. He was accustomed to reach the office at 7:30 in the morning, and seldom left it before 7 in the evening, frequently reaching home so tired that he fell asleep over his dinner. As he became habituated to the work, however, he overcame this handicap, and, as if determined to utilize every waking hour, began to devote his evenings to study in the night school. For five consecutive winters he reached the school at 7:30 in the evening, and remained until 9:30, employing the time so well that, only a few years later, he was credited with possessing a thorough liberal education. In business also his advance was rapid. From office boy, he rose within a year to the position of stock clerk, and within three years to headship of the stock department, with supervision of shipping. The end of his fifth year, when he was but twenty-two years of age, found him in general authority in the stock department, deputed to hire younger employees and porters, to adjust their difficulties, and to discharge such as had proved incompetent. But, as was the usual practice in those days, salary increase was not always in proportion to the advance in responsibilities, and a young man with desire for education and other things costly must needs seek every opportunity to increase his income. Ris conceived the idea of buying cologne water, and other perfumes, which he sold at a small profit to his fellow employees, or to occasional customers, thus clearing several dollars a week over his stated salary. Later, when Wallace's cashier had purchased a lot of table knives and forks at an auction sale, with a general notion that he might be able to sell them at a small profit, Ris undertook to dispose of his stock on the basis of one-half the net proceeds, and by night canvassing among the hardware merchants of Brooklyn, soon succeeded in obtaining orders for more articles of cutlery than his friend could obtain. In the meantime, his days were partly occupied with collecting outstanding accounts and shouldering the constantly increasing responsibilities which were heaped upon him. Indeed, as it seems, he was called upon for any and all work which no one else could be found to do. Among such jobs was the compilation of the firm's annual catalogue, which occupied his time every evening, often until past one o'clock A. M. The position of quotation clerk was the next promotion given to Mr. Ris, including the duty of answering all inquiries by mail. Then he was made general salesman for the present territory of Greater New York, with Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken in addition. This kept him so busily occupied that he had no time to write up his orders in the office, and invaded his evening leisure with the details of his rapidly increasing business. He was still engaged in this work when the firm failed in 1893, but even this catastrophe proved only a temporary, and not very serious, setback. It was, in fact, only another opportunity to the man who had learned so well how to improve all opportunities as they were presented. When, after two years spent in vainly attempting to rehabilitate the old concern, the receivers decided to wind up its affairs, Mr. Hungerford and Ris concluded to associate themselves with two other old Wallace employees, in a new corporation to be known as the U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company. Mr. Hungerford, accordingly, became President, and Mr. Ris, Secretary, offices which they still continue to fill (1923). Mr. Ris has been in general control of the sales department, as well as having general direction of all the company's branches. His steady progress from

the position of office boy, with only a few years of schooling to his credit, to his present high position in a concern counting its annual business in terms of millions of dollars, as well as to the dignity belonging to a man of culture and broad sympathies, is a shining example of what may be accomplished by hard work and singleness of purpose. Like his boyhood's friend and schoolmate, Edward W. Bok, the distinguished editor of "The Ladies' Home Journal," his life history should be an inspiration to all young men inclined to feel discouragement. The stories of both men teach the lesson, "If one would live he must show himself to be alive." Mr. Ris' career also examples the often forgotten fact, recognized though it is by the world's leaders in business enterprise, that personal worth and honest endeavor are always the final basis of what is commonly called "capital". This principle was well expressed in an address made by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman at a meeting of the Hardware, Metals and Allied Trades Liberty Loan Committee, 1 May, 1922, when he said: "By capital we don't mean bullion. The average soapbox orator tells us that such men are to be portrayed as despots seated upon a heap of gold, underneath which the prostrate laboring man is being crushed out of existence. That is a favorite picture of the demagogues. Yet as you and I know, capital means simply credit. Mr. Ris here knows that better than I do. It means credit; it means that you can push a button and start a factory operating in any part of the world when you have credit, that fluent power in the world today, which is one of its wonders. I am amazed at the miracles that you business men have performed in the way of capital." During the trying days of the World War, Mr. Ris was a leader in organizing the representatives of the hardware and metals trades for practical work in behalf of the Government of the United States. From May, 1917, to April, 1920, he was Treasurer of the Hardware, Metals and Allied Trades Liberty Loan Committee, which accomplished great work in recruiting the New York State National Guard to war strength, and raising $230,000,000 in the four great Liberty Loan drives. For these services the committee received special acknowledgements from the Secretary of the Treasury and the Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, dated 15 May, 1919. Mr. Ris' personal services were acknowledged by Governor Charles S. Whitman, under date 14 July, 1917, in the following words, "The Governor of the State of New York acknowledges with appreciation the services rendered toward recruiting the New York National Guard from peace to war strength by Bernard Ris of the Citizens' Preparedness Association of New York State." Mr. Ris is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as well as of the Montauk and Crescent clubs of Brooklyn, the Hardware Club and Merchants' Association of Manhattan, and the Sound View Golf Club of Great Neck, Long Island. He married, 11 June, 1888, Adele, daughter of John F. Saunders, a prominent diamond merchant of New York City. They have one daughter, Rosalie Adele, and one son, Kenneth Bernard Ris. Mr. Ris' son is a graduate of Yale University (Sheffield Scientific School), a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and at present (1923) employed in the Chicago office of the Griscom-Russell Company of New York.

HERBERT, Hilary Abner, lawyer, b. in Laurensville, South Carolina, 12 March, 1834; d. at Tampa, Florida, 6 March, 1919, son of Edward and Dorothy Teague (Young) Herbert. He was descended from the English family of Herberts who settled in Virginia early in the seventeenth century, and still has representatives in South Carolina and Alabama. His father (1804-1868) was a planter and educator, a notable classical scholar, and a successful teacher. In his early youth Mr. Herbert attended private schools at Laurensville. Later he spent a short time at the University of Alabama, and during two years, 1854-1856, was a student at the University of Virginia. Here he won reputation as a brilliant scholar, and although compelled by illness, resulting from overwork, to leave college before obtaining his degree, remained a great student and retained his interest in classical studies throughout his life. After reading law for a short time, he was admitted to the bar at Greenville, Alabama, in 1857, and practiced his profession until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Confederate service. His army record is a distinguished one. In 1860, as Captain of the Greenville Guards in the service of the State of Alabama, he took his company to Richmond, where it was mustered in as part of the 8th Alabama Regiment. He participated in all of the most important battles of the war, including the engagements at Frazier's Farm, Gaines' Mills, Seven Pines, Williamsburg, Sharpsburg, Second Manassas Junction; was severely wounded in the left arm at the Battle of the Wilderness; and rose in rank from captain to colonel. After leaving the army, Colonel Herbert practiced law in Greenville until 1872. In that year he removed to Montgomery, Alabama, where in a short time he became a leading member of the bar. His was a beneficient, interesting and unique career covering a critical period in the history of the United States. Like Southerners generally, he believed in states' rights and fought for the cause; but when war was over he held that the only right and proper course lay in the reunited spirit and effort of the people of North and South. This principle was the guiding star of his achievements as a citizen and statesman. In 1877, Mr. Herbert was elected to the 45th Congress, and served for the next sixteen years as Representative from the newly formed Second District of Alabama. During the early years of his service in Congress, while on the Judiciary Committee, he succeeded in having passed an important amendment to the jury laws providing for the selection of nonpartisan juries, which is still in effect. He accomplished much in bettering conditions in the South during the Reconstruction period. It is said that in all these years he never allowed himself to be dragged into any post-war contentions or to



Herbert Spencer

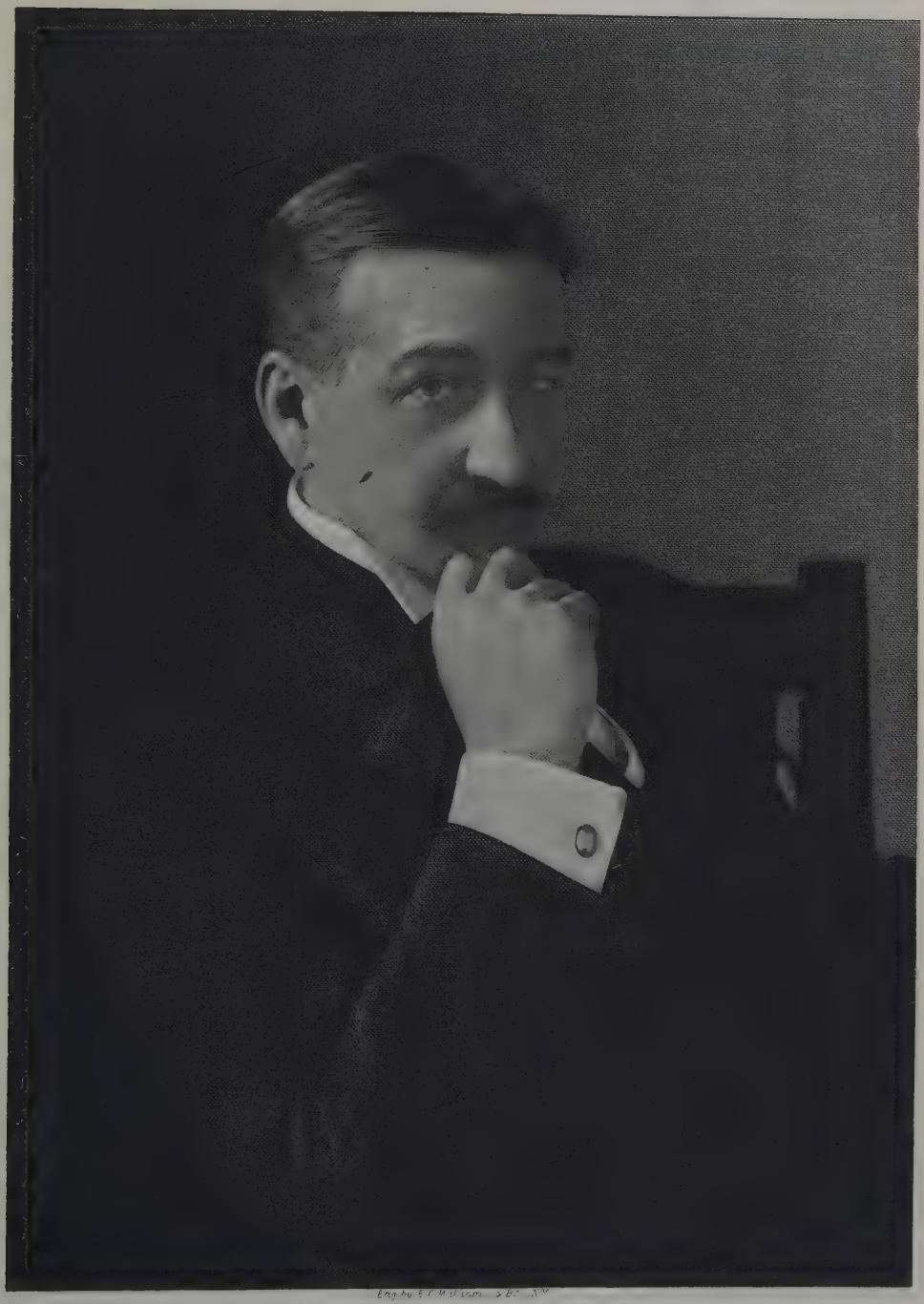
foster by speech or vote any sectional feeling. He encouraged by help and influence all meetings of the "Blue and Gray", and honored the heroic deeds of Confederate and Federal alike. As a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs in the House of which he was Chairman for four years, he found his greatest opportunity for furthering the reconciliation between the North and the South in gaining the support of both Democrats and Republicans for the upbuilding of the then moribund Navy, the South having previously been opposed to large appropriations for this purpose. In 1893, Mr. Herbert was appointed Secretary of the Navy by Grover Cleveland and served in this capacity for four years with remarkable effectiveness. He anticipated the Spanish War of 1898, and a year before, under his supervision, the Naval War College had studied out the plan for such a war. Due to his foresight and preparation, hostilities came to an early ending. Of the ships that composed Dewey's Fleet at the battle of Manila, every Naval vessel except the "Boston" had been authorized by Congress, during the period of Mr. Herbert's service on the Naval Committee, and one or two of them he had commissioned while Secretary. Every ship in the Battle of Santiago excepting the little "Gloucester", a converted yacht, had been authorized while he was on the Naval Committee, and was afterwards finished and commissioned by him as Secretary. Although believing firmly in the cardinal principles of the Democratic party and always loyal to them, he had the courage to make his own interpretations, and to vote for what he considered right and just, regardless of public opinion. Early in his Congressional career he voted against the proposed subsidy for the Union Pacific Railroad, despite its popularity; and in 1886, voted against free silver, which was then greatly favored by his constituents. At the close of his term as Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Herbert settled in Washington, D. C., where he resumed the practice of law, and at the time of his death was senior member of the firm of Herbert and Micou. In his later years he gave much arduous service as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Arlington Monument Association, in co-operation with the United Daughters of the Confederacy, in building the splendid memorial to the Confederate Dead, designed by Sir Moses Ezekiel and unveiled in 1914 at Arlington. Eventually, as a capstone to reconciliation, in company with Colonel Andrew Cowan of Louisville, Kentucky, he planned the Reunion of 1917, of the United Confederate Veterans in Washington. As a member of the 1900 Board of Incorporators of the Red Cross, Mr. Herbert gave much valuable time and assistance to its reorganization, and continued to serve after its re-incorporation by act of Congress, in 1905, as the American National Red Cross. Mr. Herbert was a member of the Chevy Chase Country and Metropolitan clubs of Washington; and held membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the National Geographic Society. He was honored with the degree of LL.D. by Tulane University, New Orleans, also by the University of Alabama. He was a life long member of the Episcopal Church and served many years as vestryman of the Epiphany Church, Washington. Mr. Herbert was the author of many books and pamphlets on the South, among them, "Why the Solid South? or Reconstruction under Eye-Witnesses", and "The Abolition Crusade and its Consequences." Mr. Herbert married 17 April, 1867, Ella, daughter of Washington Smith, a banker of Selma, Alabama. Mrs. Herbert died in 1885. There were three children, Leila, Ella A., wife of Benjamin Micou; and Hilary A. Herbert, Jr. Three of Mr. Herbert's grandsons served in the great World War.

DAMROSCH, Frank Heino, Musician, b. in Breslau, Germany, 22 June, 1859, son of Leopold and Helene (von Heimburg) Damrosch. He came to New York City with his father in 1871, and was educated at the College of the City of New York. He studied piano with Rafael Joseffy, Dionys Pruekner, and others, and composition with Leopold Damrosch and Moritz Moszkowski. After an activity of several years in Denver, Colorado, he returned to New York City and in 1885 became choir master at the Metropolitan Opera House. He held this position until 1891. He was also conductor of the Newark, New Jersey, Harmonic Society (1885-87), and conducted the Musurgia (New York City) from 1881 to 1900. In 1892 he organized the People's Singing Classes at Cooper Union, from which he subsequently sprang the People's Choral Union. This organization had a membership of twelve hundred singers, recruited chiefly from among the wage-earners of the city. Mr. Damrosch was supervisor of music in the New York public schools from 1897 to 1905, conductor of the Orotorio Society of New York from 1898 to 1912, and had been director of the Institute of Musical Art since 1905. He organized this institution for the purpose of giving efficient education to all branches of the art of music. He has composed a few songs and choruses and is the author of "Some Essentials in the Teaching of Music" (G. Schirmer, New York, 1916).

PRATT, Silas Gamaliel, composer, b. at Addison, Vermont, 4 August, 1846; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 30 October, 1916; son of Jeremiah and Esther M. (Derby) Pratt. The family later removed to Chicago, where he studied with Paul Becker and Louis Stab. In 1868 he went to Berlin, where Kullak and Bendel were his teachers in piano, and Kiel in counterpoint. In 1871 he organized the Apollo Club in Chicago, where he was organist in the Church of the Messiah. As a result of an injury to his wrist, he was forced to abandon the career of virtuoso. In 1875 he again went abroad for further study, and on 4 July, 1876, his "Anniversary Overture" was performed at Berlin, and was repeated at Weimar some time afterward. In London, also, his compositions were favorably received. In 1877 he returned to the United States. His opera, "Zenobia", of which he wrote both the libretto and the music, was produced at McVicker's Theatre, Chicago, 26 March, 1883. In 1888 he settled in New York as composer and teacher and in 1906 located in Pittsburgh,

where he established the "Pratt Institute of Music and Art." He was director of this institution until his death. His "Tempest", a symphonic suite based upon Shakespeare's play, and his symphony, "The Prodigal Son", were produced under the supervision of the composer at the Crystal Palace, London, in 1885, on which occasion Berthold Tours described them as "grandly conceived, full of striking originality, modern harmony, flowing melody, and beautiful, as well as imposing effects." That Mr. Pratt could also produce humorous effects is evident from several of his compositions, such as "The Brownies", a grotesque suite produced in New York City and at the Brighton Beach concerts by Anton Seidl. Several of his works are of a patriotic nature, and a few of them were composed for special occasions with great effect. Among these are "Paul Revere's Ride"; "The Revolution of '76"; festival overture, "Voyage of Columbus", performed in New York during the quadricentennial of the discovery of America; a new setting of the hymn "America" (Lotos Club, New York, 1903); "Lincoln Grand Symphony" (Lincoln Centennial); and "Centenary Hymn to Washington." He also wrote a book entitled "Lincoln in Story" (1901). He married Flora S. Colby in Chicago, in 1886.

BAUM, Lyman Frank, author, b. Chittenango, New York, 15 May, 1856; d. Hollywood, California, 6 June, 1919, son of Benjamin Ward and Cynthia (Stanton) Baum. His father, a pioneer oil man, owned valuable property and leases in the Pennsylvania oil fields. It is of more than passing interest that both John D. Rockefeller and John Archbold were, as young men, in his employ. L. Frank Baum received his early education at Syracuse, New York. At an early age he evinced strong literary tendencies, in fact, at the age of twelve, he edited and printed a paper which he called "The Roselawn Home Journal," taking its title from the name of his father's home. His first mature writings were for the public press in New York, Pennsylvania and Chicago. At Aberdeen, South Dakota, he was owner, editor and publisher of the "Saturday Pioneer" (1888-1890); owned, edited and published "The Show Window," Chicago (1897-1902), a technical publication for window trimmers, and, meantime founded the National Association of Window Trimmers of America. At the age of twenty-five, Mr. Baum was a successful playwright; his "Maid of Arran" was produced in New York in 1881. This was followed by "Matches", New York, 1882; "Kilmorne", Syracuse, 1884; "The Queen of Killarney", Rochester, 1885; "Wizard of Oz", (musical extravaganza in which Montgomery and Stone were the leading fun-makers), Chicago, 1902; "Woggle Bug", (also a musical extravaganza), Chicago, 1905; "The Radio Play" (motion pictures of Baum's fairy tales), Chicago and New York, 1908-1909; "The Tik-Tok Man of Oz", Los Angeles, 1913. Mr. Baum was better known as a writer than as a playwright. He has found his way into the hearts of children. For more than twenty years he wrote children's and other stories for various magazines, including "St. Nicholas" and "The Youth's Companion." In 1900 he produced a whimsical book which placed him far in the lead of the army of writers of juvenile fiction, "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz." A New York physician, during the terrible epidemic of infantile paralysis several years ago, said of this book and its successors: "The Oz stories read to the invalid children, have done more to mitigate their sufferings than all other remedial measures combined." In L. Frank Baum's writings for children he omitted all that might tend to arouse fear of any kind; his stories were soothing; he never depicted cruelties, he did not mention love and marriage, or any other subject which held no interest for the juvenile mind. Wholesome adventure and amusing incidents filled the pages. It is characteristic of his romantic mind that from the proceeds of one of his books, "Father Goose—his Book," he built a summer home at Macatawa, on the Shore of Lake Michigan. For this home, which he named "The Sign of the Goose," he made all the furniture the heads of his upholstery tacks being in the form of brass geese. A huge stained glass window portrayed an immense goose of brilliant coloring, and the border decorations of the rooms consisted of a procession of geese stenciled with care and precision. He wrote under seven different pen names, the "Flying Girl", "Aunt Jane's Nieces" and "Mary Louise" books appearing under the name of Edith Van Dyne: "The Boy Fortune Hunters" series under the name Floyd Akers; the "Sam Steele" series, under the name Capt. Hugh Fitzgerald; the "Twinkle Tales" and "Babes in Birdland" under Laura Bancroft; various other books under the names of Susan Metcalf and Schuyler Stanton. His best known books are: "Mother Goose in Prose", 1897, 1902; "By the Candelabra's Glare" (poems) 1898; "Father Goose—His Book", 1899; "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz", 1900; "A New Wonderland", 1900; "The Songs of Father Goose", 1900; "The Army Alphabet", 1900; "The Navy Alphabet", 1900; "American Fairy Tales", 1901; "Dot and Tot of Merryland", 1901; "The Art of Decorating" (technical), 1900; "The Master Key", 1901; "The Life and Adventures of Santa Claus", 1902; "The Enchanted Island of Yew", 1903; "The Magical Monarch of Mo", 1903; "The Marvelous Land of Oz", 1904; "The Woggle Bug Book", 1905; "Queen Zixi of Ix", 1905; "Animal Fairy Tales", 1905; "John Dough and the Cherub", 1906; "Ozma of Oz", 1907; "Dorothy and the Wizard", 1907; "Baum's Fairy Tales", 1908; "The Road to Oz", 1908; "The Emerald City of Oz", 1909; "Baum's Juvenile Speaker", 1909; "The Sea Fairies", 1910; "The Daring Twins", 1910; "Phoebe Daring, Conspirator", 1911; "Sky Island", 1912; "Little Wizard Series" (six titles) 1913; "Patchwork Girl of Oz", 1913; "Tik Tok Man of Oz", 1914; "Scarecrow of Oz", 1915; "Rinkitink in Oz", 1916; "Babes in Birdland", 1917; "The Lost Princess of Oz", 1917; "The Tin Woodman of Oz," 1918. The popularity of his books led him to adopt the whimsical title, "Royal Historian of Oz." He designed a flag for the Kingdom of Oz, and drew a map of the country, which imparts reality to his narrations in the childish mind. As a legacy he



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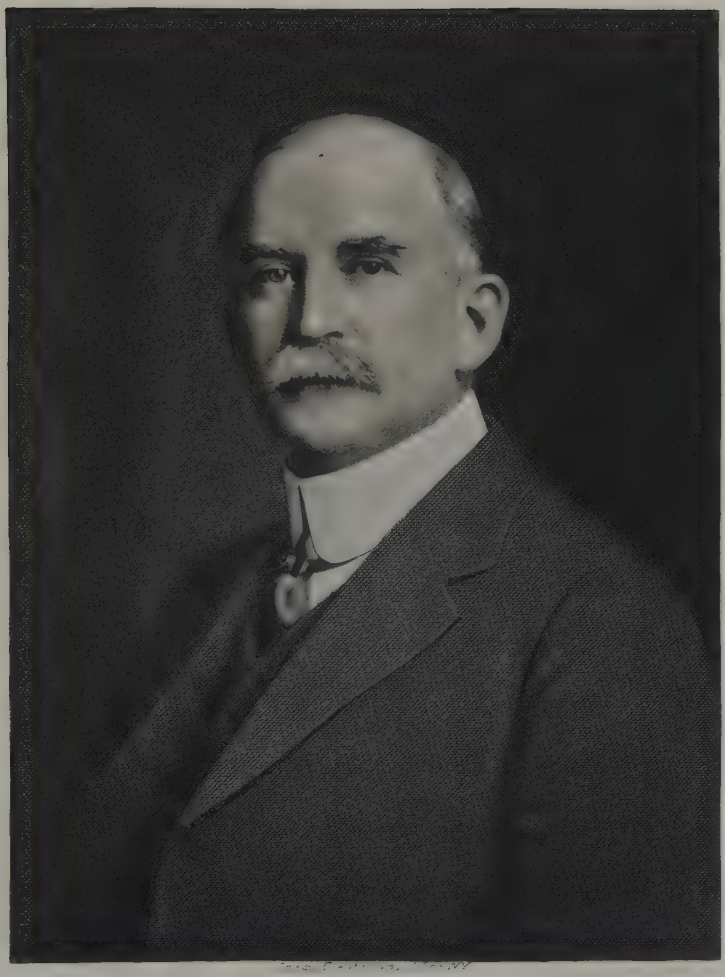
L. Frank Baum

dedicated a book to his wife, each son and each grandchild; he also left three manuscripts to be published after his death. In 1909 Mr. Baum decided to make California his permanent home, and erected a house in Hollywood. This home, which he named "Ozcot", was surrounded by a beautiful garden in which he raised dahlias and chrysanthemums. He was awarded more than twenty cups in flower competitions, and, in consequence, became known as the "Chrysanthemum King of Southern California." He was a deep reader, devoting much time to philosophy. He played the piano, was a composer of merit, and an amateur in art. He was a member of the Players' and Lambs Clubs of New York; the Uplifters and Los Angeles Athletic Clubs of Los Angeles; and the Chicago Athletic Association. He married in Fayetteville, New York, 9 March, 1882, Maud Gage, daughter of Mrs. Matilda Joslyn Gage, a co-worker with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. They had four sons: Frank Joslyn, who served his country as a major of Heavy Artillery, and was decorated by France and the United States; Robert Stanton, first lieutenant, Engineers, A. E. F.; Henry Neal and Kenneth Gage Baum.

HALL, Frank Haven, educator, b. at Mechanic Falls, Maine, 9 February, 1841; d. in Aurora, Illinois, 3 January, 1911, son of Joseph Haven and Sophia (Valentine) Hall. He was descended from New England Pilgrim stock, counting among his ancestors the famous John Alden of Plymouth Colony. His education was received in the public schools, in which, also, he began his active career as a teacher. His work covers a wide range of usefulness, but he will be remembered particularly for his notable services in the education of the blind. He was superintendent of the Illinois State School for the Blind, from 1890 to 1893, and from 1898 to 1902. As the result of his experience, he became convinced that it would be better for blind children not to spend their impressionable years in an institution. He felt convinced that home surroundings and the companionship of other children in the regular schools would promote their mental development far better than the old method of segregation. In the early nineties, it was suggested that Chicago build an institution for blind children, separate from the state school, Mr. Hall urged the contrary proposition that these children be taught in public schools. He met and overcame all objections, and in 1900 the first experiment of this kind ever made in America was launched in Chicago. Mr. John B. Curtis, one of Mr. Hall's own teachers, was appointed to carry out this novel plan of education. His well-conceived method was so successful that five other cities in various parts of the country formed classes for the instruction of the blind in the public schools. This was one of Mr. Hall's great contributions to the blind youth of the country. His greatest gift was a contrivance for punching on thin metal plates, at a single stroke, characters composed of several points, thus producing plates equal to electrotypes and at a greatly reduced cost. Previous to this invention there were two methods of producing embossed books for the blind, to be read by passing the finger-tips over the raised characters. The English method was to punch the embossed characters on a sheet of metal, point by point, by tapping an awl with a light hammer or mallet. The method used in this country was to produce electrotype plates from hand-set type forms. Both were slow and costly processes, and in addition there were but two establishments in this country for the production of these plates. Hence, because of the lack of embossed text books instructors of the blind were obliged to teach orally. Mr. Hall, having perfected his apparatus, did not rest there; he induced the mechanics who had aided materially in the production of the machinery, Messrs. Harrison and Seifried, to manufacture them commercially and sell at such low prices that schools, or even individuals, could purchase them and produce raised-letter books. To this machine is due the feasibility and practicability of teaching blind children in public schools. The ease and cheapness with which books for the blind could be produced caused a slight apprehension lest books which were neither elevating nor educational would find their way into the hands of blind youth, but the alarm was unfounded. True, the output of reading matter for the blind increased a hundred fold, but there was so much that was good which had hitherto been denied them that it seemed useless to waste time producing that which was not good. Text books were produced matching the printed books in the schools in order that the sightless children could keep pace with their more fortunate companions. The Hall machine, which makes characters in the Braille system, has been shipped to Europe, Australia, even China and Japan. Mr William B. Wait, principal of the New York Institute for the Blind, inspired by the achievements of Mr. Hall's machine, produced a method for embossing on plates in the system known as "New York point," which is more complicated than the Braille system. This ingenious machine, like another device produced abroad, embodies the principles of Mr. Hall's invention. In 1892 Mr. Hall evolved the Hall-Braille writer, a practical embossing machine for the use of the blind. This was in reality an embossing typewriter with which great speed could be attained. Mr. Hall's daughter gave a demonstration at a convention held at Brantford, Ontario, writing at the rate of one hundred words a minute. What this meant to those whose sense of touch also serves the function of sight is almost incalculable. A year later his "stereotypemaker" was produced, and Mr.

Hall refused to accept any royalty from its sale, preferring to have the price within the reach of all. The Braillewriter was sold for twelve dollars, but in later years, owing to increased cost of production, it was raised to fourteen dollars. The next appliance evolved by Mr. Hall, with the assistance of Mr. Seifried, was what he called a "mapmaker". This was a simple device by means of which geometrical problems may be outlined; explanatory figures, diagrams, outline sketches or maps may be placed on metal plates for embossing. The simplicity and utility of this useful adjunct for the teaching of the blind, lies in the fact that by means of an ordinary clothes wringer, sheet after sheet of embossed duplicates may be produced. Mr. Hall's wonderful educational work in other lines, is worthy of more than passing mention but is completely overshadowed by his contributions to the profession of bearing light to darkened eyes. Mr. William Hawley Smith, author of "Evolution of Dodd", and "All the Children of All the People" said in reference to Mr. Hall's educational work: "Frank Hall was a born teacher; and, having been started out that way, he wasn't spoiled in the making. Indeed, he was a man whom nothing could spoil. He had so strong a character, in his own right, that nothing could warp it from its original trend, nor overlay it with a sophistication that would hide its naturalness. He realized the difference between education and instruction, and he did all his work as a teacher accordingly. He developed in his pupils their own individuality, instead of trying to form them all according to a single pattern, made and prepared by some one who never saw them, and who knew nothing about them. To do this was his forte and his delight. His best work was done in the classroom, but he was also a tower of strength in a more general way, as superintendent of educational work in public schools, and especially in teaching the blind. His institutional management was of the highest order, in that it was all originated and impelled by love of those who were consigned to his care. He loved all such, not with allowance, but with personal love. And all these loved him in the same way, in turn. The same thing was true of his work with the farmers of the State. Indeed, he was a universal lover, as husband, father, teacher, and manager of men. He lived a life of absolute devotion to whatever he gave himself, and he died a martyr to his zeal for the best good of those he sought to serve. No higher type of man ever lived." Among Mr. Hall's many valuable writings are: "Imaging power of the blind", in the "Inter-State School Review", 1899; "Influence of the study of the Unusual Child upon the Teaching of the Usual", in the "Proceedings" of the Department of Special Education in the American Convention of the National Educational Association, 1903; "Pedagogical Lessons from a Study of the Blind", in the "Proceedings" of the National Education Association, 1898; "Relative Value of Sight and Hearing in Mental Training", in the "Child-Study Monthly", 1901. Mr. Hall married, 23 July, 1866, Sybil, daughter of William G. Norton of Earlville, Ill.

FERGUSON, John Calvin, educator, art critic and statesman, b. in Lonedale, Ontario, Canada, 1 March, 1866, son of John and Catherine Matilda (Pomeroy) Ferguson. His father (1830-1916), a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, served as pastor of many churches in the Province of Ontario. The Ferguson family traces its origin to Fergus Mor MacEarca, who lived in the fifth century A.D., and his descendants form one of the "three pure Scotic Tribes." The branch of the family from which John C. Ferguson is descended came from Balquider, near Sterling, in Perthshire, where it has been represented continuously for at least six centuries. Here Robert Bruce took shelter with a Ferguson in 1306, and there are traditions connecting him with others of the name. From Perthshire came the emigrant, Peter Ferguson, who in 1818 settled near Perth, Ontario, Canada, where he founded the village of Ferguson's Falls. Through his mother Mr. Ferguson descends from the Pomeroy family of Windsor, Connecticut, whose emigrant ancestor, Eltweed Pomeroy, landed at Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. Mr. Ferguson's preliminary education was received in the public schools of Ontario, and at Albert College, Belleville, where he won honors in classical branches. In 1886 he was graduated at Boston University, where he made a special study of philology and Greek and Latin authors. The following year was spent in post-graduate work, which together with extra undergraduate studies entitled him to the degree of Ph.D., conferred on him in 1902. In 1887 Mr. Ferguson went to China as a teacher under the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After a year of arduous labor in the field, he accepted the position of first president of Nanking University, an institution established under Methodist auspices. He raised the money necessary for the erection of its four buildings, and remained as its president for nine years, until the first classes in arts, medicine and theology had been graduated. During this time he became one of the founders of the Educational Society of China and served as its secretary, editor and vice-president. He was called from Nanking to Shanghai in 1897 to become the first president of Nanyang College, founded by the Chinese Government. A natural leader, his administration was a very successful and efficient one. The magnificent buildings of this college were erected during his administration. During the last year of his presidency Mr. Ferguson was sent by the Chinese Government to Europe and to the United States to investigate higher commercial schools for the purpose of introducing their methods into the Nanyang College. He had been foreign adviser to the Viceroy of Nanking in 1898, and to the Viceroy of Wuchang in 1900, and, after his return to China in 1902, he was transferred from his educational work, and made Secretary of the Chinese Ministry of Commerce. In 1903, he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration, and remained in this office for two years. During this time Mr. Ferguson continued to reside in Shanghai, and on behalf of the Chinese Government set-



John C. Ferguson

tled the celebrated Ningpo Joss House case with the French Government, was special commissioner for the extension of the Shanghai foreign settlements, arranged in 1900 the plan for the protection of the Southeastern provinces during the Boxer rebellion, and settled many other cases of dispute between China and foreign countries. In 1902-03 he was a member of the Chinese Commission for the revision of treaties with the United States and Japan. In 1904, and again in 1907, the Chinese Government sent Mr. Ferguson to the United States on a special mission in connection with the settlement of the dispute with the American-China Development Company, concerning the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway. He has been sent abroad by the Government several times during recent years on special missions. In 1902 he was dispatched on particularly difficult business to Manchuria and Siberia. During Mr. Ferguson's residence in Shanghai, his activities embraced a wide range of diversified interests. In 1898 he purchased the "Sin Wan Poa," a Chinese daily newspaper, and was its sole owner for several years. Later it came under the control of a joint stock company, in which he retains a controlling interest. He continues to direct the policy, the intellectual course and organization of this newspaper, and many have recognized the force and influence exercised so wisely by this journal. From 1906 to 1911 he was the owner and editor-in-chief of the "Shanghai Times", a daily paper published in the English language. He was also a member of the Educational Committee of the Shanghai Municipal Council and a founder of Municipal Schools for Chinese. He was Secretary of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and Editor of its "Journal" for a period of ten years, and in 1911 was made president of this society. In 1919 he was made an honorary member of this society. Mr. Ferguson was actively interested in religious work, having served for ten years as superintendent of the Sunday school of Union Church, Shanghai, and was secretary and vice-chairman of the first committee to commence Young Men's Christian Association work in China. In 1911 Mr. Ferguson was appointed Foreign Secretary of the Board of Posts and Communications, on account of his knowledge of the development of railways in China, and was stationed in Peking. In 1912 he resigned to devote his time exclusively to literary work, but in 1915 he was recalled to the Government service as successor to W. W. Rockhill, and was appointed counselor to the Department of State of China. In 1917 the title of his official office became Adviser to the President of China. His diplomatic service and broad statesmanship has been recognized by many governments. When China was an empire, he was decorated with the first class button and with the Order of the Double Dragon. Since the establishment of the republic he has received the Orders of Chia Ho and Wen Hu. The French Government made him a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, and the Emperor of Japan conferred upon him the Order of Sacred Treasure. He holds also the Order of St. Anne from Russia and the Order of Merit of the Red Cross Society of China, 1912, and Japan, 1913. Mr. Ferguson was one of the founders, Vice-President and Councilor of the Red Cross Society in China, and in 1912 was the delegate to the Ninth International Red Cross convention in Washington, D. C. During 1910 and 1911 he was chairman of the Central China Famine Relief Committee, and raised more than a million dollars for famine relief. In the field of literature he has been eminently successful, having contributed various articles to journals on art subjects, and has also translated into Chinese, "Steele's Chemistry"; "Regulations Governing the Militia of the State of New York," and Froebel's "Education of Man," which first appeared in 1826. He has been instrumental in introducing several branches of Chinese art into American museums, and for his work in its behalf was elected a Fellow in Perpetuity of the Metropolitan Museum, New York. He is also a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, of London, the Archeological Institute, the American Oriental Society, the International Law Society, the Shanghai Club, the Peking Club, the Century Club and the India House, New York. On 4 August, 1887, Mr. Ferguson married Mary E., daughter of the Reverend Robert and Helen Hurd Wilson, and a descendant of John Hurd who came from Somersetshire to Windsor, Connecticut before 1640. They have seven children: Helen Mathilda (Mrs. G. E. Tucker); Florence Wilson (Mrs. J. C. Huston), Charles John, (Harvard, 1915); Mary Esther; Robert Mason, Duncan Pomeroy, and Peter Blair. Another son, Luther M. Ferguson, (Harvard, M.D., 1914, United States Medical Corps) died in 1916.

BOWMAN, Charles Calvin, coal operator, b. in Troy, New York, 14 November, 1852, son of Charles and Emilia Strong (Beebe) Bowman. His father, Charles Bowman (1810-1899), a merchant by profession, was Superintendent of Construction of the first water works at Troy, New York. He later became Superintendent of the works themselves. Charles C. Bowman, through his father, is descended from Nathaniel Bowman, a native of England, who in 1630 located at Watertown, Massachusetts. Charles C. Bowman was educated at the public school, Troy, New York; Lansingburg Academy, New York, and Union College, Schenectady, New York. He was graduated a civil engineer in 1875. He immediately began work as an assistant in the construction of the State Asylum for the Insane at Danvers, Massachusetts. In the same year (1875) he was employed as Civil Engineer for the State of Massachusetts. In the spring of 1876 he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Pittston, Massachusetts. In 1883 Mr. Bowman purchased an interest in the firm of C. P. Mathews and Company, operating the Florence Colliery, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and became Manager of the organization. Since then he has been part owner and President of the Avoca Coal Company and part owner and a director of the Raub Coal Company, both of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania; Secretary and Treasurer of the Franklin Coal Company, of Lackawanna County,

Pennsylvania, and Vice-President of the Roden Coal Company, of Bibb County, Alabama. He was for twelve years a member of the Council of Pittston City, Pennsylvania, and also served as Mayor. He was a member of the 62nd Congress, Representative from the 11th District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bowman is a trustee of the Pittston Hospital. He is a member of the National Geographic Society, the New York Athletic Club, and the Craftsmen's Club. On 20 July, 1880, he married Elizabeth, daughter of William Law, of Pittston, Pennsylvania, General Mine Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. Of their six children, five survive: four sons: William Law, Charles Harkness, Charles C. Jr., and Law Warburton, and one daughter, Elizabeth (Bowman) Rodey.

SATTERLEE, George Reese, physician, b. at Dobbs Ferry, New York, 2 November, 1873, son of Edward Rathbone and Joanna Mesier (Reese) Satterlee. He is a descendant of Benedict Satterlee, of Suffolk, England, who settled in New York about 1670. His father (1845-1903), was prominent in insurance circles and church work in New York City, and was the first President of the Insurance Broker's Association, in 1898. Dr. Satterlee was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and at Columbia College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1894. In 1898 he was awarded the degree of M.D. by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York, and the degree of A.M. by Columbia University. Since that date he has been a practicing physician in New York. Dr. Satterlee received his hospital training at the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital (Knickerbocker Hospital), and at the Sloane Maternity Hospital. In 1902 he went abroad to continue studies in pathology in Berlin, Germany. Upon his return to this country he became instructor in histology and embryology under Dr. Harlow Brooks at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in 1903 was placed in entire charge of the department. This position he held until 1910. During this period also he was for four years Assistant Pathologist at St. Vincent's Hospital, for two years attending pathologist of Gouveneur Hospital. The year 1908 he spent in post-graduate studies in medicine and pathology in Vienna. For ten years also he pursued post-mortem studies in Bellevue Hospital, Hood Wright Hospital, and Montefiore Home, and other similar institutions. From 1907 to 1914 he was visiting physician and pathologist to Washington Heights Hospital, and since 1913 has been visiting physician to Fordham Hospital. He has been Attending Physician at various dispensaries; has been Instructor in Medicine at Bellevue Medical College since 1910, and Chief of the Clinic Department of Gastroenterology since 1913. He was Attending Physician to Bellevue Tuberculosis Department for two years, Instructor in Medicine New York Polyclinic Hospital to 1917, and Instructor to the Society for First Aid to the Injured for three years. As the result of long years of study and experiment, Dr. Satterlee has made many valuable contributions to medical science and literature. His most important work has been the application of the infection theory to diseases of the alimentary canal. His writings on this subject include the following treatises: "On the Advisability of Through Exploratory Operations," ("Women's Medical Journal," May, 1917); "Diagnosis and Therapy of Chronic Intestinal Toxemia," ("Medical Record," September, 1917); "The Symptomology of the Nervous System in Chronic Intestinal Toxemia" (October, 1917); "The Treatment of Duodenal Ulcer" ("Medical Record," August, 1918); "Fractional Gastric Analysis" (1920); "Group Medicine," an address delivered before the American Therapeutic Association, in Washington, D. C. in June 1921, and "Oral Infection in Relation to Gastroenterology," read before the Society of Applied Dental Research, Trenton, New Jersey, in January, 1922, and published in the "New York Medical Record," 11 March, 1922. Other writings of Dr. Satterlee include a book under the title "Outlines of Human Embryology" (1905); "Complete Recovery, Following a Severe Compound Fracture of the Skull" ("Medical Record," 1901); "Report of Two Cases of Sarcoma of the Thumb" ("New York University Bulletin of Medical Science," January, 1902); "Case of Bacteriuria Resembling Weil's Disease," ("Medical News," 6 June, 1903); "A Serious Result of the Ocular-Tuberculin Test" (27 June, 1908); "A Case of Addison's Disease with Autopsy" ("Medical Record," 9 January, 1908); "Acute Lymphatic Leukaemia, Clinically Suggesting a Myelogenus Origin" ("New York Medical Journal," 15 June, 1907); "Case of Status Lymphaticus" ("Archives of Pediatrics," September, 1909); "A Case of Pernicious Malaria with Autopsy" ("New York Medical Journal," April, 1908); "Two Cases of Pernicious Anemia, with Reference to Intestinal Autointoxication as a Causative Factor" ("American Medicine," April, 1909); "Cases of Gonorrhoeal Arthritis Treated by Gonoccocus Vaccines" ("New York State Medical Journal," December, 1910); "A Case of Bothriocephalus Latus" (Medical Section, New York Academy of Medicine, October, 1910); "A Case of Thoracic Tumor and Aneurysm of Descending Thoracic Aorta, Treated with Salvarsan" ("New York Medical Journal," January, 1912); "Case of Splenic Anemia Resembling Hodgkin's Disease" (Medical Section, New York Academy of Medicine, March, 1911); "Some Apparently Obscure Conditions of the Gastrointestinal Tract, and the Practical Application of the Roengten Ray in Their Diagnosis," (October, 1911); "Water Trap Stomach, Diagnosis, Symptomatology and Treatment" ("New York State Journal of Medicine," 1912); "One Hundred Cases of Water Trap Stomach," ("Mobile Dilated Cecum, Diagnosis and Treatment, Case Reports," ("Journal of Gastroenterology," 1913); "Diseased Conditions of the Cœcum" ("New York Medical Journal"); "Chronic Intestinal Stasis" ("New York Medical Journal," June, 1915); "Autogenous Colon Vaccines in the Study, Diagnosis and Therapy of Chronic Intestinal Toxemia"; "Chronic Appendicitis and Chronic Intestinal Toxemia" ("New York Medical Journal," November, 1916); "Chronic Intestinal Stasis" ("American Journal of the Medical Sciences," November, 1916). Dr. Satterlee has

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been interested in state military affairs since 1893, when at the age of twenty, he enlisted as a private in the 7th Regiment, National Guard of New York. He was promoted Captain and Assistant Surgeon in 1907, and served in this capacity until 1910. In 1913 he enlisted in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, with the rank of First Lieutenant; and during the years 1918-1919, served as Captain and Medical Officer of the Sanitary Corps, Ninth Coast Artillery, N. G., N. Y. He was Secretary of the Medical Section of the New York State Medical Society in 1913-1914 and was its chairman 1914-1915; is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and State Medical Societies; Alumni Association, Knickerbocker Hospital; Pathological Society; American Therapeutic Society; Gastroenterology Club, and the American Gastroenterology Association. He is also a member of the University Club, Columbia University Club, and Army and Navy Club of America. Dr. Satterlee married, in New York City, 9 February, 1915, Mabel Alger, daughter of George Townsend Powell. They have one son, Robert Pinckney Satterlee.

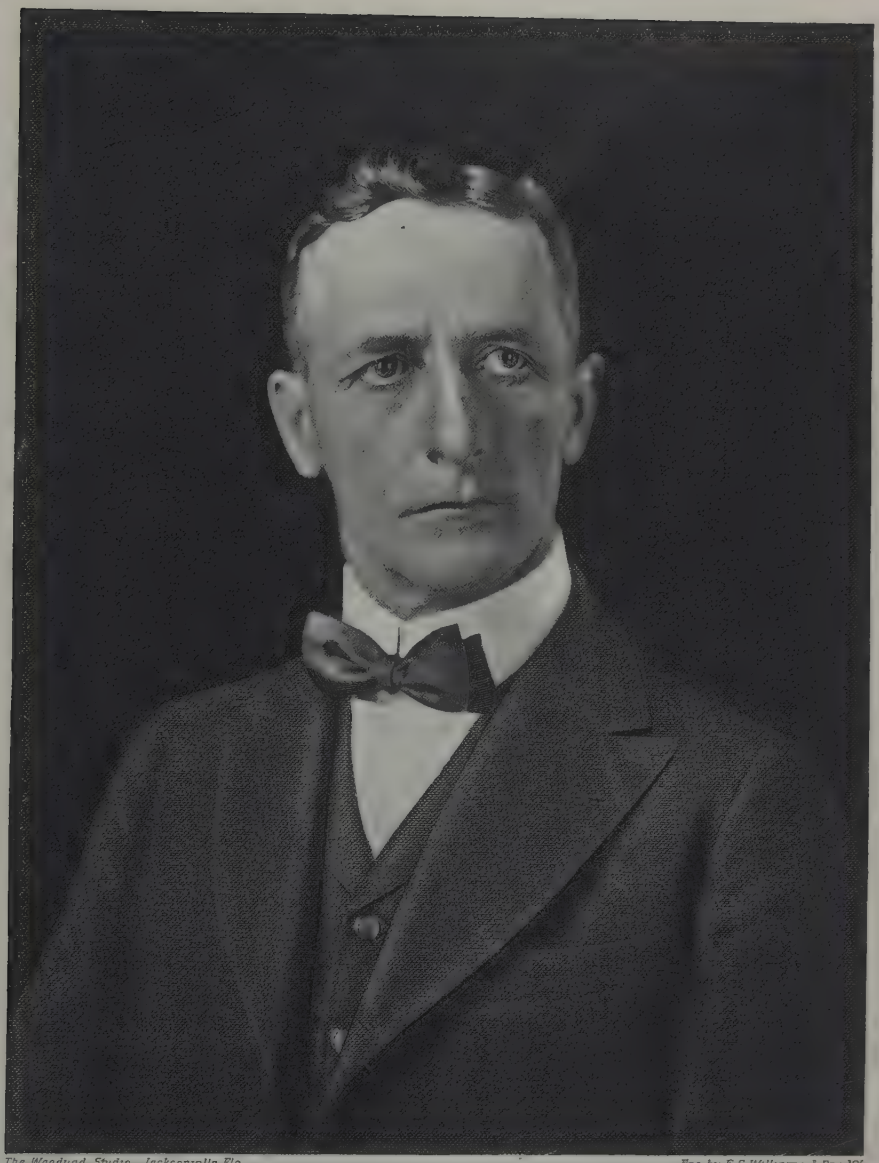
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, theatrical and operatic manager, b. in Berlin, Germany, in 1847, d. in New York, 1 August, 1919. His father was a successful Jewish merchant, who afforded him the benefit of a good education under private tutors. At the age of sixteen occurred an event, which, although small in itself, marked an important turning point in his career. He went skating without consent, and upon his return home his father, a severe disciplinarian, used the skate straps on him. Thereupon the son sold his violin for thirty-five dollars, ran away to Liverpool, and took passage on a sailing ship for America. He found employment as a cigar maker in New York and was identified with that business for many years. Here he first gave evidence of that spirit of inventiveness peculiar to him. Of the devices which he patented for facilitating cigar manufacture, one was destined to revolutionize the industry and yielded him more than a quarter of a million dollars. Another source of income was "The United States Tobacco Journal", a trade paper which he edited for fifteen years. Some of the revenue derived from these sources were invested in real estate, chiefly in Harlem, New York City. Mr. Hammerstein made his début as a playwright with three one-act comedies respectively entitled, *Solo Sechzig, Antonio,* and *Our Poor Relatives,* which were produced in German in a New York City theatre, in 1868. In 1870, Mr. Hammerstein became lessee and manager of the Stadt Theatre, which afterwards was the Windsor, in the Bowery, near Canal Street. Some time afterward, he was associated with Adolph Neuendorff in the management of the Germania Theatre, later known as Tony Paster's. In 1880 he entered upon his long career as a theatre builder, the Harlem Opera House being his first venture of this kind. This was followed by the Columbus; the Harlem Music Hall, (later Hurtig and Seamon's); the Manhattan Theatre, built in 1892 and subsequently known as Koster and Bials, the Olympic; the Victoria (1889); the Republic (1900); the Manhattan Opera House (1906); the Philadelphia Opera House (1908); the London Opera House (1911); and the Lexington Avenue Opera House (1913). It was in the Victoria and in the Manhattan Opera House that Mr. Hammerstein's interests were chiefly centered. The Victoria was probably his most profitable undertaking. The Manhattan Opera House, although it proved a heavy drain upon his financial resources, was a source of personal pride to him because of its great artistic success. This undertaking proved once for all that real genius combined with administrative ability can so raise the standard of artistic performances that not only a *perfect ensemble* but a really adequate interpretation can be achieved. Mr. Hammerstein's conductor, Cleofante Campanine, demonstrated what can be done by a man of genuine insight, enthusiasm and energy. Under his rare leadership many modern operas were given their first hearing in America, at the Manhattan Opera House. Among these were "Thais", "Les Contes d' Hoffman", "Louise" "Salome", "Elektra", "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame", and several others. Among the admirable singers who figured in the casts were Tetrazzini, Mary Garden, Bonci, Sammarco, Renaird, Melba, Lina Cavalieri, John McCormack, and others. Several of them were introduced to the American public under the auspices of Mr. Hammerstein. But the resources of the Metropolitan Opera House were greater than those of Mr. Hammerstein, who finally consented to retire, as a producer of opera in New York and Philadelphia for a period of ten years. At the same time he relinquished his holdings in the Philadelphia Opera House and received in return a sum said to have been two million dollars. Mr. Hammerstein then built the London Opera House, which was opened on 13 November, 1913, with a magnificient performance of Nougé's "Quo Vadis." London, however, was not interested in French Opera, and the season ended in disaster. The Lexington Theatre, New York, was opened by him in 1914. The following criticism is well descriptive of him: "Whimsical, temperamental, fearless, irascible, berating his audience, condemning his critics, assailing his foes, cajoling his singers, Mr. Hammerstein was ever in the limelight and often on the first page. As a showman he had few peers. Whether he discoursed on divas or duchesses, his remarks bristled with epigrams. He summoned fortunes out of nothing and dissipated them as he indulged in his uncontrollable passion for grand opera. Time and again he was penniless only to rise again." Mr. Hammerstein was twice married and had six children, two of whom, Arthur and William, were associated with him in the management of his enterprises.

HERTZ, Alfred, conductor, b. in Frankfort-on-the-Main, 15 July, 1872, son of Leo and S. (Königs-Werther) Hertz. He received his musical education at the Raff Conservatory in his native city, where he studied with A. Urspruch. Mr. Hertz had been a conductor at several of the largest theatres in Germany, when he was engaged at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in 1902. He made his first appearance as conductor at the

Metropolitan 28 November, 1902, in a performance of "Lohengrin." He was immediately recognized in New York as a conductor of high ability, of imagination, of routine skill, of vigor and command. He conducted the first American production of "Parsifal", in 1903. The opera was studied under his direction and maintained wholly by his zeal and enthusiasm. He virtually recreated "Die Meistersinger" in a new production, in 1904. His performance of "Salome" was a rare fulfillment of a difficult task. So, also was his admirable production of "Der Rosenkavalier", which, like "Parsifal", "Salome", "Lobetanz", and several other equally noteworthy works, was first brought out at the Metropolitan under his leadership. Mr. Hertz directed the performance of all the American operas in English that have ever been given by the Metropolitan Company: Frederick S. Converse's "Pipe of Desire" (1910); Horatio W. Parker's "Mona" (1912); and Walter Damrosch's "Cyrano de Bergerac" (1913). He entered upon all these tasks in a spirit of enthusiasm, devoting to them all his intelligence, skill, energy, and artistic judgment. After conducting at the Metropolitan for thirteen years, he resigned in the spring of 1915. He conducted the premiére of Parker's "Fairyland" at the Panama Exposition, at Los Angeles, 1 July, 1915. Since then he has been conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. In June, 1914, he married the concert-soprano, Lilly Dorn, in Vienna.

DOGGETT, John Locke, lawyer, b. in Jacksonville, Florida, 14 March, 1868, son of Aristides and Ann Timothy (Cleland) Doggett. The first of the name in America was Thomas Doggett, who was a passenger on the "Mayflower" in 1622, and settled at Raynham, Massachusetts. From Thomas Doggett the line of descent runs as follows: his son, John; his son, Thomas; his son, Simeon; his son, Simeon, second, and his son, John Locke, father of Aristides, and grandfather of J. L. Doggett. This John Locke Doggett (1800-1844) settled in Florida in 1820, and was a man of much prominence in the history of the state; was one of the founders of Jacksonville, president of the legislative council of Florida (1827-1829) and a lawyer and a territorial judge in the eastern district of Florida (1830–1837). Mr. Doggett's father (1832-1890) was a native of Jacksonville, Florida, a graduate of Jubilee College, Illinois. He was County Judge of Duval County, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners; served as Corporation Counsel for the city of Jacksonville. He served in the Seminole Indian War and was an officer in the Mexican War under General Scott, being present at the battles of Chapultapec and the siege of the City of Mexico. He also served through the Civil War, under General Bragg, when he was Captain in command of Company A. (Jacksonville Light Infantry) Third Florida regiment. His wife was a daughter of John C. Cleland, a sugar planter of Jamaica, a distant cousin of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner"; and of Chief Justice Taney, of the United States Supreme Court. Her great grandfather, Dr. John Turnbull, was the leader of the largest colony, sixteen hundred souls in all, that ever came to America in one body. Collected in the Grecian Archipelago, these emigrants were brought to New Smyrna, Florida, in 1767, for the purpose of planting indigo. In 1776, when all British enterprises were destroyed by the American Revolution, the members of the colony removed to St. Augustine. Subsequently Dr. Turnbull took up his residence at Charleston, South Carolina. Mrs. Doggett, who was a woman of conspicuous mental and executive qualities, was one of the founders of St. Luke's Hospital, Daniel Memorial Orphanage, and the Library Association, all notable public institutions of Jacksonville. John L. Doggett was educated at St. Joseph's Convent, Jacksonville; Florida Military College, Jacksonville; East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Florida, and the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. In 1887 he was appointed clerk of the Criminal Court of Record, at Jacksonville. In the same year he began the study of law, and was admitted to practice at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1894. He was admitted to the Supreme and Federal Courts of Florida in 1895; and on 17 June, 1897, was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court of Recor for Duval County, Florida. Although the youngest presiding judge of a court in Florida he discharged his duties from the first with great energy and ability. Aside from his service on the bench Judge Doggett has been prominent in a number of important litigations, and is a conspicuous figure in the state as a trial lawyer and public speaker. He is division counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company; attorney for the Jacksonville Traction Company, and for the New York Life Insurance Company. He also has a large general corporation practice, and is a member of the bar of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Fifth Circuit and of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Doggett has been prominent in the military affairs of Florida, and has been Captain in the Jacksonville Light Infantry, which his father helped organize during the Civil War. Upon the outbreak of the World War he was past the age when he could enlist for service over seas, but became Major of the Duval County Guards, in command of a battalion of six hundred men, organized by act of legislature for home defense. It is noteworthy that the high state of efficiency attained by this battalion under Judge Doggett's command became well known throughout the state. Judge Doggett is a member of the American Bar Association, the Florida State Bar Association, and the Jacksonville Bar Association, and is one of the trustees of the University of the South. He married, in Jacksonville, Florida, 14 June, 1890, Carrie May Van Deman, daughter of Erskine B. Van Deman. They are the parents of four children: Carita Doggett, John Locke Doggett, Jr.; Nancy Doggett, and Frank Aristides Doggett.

ANGELL, James Burrill, college president and diplomat, b. in Scituate, R. I., 7 January, 1829; d. in Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1 April, 1916, son of Andrew Aldrich Angell and Amey Aldrich. He was a direct descendant of the



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John L. Doggett.

Thomas Angell who was one of the group of colonists with Roger Williams in Rhode Island. James B. Angell received his elementary education in the local common and private schools, and took his college preparatory course at the University grammar school, in Providence, Rhode Island. There he studied under Dr. Henry Simmons Frieze who later held respectively the chair of Professor of Latin and the acting presidency at the University of Michigan. Dr. Angell entered Brown University at the age of sixteen and was graduated in 1849 with the highest honors of his class. He originally intended to enter the Congregational ministry, but an affection of the throat frustrated this plan. For a year after his graduation he held a position as assistant in the Brown University library; at the same time he pursued studies leading to a Master's degree. In 1851 he went to Europe and continued his studies for two years, at the end of which period he accepted an offer of the chair of modern languages and literature at Brown University. Among his students were two men who were destined to become famous national characters: namely, Richard Olney and John Hay. Dr. Angell retained the chair at Brown until 1860, and became widely known for his exceptional ability both as a teacher and an administrator. During the last few years of his professorship he had written much for the "Providence Journal." He became so fond of this literary activity that he resigned his position at Brown and accepted the editorship of the journal, a post which he held with high honor until 1866. During the critical period of the Civil War Dr. Angell conducted this newspaper with marked courage and with unfaltering loyalty to the Washington Government. In 1866 he resigned his position as editor and accepted the presidency of the University of Vermont, which was at that time in great need of both students and money. As a result of his judgment, energy and administrative ability the university was rehabilitated and gradually built up so that it won a position of influence and importance. During his third year at this institution, Brown University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. His record at the University of Vermont attracted the attention of the Regents of the University of Michigan, and in 1871 he acceded to their urgent request that he become President. It was in this capacity that he was to become famous as "The Grand Old Man of Education." During his period of service at the University of Michigan the number of students increased vastly, the faculty grew from a small nucleus to a large body, and the amount of annual appropriations increased to twenty times the figure that marked the beginning of his regime. As a college president, Dr. Angell had the rare ability to establish ties of real affection between himself and practically every one of the students under his charge, so that his influence with the student body at large was nothing short of remarkable. More than 124,000 students received the impress of his personality during the entire course of his career as an educator. In addition to his accomplishments in the field of education, Dr. Angell rendered noteworthy diplomatic services on behalf of his country. In 1880 he was appointed by President Hayes in the double capacity of Minister to China and head of a commission to negotiate important treaties with that country. He received a year's leave of absence from the university and undertook the mission with his usual zest and enthusiasm. As a diplomat Dr. Angell achieved an international reputation, much of which was attributable to the masterly way in which he conducted affairs in China. He was said to have been the man who, more than any other, was responsible for the Chinese Exclusion Act, and when he went to China as Minister he had the precarious duty of showing the Chinese the necessity of the measure and reestablishing terms of good will. That he was highly successful was unmistakably evidenced by the fact that he himself later negotiated treaties which marked the beginning of a period of prosperous trade relations between China and the United States. In 1897 Dr. Angell was appointed by President McKinley as Minister to Turkey and, having once more received a year's leave of absence from his educational duties, he filled this post with honor and distinction. Much of his time and effort he spent upon the problem of the suppression of those terrible crimes against civilization—the Turkish outrages against Christian Armenians and Christian missionaries. Other important diplomatic services rendered by Dr. Angell included connection, during President Cleveland's administration, with the International Commission of Canadian Fisheries, which permanently defined the rights of American fishermen in the waters of British North America; and chairmanship, in 1896, of the Canadian Commission for Deep Waterways, which played an important part in the betterment of relations between Canada and the United States. This noted educator was the author of a number of books, including "The Higher Education" and "Progress in International Law," was a contributor to many learned scientific and general publications, and was a regent of the Smithsonian Institute. In 1905 Dr. Angell tendered to the regents of the University of Michigan his resignation as President, urging that they appoint a younger man to succeed him. So urgently was he requested to reconsider this step, however, that he decided to remain for a while longer in the office which he had held with distinction for so many years. In February, 1909, having passed his eightieth birthday he again offered his resignation. At his urgent request. it was accepted, and he was made President Emeritus of the University of Michigan. About the time of Dr. Angell's resignation the Emperor of Japan honored him with the first-class decoration of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure in token of high regard for him personally and as one of the foremost of educators, and in special recognition of Dr. Angell's part in the education of a number of Japanese who later rendered service of great value to their country. Dr. Angell in 1855 married Sarah S. Caswell, daughter of former President Alexis Caswell of Brown University. Two sons hold prominent positions in professional life. Alexis Cas-

well Angell is United States Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan. James Rowland Angell holds the chairs of Dean of the University Faculties and Professor of Psychology at the University of Chicago. His daughter is Mrs. Andrew McLaughlin, of Chicago.

DENHAM, Edward, b. in New Bedford, Massachusetts, 30 October, 1849, son of Tilson Bourne and Rachel Gilbert (Leach) Denham. His earliest American ancestor, Deacon John Denham, b. in England, 1589, married Abigail Wood in Leyden, Holland, 17 October, 1619, and migrated to the United States, landing at Plymouth, December, 1620. Edward Denham received his education in public schools, leaving after three years of attendence at high school. His elder brother, Thomas M. Denham, had begun the manufacture of white shirts in New Bedford in 1868, and in 1869 Edward began business life as one of his brother's employees. These pioneers in this particular line of manufacture prospered; the business grew, and in 1870 the brothers formed a partnership under the firm name, T. M. Denham and Brother. They continued in successful business until 1906, at which time the firm of T. M. Denham and Brother was dissolved. At the time of their retirement, their factory was one of the largest of its kind in New England. Although his school days ended in high school, Mr. Denham has continued his studies. In his own literary work he has confined himself to historical subjects, and has written much that has appeared in newspapers, and in book, pamphlet, and magazine form, under various pseudonyms. His special field is indexing, and to his skill and patience is due the Tenth Volume of the Maine Historical Society Collections, published in 1891, that volume being an analytical index to the nine preceding volumes. Since then, for each volume of the Maine Historical Society, both Collections and Proceedings, Mr. Denham has made an analytical index, as well as the indexes of other historical societies. In this class of work he has no superiors. He became so well known as a writer for newspapers, that Cushing's "Dictionary of Initials and Pseudonyms" classified him as "journalist". His best known work is his "Man in the Iron Mask," written for "Frey's Sobriquets and Nicknames." One other interest of his life, which is in perfect accord with his historical and literary work, and which is worthy of more than passing mention, is his undertaking to visit the graves of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In the accomplishment of this purpose, he has traveled extensively. Many of the graves of the signers are unidentified by gravestones, but he has visited a large number of the marked graves, and the homes and birthplaces of the signers, as well as many other sacred historical spots. Mr. Denham is a member of the state historical societies of Connecticut, Iowa, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Virginia; American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; American Dialect Society, Cambridge, Massachusetts; American Historical Association, Washington, District of Columbia; Boston Branch of Dickens Fellowship; Bostonian Society, Old State House, Boston, Massachusetts; Champlain Society, Toronto, Canada; Columbia Historical Society, Washington, District of Columbia; Concordance Society, Princeton, New Jersey; Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Boston, Massachusetts; Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, Pennsylvania; National Geographic Society, Washington, District of Columbia; Naval History Society, New York City, New York; New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts; New York State Historical Association, Glens Falls, New York; Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, Massachusetts; Old Dartmouth Society, New Bedford, Massachusetts; Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, London; Society of Old Plymouth Colony Descendents, Greenbush, Massachusetts; and is a corresponding member of: Maine Historical Society, Portland, Maine; Quebec Historical and Literary Society, Quebec, Canada; Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wisconsin. In fraternal relation he is affiliated with the Masonic order. Books, however, are his greatest love. Next to books is his enthusiasm for his camera, which for many years has been a constant companion in his summer vacations. He has several thousand negatives, a result of his photographic work, largely of localities famous in the history and literature of this country. Many of them have been used for illustration. In earlier years, Mr. Denham was active in musical circles, and inaugurated a series of popular priced, high class, musical entertainments, which he gave annually for several years. He was also active in bicycle days, and one of the governors of the local branch of the League of American Wheelmen.

DENHAM, Thomas Mandell, manufacturer, b. in New Bedford, Massachusetts, 2 February, 1840, son of Tilson Bourne and Rachel (Leach) Denham. His father was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1854–1855, was City Assessor at Large for twelve years, and was appointed Chief of Police of New Bedford in 1869. Thomas M. Denham entered primary school when he was four years of age, and his unusual ability manifested itself when in high school, where he completed the course at the age of fifteen. In 1857 he became an accountant, then entered newspaper work and eventually tried clerking in the Post Office Department. He migrated to South Carolina and remained for a time at Port Royal. From 1868 until the year 1906 he engaged in the manufacture of shirts. Through wonderful perseverance and remarkable industry he was successful from the beginning, and in the year 1906 he retired from the firm. For four years he represented the Republican party in the Massachusetts Legislature. He was a prominent member of the Knights Templar, Sutton Commandery, and a Sergeant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He is one of the representative men of the old families of South Eastern Massachusetts. Mr. Denham married three times: his first wife being Edith (Watson) Denham. They were married in 1864; there

Edward Denham

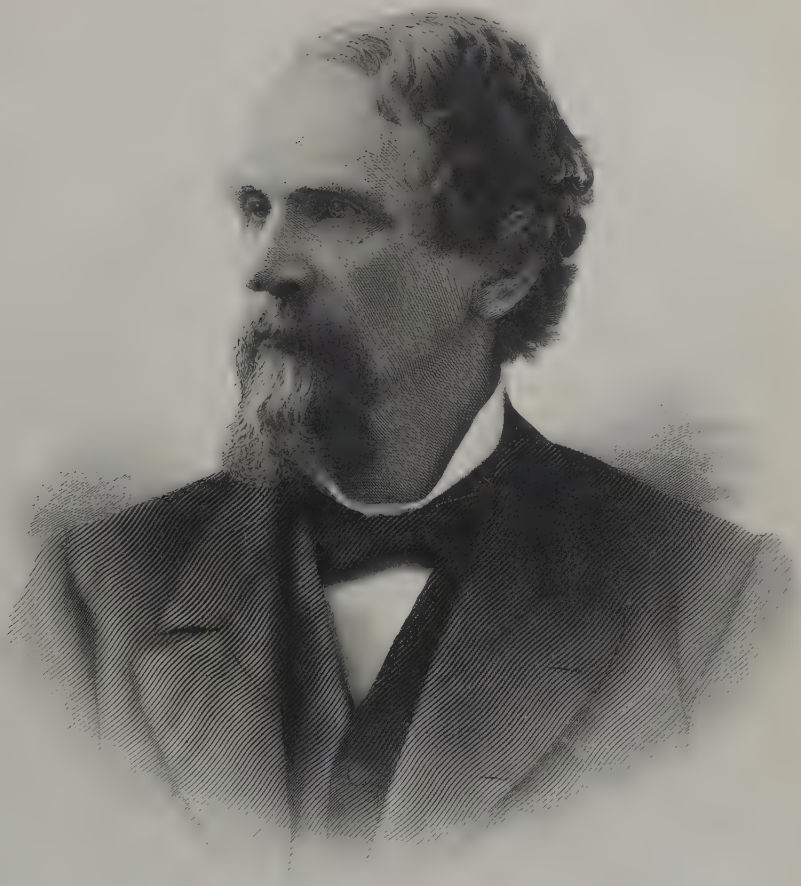
are no living children by this marriage. In 1867 he married Clara Isadore Scott, daughter of William and Lucy B. Scott, who died 31 October, 1877, leaving two daughters, Rachel Leach, b. 28 January, 1869, wife of Eben L. Barstow; and the second daughter, Ethel Washburn, b. 9 December, 1871, wife of Edgar M. Almy. Mr. T. M. Denham married third, Amy Read Hathaway, 10 June, 1879, daughter of Braddock Dimmock and Harriet (Richmond) Hathaway. By this marriage a daughter was born, Clara Alice Mandell, who married John Allen Chase of New Bedford, 18 April, 1904.

WYLIE, Walker Gill, surgeon, b. at Chester, S. C., 2 September, 1848; d. in New York City, 3 March, 1923, son of Alexander Pearson and Juliet Agnes (Gill) Wylie. His father was a noted medical practitioner of South Carolina for nearly fifty years, and his grandfather, Peter Kelso Wylie, was Judge of the Probate Court of Chester County for nearly an equal period. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and being too young for military service continued his studies until the third year of the Civil War. Then, when his state was threatened by the advance of Sherman's army, on its famous march to the sea, he recruited a company of boys of his own age, and commanded it, with the commission of lieutenant, in the Confederate Army of the Tennessee, under Generals Hardee and Joseph E. Johnston. This brief service finished, he resumed his education at the University of South Carolina, where he was graduated in civil engineering in 1868. In the fall of the same year he began study at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. in 1871. During eighteen months (1870-1872) he was an interne in Bellevue Hospital, and then, as the result of a competitive examination, obtained appointment as surgical interne in the Woman's Hospital. During 1872 he traveled in Europe, under commission from the authorities of Bellevue Hospital to study the methods followed in the nurses' training schools in London, Paris, Berlin, Munich and Vienna, with the particular design of establishing an institution of the kind in New York. At that time trained female nurses were quite unknown in the United States, and the care of the sick devolved upon volunteers, who were often experienced but generally quite ignorant of many elements now recognized as essentials of the profession. Properly trained nurses were rapidly becoming necessary adjuncts to medical and surgical practice. In this conviction the training school was projected, and Dr. Wylie delegated to make the preliminary observations on European methods. On this trip Dr. Wylie sought the advice of Florence Nightingale, who wrote him an appreciative letter, now in possession of Bellevue Hospital Training School. The school was founded on the lines recommended in his report, and he is credited with its establishment. He was officially connected with its management for over forty-five years. In 1873 he entered professional practice in New York City, devoting special attention to abdominal surgery and gynecology, in association at the beginning with Dr. Marion Sims, who was also a native of South Carolina. He was appointed visiting gynaecologist to Bellevue Hospital in 1882, and continued in that service until 1907, when he resigned and became consulting surgeon. In 1882, also, he became Professor of gynaecology in the New York Polyclinic School of Medicine for Post-Graduates, where he delivered annual courses of lectures for twenty years, then resigning and becoming Professor Emeritus. Dr. Wylie was particularly noted as a skillful and successful surgeon, with an enviable record for difficult operations. He strongly emphasized the value in his professional work of the excellent scientific training received during his university course. He claimed that a knowledge of physics and mechanics is of inestimable value to the practicing surgeon. Dr. Wylie was an able and prolific writer on subjects connected with his specialty, as well as upon hospital management and general surgical observations. He was the author of over one hundred professional contributions of great value, published in "The American Journal of Obstetrics" (New York), "American Gynecology" (Boston), "Annals of Gynecology" (Boston), "International Clinics" (Philadelphia), "The Medical News" (Philadelphia), "The Medical Record" (New York), "The New York Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics," "The New York Medical Journal," "The New York Polyclinic," "The Pittsburgh Medical Review," "The Transactions of the American Gynecological Society" and "Transactions of the Medical Society of New York." He contributed, also, able articles on "Salpingitis" and "Menstruation and its Disorders" to Mann's "American System of Gynecology" (1888). In 1876 Dr. Wylie was awarded the Boylston prize offered by Harvard University for his essay, "Hospitals, their Organization and Construction." In the same year he read a paper entitled, "Hospitals; History of their Origin and Development" before the New York Academy of Medicine, which was published in the Academy's "Transactions". A memorial sketch entitled, "Marion Sims, 1813-1883," read before the New York County Medical Association in 1884, was published in the "New York Medical Journal." In 1910 the McMaster gold medal of the University of North Carolina was awarded to Dr. Wylie, as the alumnus who had done the most for humanity. Dr. Wylie was a member of numerous professional societies and associations, notably of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the New York Pathological Society, the New York Obstetrical Society, the Society of the

KIMBALL

Alumni of Bellevue Hospital Medical School, Alumni Association of the Woman's Hospital, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association, and the Royal Society of Medicine of London. Aside from the exacting duties of his profession, Dr. Wylie was interested in various projects for the common good of humanity from the designing and completion of hospitals on modern lines to projects conceived to serve public utility. About 1887, while visiting his old home in South Carolina, he noted the possibilities of water power throughout the Piedmont district and, even at that date, foresaw that the cotton textile industry would eventually leave the New England States for the localities where cotton is grown. About 1897, he formulated plans, and a year or so later began building the first hydro-electric plant of any substantial size in the Piedmont district of South Carolina. The managing company, known as the Catawba Power Company, was in 1904 taken over by the Southern Power Company. From the small start has been eventuated a gigantic water power development and distributing company, covering the whole of the Piedmont district of North and South Carolinas, or, approximately two-thirds of the total area of these states. Dr. Wylie was the prime mover in this enterprise and the work, in the latter years of his life, passed into the hands of J. B. Duke, who now heads these companies, although Dr. Wylie was an officer and director to the time of his death. Dr. Wylie married, 13 June, 1877, Fanny, daughter of Edward Adams Damon of St. Louis, Mo. They had one daughter, Juliet Agnes, wife of Alexander Dickinson of Seattle, Wash., and three sons, Sims Gill, Edward Alexander Gill, and Walker Gill Wylie, 2d.

KIMBALL, Mark, merchant, b. in Pembroke, now Darien, in Genesee County, New York, 5 May, 1821; d. in Chicago, 29 May, 1891, son of John and Ruth (Buckman) Kimball. His childhood was spent on his father's farm and he attended the District Schools. In June, 1834, when he was thirteen years of age, occurred the important event in his early life, the migration of his father and his family to the West, then an undertaking which required the hardiest spirits to make the attempt. The journey as far as Buffalo was accomplished with two teams and covered wagons, commonly known as "Prairie Schooners" which carried the family and household goods. From there the party proceeded by boat to Detroit. At Detroit the travelers again took the road, camping at night in the open, finally arriving at Door Prairie, Indiana. After a stay of six weeks they resumed their leisurely journey as far as the Fox River, always prospecting the country, and finally returned to Naperville, then in Cook County, Illinois. Here the father purchased a farm on the Dupage River and settled his family in their new home. Mark Kimball again attended District School and worked on the farm. After two years, in 1836, he left the farm in search of wider opportunities and took a position in the grocery store of his elder brother, John J. Kimball, remaining in his employ for a year, when he entered business on his own account at Naperville and also made some investments in real estate with such early and characteristic foresight that some years later his holdings yielded him a considerable profit. Mr. Kimball removed to Chicago in 1839, and thenceforward cast in his lot with the citizens of that city. His first position in Chicago was that of a clerk at the Illinois Exchange Hotel. After a year he entered the employ of Botsford and Beers, hardware merchants, where he remained as a clerk for the next twelve years, in the meanwhile becoming familiar with every detail of the business. At the end of this time, and in recognition of his worth to the enterprise, he was made a member of the firm, the title of which was later changed to Botsford, Kimball and Company. In the course of years, with the growth of the city and largely as the result of Mr. Kimball's energy and natural business acumen, the business assumed large proportions and developed an extensive wholesale trade. In 1865, after thirteen years as a partner with the firm of Botsford, Kimball and Company, and during which time he had become widely known as one of the leading merchants of Chicago, Mr. Kimball retired. Prior to his retirement, in 1863, he became interested in the Mutual Security Insurance Company as one of the directors, and afterwards became secretary of the company. In 1866, he organized the Citizens' Insurance Company of Chicago, of which he was chosen president and manager. Soon finding, however, that it did not pay a sufficient dividend for the capital invested he closed out the company and repaid the stockholders the amount of their stock with a dividend of ten per cent. After the great Chicago fire of 1871, because of his long experience in both the real estate and insurance fields, Mr. Kimball was called upon to act as assignee in bankruptcy of the Mutual Security Insurance Company. Subsequently his reputation for integrity and ability in the handling of important matters of trust led to his services being utilized in the settlement of the affairs of a number of large mercantile and financial concerns that had been forced into bankruptcy by the catastrophe that had overtaken the city. Mr. Kimball was most retiring in disposition and at no time had any political aspirations. However, after having repeatedly refused to become a candidate for public office, he was persuaded by his friends to accept the nomination for the Mayoralty on the Democratic ticket but suffered defeat by a small majority. During this period of his life also, he served for two terms as Collector of the town of South Chicago, giving the heaviest bond in the history of the office, amounting to nearly fourteen million dollars, and signed by all the leading capitalists and merchants of Chicago. In this office he introduced several innovations beneficial to public welfare, and, with Robert T. Lincoln and others, was among the first to insist that on all collections of over fifteen hundred dollars, the maximum compensation allowed by law, the town collectors should pay over to the town board a commission of two per cent. In 1879 with Enos Ayers and John G. Shortall, he was appointed appraiser of school lands. In all public as well as private matters his judgment was sound and unerring



Mark Kimball

and his perception of values, especially in real estate, practically infallible. Thus he conserved his investments until they made him a handsome return and during his long career acquired considerable wealth. In the death of Mark Kimball, which occurred after a residence of fifty-one years in that city, Chicago lost one of its most respected and influential citizens. One writer says: "In conclusion, his life was an example of the power of patient purpose, resolute working and steadfast integrity, showing in language not to be mistaken what it is possible to accomplish, and illustrating the efficiency of self-respect and self-reliance in enabling a man, even though he may labor under early disadvantages, to work out for himself an honorable competency and a solid and lasting reputation. And, his success in life was the natural result of his own persevering energy, indomitable courage and genuine worth, while in his character he combined those qualities of mind and heart that rendered him so deservedly popular and secured to him the warm friendship of all who enjoyed the honor of his acquaintance." A friend of long standing paid him the following tribute: "He was generous and not from a mere sense of duty but from a deep personal interest in the welfare of his fellowmen. He recognized fully the obligations and responsibilities of wealth, and was ever ready to extend a helping hand to those who needed assistance. When the final summons came and friends and acquaintances who had long known him reviewed his life work, the consensus of public opinion was unanimous that he had been an honorable, upright man, that his prosperity was the merited reward of his labor and judicious investment and that the world was better for his having lived. For many years he had been known as 'Honest Mark Kimball'. It is not meant that the individual should became known to the great majority, should attain worldwide fame, but it is intended that every individual should do his full duty in the environment in which he is placed, and that time, talents and opportunities should be used to the best advantage. Mr. Kimball recognized this fact and so lived. A generous and kindly nature and charitable opinion of the shortcomings of others gained for him a firm hold upon the affection and esteem of those who knew him." Mr. Kimball attended Central Church under the ministration of Professor David Swing. He was a member and trustee of Oriental Lodge A. F. & A. M. and was one of the charter members of the Calumet Club. Always generous, early in his career, in 1865, he became one of the incorporators and a charter member of the Old Ladies' (now known as the Old Peoples') home of Chicago. He married, 20 February, 1848, Elizabeth Jeanette Judson, daughter of the Rev. Philo Judson, one of the most conspicuous figures of the early days of Evanston, Illinois, and at one time pastor of the First Methodist Church of Chicago. By this marriage there were three children: Eugene Sue Kimball (q. v.) who died 12 January, 1919; Charles Mark Kimball who died in childhood; and Mrs. Helen M. Galloway, who survives at the present time (1923).

BARHITE, Jared, educator, b. at North Salem, Westchester County, New York, 14 July, 1840, d. in Long Island City, New York, 21 January, 1921, son of Caleb and Jane (Knapp) Barhite. His ancestors came from Holland in 1652, and settled in Putnam County, New York. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary War, was wounded in the battle of White Plains, and later helped in the building of the fortifications at West Point. His father (1811-1888) was a farmer in Westchester County. Jared Barhite received his education in the local schools of his native town, but removed with his parents while very young to Pound Ridge, New York, where he attended the private school of Rev. Mr. Patterson. He began teaching in 1859 under the New York State Teacher's certificate, which was later endorsed by the state of New Jersey. He taught without a break for fifty-two years, beginning with the Cliff School at Bedford, Westchester County. His principal positions in New York and New Jersey were at Cold Spring, Putnam County, New York; Kingston, Ulster County, New York; Saratoga Spring, New York; Irvington, New York; Long Island City, New York; Leonia Heights (now West Fort Lee), New Jersey; West New York, New Jersey; and Coytesville, New York. He was principal of the 3rd Ward School (now Public School No. 4), at Dutch Kills, Long Island City. Mr. Barhite retired about 1912, and three years later returned to his home at Pound Ridge, where he resumed teaching for a year. He was then seventy-five years old. He was a fluent writer, and although the author of three volumes of poems, never placed them on the market, being content to distribute his efforts among his friends. His books are: "Balmaqua", an Indian legend; "Musing", and "Songs of Nature." As a teacher and a civic worker Jared Barhite was conspicuous for unselfish service in behalf of the public welfare. He was an organizer and chairman of the famous Committee of Forty, which performed notable service in expediting the construction of the Queensboro Bridge, which was known as "The Father of the Queensboro Bridge." He married at Pound Ridge, 3 July, 1862, Lucy Jane Knapp, daughter of William E. Knapp, a farmer of Westchester County, New York. They had one son, William Elbert Barhite, and three daughters, Genevra (deceased), Blanche Belle (deceased), and Lillian May Barhite.

Jared Barhite

National Copper Bank of the City of New York, and secretary of the Point Comfort Improvement Company. He was treasurer and director of the Scranton and Lehigh Coal Company, and the Brooklyn Elevator and Milling Company. He is a Republican in politics and holds membership in the Knickerbocker, Union, Racquet and Tennis, Yale, Links, New York Yacht Club, Recess, Tuxedo, Newport Country Club, Newport Casino, Currituck, Shooting Club, Newport Yacht Racing Association. His leisure time is spent in yachting, golf, and duck shooting. Mr. Havemeyer married Charlotte Whiting, daughter of Augustus Whiting of New York, the 11th of July, 1900. Four children were the result of this union: Carlotta, Henry O., 3rd, Florence, and Frederick 5th.

STANTON, Frederick Skiff, clergyman, b. New Bedford, Mass., 27 December, 1857; d. in New Bedford, 1 October, 1915; son of Henry and Charity C. (Skiff) Stanton. His education was of necessity meagre, as his father a seafaring man, died while Frederick was but a lad, and the responsibility of supporting his widowed mother devolved upon him. He attended the local school of his native town where he completed the prescribed course. His first position was in a shoe factory at New Bedford, Massachusetts. Realizing the value of an education, he studied nights and it was during these few years that he became interested in the Christian Advent Church. Being of a high strung nervous temperament, he was more keenly cognizant of the call for a life of religious service, and with the help of his mother he prepared for the ministry. His struggle for the requisite knowledge was great, and it was not until he was twenty-six years of age that he was ordained a minister of the Christian Advent Church. In 1883 he began his ministerial work as an evangelist, and he threw his heart and soul into the work in a manner that was productive of splendid results. For many years he played the part of a Divine Doctor, ministering to old and wornout churches, reorganizing them and revitalizing them with a spirit that reflected his own sublime faith. Where there were no old churches to be energized he organized new ones, and his services were held wherever he happened to be—in tents, halls, or private homes. Until he had attained middle age he continued this inspiring work, when he found the task too great for his health and he became pastor of the Christian Advent Church at Hudson Falls, New York, and from that church was transferred to the church at Lawrence, Massachusetts. He served with these two churches for eight years endearing himself to those with whom he came in contact and showing to the world one of those rare unselfish characters which are as the bright stars of the Universe. On the twenty-fourth of December, 1896, he received word of the death of his mother-in-law, the wife of James G. Harding, long associated with the firm of Wood, Brghtman & Company, of New Bedford. Again showing the bigness of his soul he resigned from the ministry in order to devote his entire time to the care of the elderly Mr. Harding and his own aged mother. Having throughout his life shown a remarkable aptitude for musical work, he devoted his leisure moments to furthering his knowledge of music, and although he had abandoned the ministry he did not relinquish his interest in church work. He continued in the capacity of secretary of the Massachusetts State Conference of the Christian Advent Church, and his services in this direction were replete with his characteristic touches. At the age of twenty-three, he wrote the music, set the type and printed a religious song book for the use of Sunday school children. His interest in musical education extended to instructing pupils and classes. At one time he was instructing pupils on fourteen different instruments. He held the degree of Bachelor of Music, and was a composer of sacred music, song and cantatas, and published many concert pieces and orchestrations. Many of his hymns are universally sung, and his last work was the arrangement of seventeen voluntaries with full orchestra scores. Reverend Charles H. Oliphant, pastor of the first Congregational Church at Methuen, Massachusetts, said: "Had he enjoyed the early advantages (which, indeed he showed so little need of) of liberal training, he would have been one of the most notable men of the times. In him the sweetness of childhood was united with a maturity and strength of character seldom seen. His moral vigor, his determined and persistent pursuit of the ends he sought, his contagious merriment, and most of all, his rare sensitiveness to spiritual values of every kind, made him a most lovable and unusual man." Mr. Stanton married, 13 October, 1880, Mary Althea Harding, daughter of James G. Harding, a business man of New Bedford.

Fredk. S. Stanton,

WILDER, Salmon Willoughby, chemical manufacturer, b. in Lawrence, Massachusetts, 10 February, 1870, son of Salmon Willoughby and Rose E. (True) Wilder. His father (1823-1903) was a well-known paper manufacturer, and one of the first to use the Fourdrinier paper machine in this country. The family was derived from Thomas Wilder who settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1638. Mr. Wilder was educated in the public schools and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated B. S. in chemical engineering in 1891. He was one of the group of seven men who received the first degrees in chemical engineering granted in this country. In the same year he entered the service of the Russell Paper Company, Law-

rence, and during the next six years was connected with this concern, the Fall Mountain Paper Company, Bellows Falls, Vermont, and the firm of William Russell and Son, Boston. He is still (1923) associated with the Russell interests, being a director in the Russell Company and the Russell Coal Company. In 1897 Mr. Wilder became associated with the Merrimac Chemical Company, of which he became Manager in 1899, Treasurer in 1901, and President in 1905. Among members of his profession Mr. Wilder is recognized as one of the leading chemical manufacturers of the country, and as an authority on industrial chemistry. He is a lecturer at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has served as chairman of the Board of Governors of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, as Chairman of the northeastern section of the American Chemical Society, and of the New England section of the Society of Chemical Industry. He is treasurer and a member of the Executive Committee of the Manufacturing Chemists of the United States; Treasurer and Trustee of the Newton Centre Savings Bank; and a member of the Newton School Committee. He is also a member of the Exchange Club, the Brookline Country, the Eastern Yacht and the Charles River Country clubs. On 17 October, 1895, he married Marcia Russell, daughter of Charles H. Sawyer of Newton. They have two children: Philip Sawyer and Rachel.

KIMBALL, Eugene Sue, realty operator, b. in Chicago, Illinois, 19 September, 1849; d. in. Chicago, 12 January, 1919, son of Mark and Elizabeth Jeanette (Judson) Kimball. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Kimball, a native of Ipswich, Suffolk County, England, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634. His father was an early settler of Chicago and a prominent wholesale hardware merchant of that city; while his mother was noted for her splendid character and large philanthropic activities. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and at Lake Forest Academy. He also entered school at Waltham, Massachusetts, but was obliged to discontinue his studies before obtaining his degree on account of serious trouble with his eyesight. For several years he engaged in the hardware business following the line of his father's early business career but was compelled after a time to relinquish it because of prolonged ill health. As he neared middle life he grew stronger and became interested in real estate, first as a broker and later as an operator and investor. As the result of his well known integrity and knowledge of real estate values, Mr. Kimball enjoyed the confidence of many of the leading families of Chicago, and during the last thirty years of his life was called upon to act as executor and trustee in a number of estates. In 1917 he organized the Kenwood Neighborhood Committee under the Illinois State Council of Defense. He was at the head of that Committee's activities until a redistricting placed him in charge of loyalty work done by the Eighth Exemption District Committee of the Illinois State Council of Defense. He sacrificed his usual winter sojourn in a warmer climate in order to superintend the work in person. This constant devotion told upon his strength to such an extent that when the Committee was disbanded in December, 1918, he had little resistance left. A slight illness set in and turned quickly to pneumonia from which he died on 12 January, 1919. Mr. Jacob Newman, president of the 13th Exemption District Committee of the State Council of Defense, with whom Mr. Kimball had been associated in patriotic work, wrote of him: "'Day or night, rain or sunshine' he was always to be found at his post. When we recall his feeble health it is only a matter of justice to say that we feel he gave his life to the welfare of his country." In appreciation of his patriotic work the following testimonial was prepared and intended to be presented to him on the 10th of January, 1919. His illness and death two days later prevented the presentation which had been planned without his knowledge: "WHEREAS, Through the State Council of Defense of Illinois, there was created the Eighth Exemption District Committee for the purpose of assisting our country during the awful conflict waged in Europe, to also assist those in need in our district, to further loyalty and allegiance to our flag; and WHEREAS, It was deemed fit that Eugene S. Kimball should serve as President of this Committee, and WHEREAS, His noble efforts and his unswerving loyalty to his country during this crisis deserve the highest of praise, *Therefore Be It Resolved,* that we, the Executive Committee of the Eighth Exemption District, do hereby extend to Eugene S. Kimball our sincere thanks for the work so nobly performed by him, and in appreciation of same, we present him with these resolutions. (Signed by the Committee). Mr. William H. Swift, for many years his attorney, writes of him: "Perhaps his most striking characteristic was his integrity. He never showed any signs of being tempted to say or do anything of which his conscience did not at once fully approve. This made him so absolutely trustworthy that it was a pleasure to do business with him or for him." Mr. Kimball's club memberships were: Chicago Athletic Association; Midlothian Country; Chicago Yacht; and Kenwood Club of which he was at one time treasurer. He was a member of the Chicago Historical Society and a life member of the Art Institute of Chicago. He found his recreation in golf, power boating, fishing and hunting. Mr. Kimball married 3 September, 1872, Harriet Hanford, daughter of Zalmon Hanford, of Kankakee County, Illinois. To them were born five children: Mark R. Kimball, a graduate of Amherst College, and successor to his father's business; Harriet Sue Kimball, who married Edward F. Sharp; Helen Elizabeth Kimball, wife of Joseph J. Morsman; Eugene Botsford Kimball, who died in 1898 as the result of illness contracted at Santiago, Cuba, while serving with the 1st Infantry, Illinois National Guard, in the War with Spain; and Ruth Kimball, who married Walter A. Graff.

SCHWEINFURTH, Julius Adolph, architect, b. in Auburn, New York, 20 September, 1858, on of Charles J. and Katherine (Ammon) Schweinfurth. His father (1827–1909)

Eugene S. Kimball

was a carver, designer and pattern maker, a political refugee from Germany, who came to America in 1848, and located at Auburn, N. Y. One of the distinguished members of this family was Dr. George Schweinfurth, African explorer and botanist. Julius A. Schweinfurth was educated at the Auburn High School, where he completed the course in 1877. He then studied architecture, and in 1884 became a partner of C. F. Schweinfurth, in Cleveland, Ohio, with whom he was associated for two years. These days brought with them the practical workings of his profession, in which he had every advantage of the more theoretical and complex points of architecture. Earnest and eager for further knowledge, he went aboard in 1886 and devoted two years to professional study in Rome, Paris, London, Florence, and Spain. Since 1895 Mr. Schweinfurth has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston, and numerous public and office buildings, schools, churches, city and country residences remain as evidences of his skill. He has written numerous articles for the "American Architect", and is author of "Sketches Abroad", a collection of architectural sketches made in Europe during the years 1886-1888. Mr. Schweinfurth is a member of the American Institute of Architects. He married, 27 April, 1889, M. Fannie Bellows, daughter of Charles F. Bellows, iron merchant of Boston. They have one son, Charles Schweinfurth.

HUNTSMAN, Owen Benjamin, railroad official, b. at Conyngham, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, 23 September, 1871, son of Benjamin Toch and Martha Grove (Brown) Huntsman. His father (1840-1871), a mill-owner of Luzerne County and a young volunteer soldier throughout the Civil War, died shortly after his thirty-first birthday, and three days before the birth of his son. During his military service, he participated in thirteen of the hardest fought battles of the Civil War, was confined in Andersonville Prison until exchanged, and was twice wounded. During the last two years of the war he served as captain in the 142nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. His mother was a daughter of George W. Brown, a merchant of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. Huntsman was educated in the local schools of Stroudsburg, completing the course at the High School in 1887, and at the age of sixteen entered upon an active career as a teacher. After two years (1887-1889) of teaching in the public schools of Stroudsburg, he completed his professional training in the State Normal School at Westchester, Pennsylvania, and in 1892 received the degree of B.E. During 1892–93, he was an instructor in St. George's Hall, a college preparatory school for boys at Summit, N. J., and the following year entered Harvard College where he was graduated A.B. in the class of 1897. In 1897-98, he continued his studies in the Department of Philosophy of the Graduate School of Harvard University, and in June, 1898, received the degree of A.M. During the college year following, 1898-99, he received the appointment as Fellow in Philosophy in Columbia University. The following winter, 1899-1900, while continuing at Columbia in advanced work in experimental psychology and education, he also taught mathematics and English at the Wilson-Vail School, a boys' college preparatory school in New York City, and acted as a private tutor. Mr. Huntsman then entered the railroad offices of Mr. George J. Gould, was elected a Vice-President of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company in 1907, and served in that capacity until 1915. In March, 1921, he was again elected vice-president of this company. He was a Director of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company from March, 1913, to March, 1915, and again from December, 1921. In 1908 he was elected a Vice-President of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, and served until the receivership in 1915. During the receivership (1915–1917) he was Vice-President, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of these companies, and since June, 1917, he has been a Vice-President, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the newly organized Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. Mr. Huntsman was a director of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company and of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company during 1914 and 1915. He has also served as a Director of the Western Pacific Railway Company, the Western Coal and Mining Company of St. Louis, the New York County National Bank and the Uehling Instrument Company, manufacturers of scientific recording instruments. He is a member of the Harvard Club of New York, the Harvard Club of New Jersey and the Wykagyl Country Club of New Rochelle, New York. In religion he is a member of the Society of Friends. On 18 September, 1902, he married Elizabeth Marie Van Buskirk, a graduate of Wells College in the class of 1897, daughter of the late Dr. Michael B. Van Buskirk, a well-known physician of central New York.

CROSS, Charles Robert, scientist, b. in Troy, New York, 28 March, 1848, d. in Brookline, Massachusetts, 16 November, 1921, son of George and Lucy Ann (Brown) Cross. He came of a sturdy stock, of which many representatives have been closely identified with the material growth and welfare of their respective communities. True to the highest traditions of his race, Charles R. Cross early began laying the foundation for his future success. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and supplemented this by a course of study at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated B.S. in 1870. In the same year he entered upon the practical work of his career as an instructor at his Alma Mater, and in 1871 was made assistant professor. For four years he ably discharged his many duties with the patience and perseverance so characteristic of his every undertaking. In 1876 he was appointed professor, and from 1877 to 1917 was Thayer Professor of Physics, then resigning to become Professor Emeritus. Prof. Cross was a director of the Rogers Laboratory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1885 to 1917, and it was through his efforts that the first course in electrical engineering in the United States, leading to the degree of

electrical engineer, was established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1882. His ability quickly impressed itself upon his associates, and the work which he has accomplished holds a unique place in the development of this branch of study. Prof. Cross was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Astronomical Society. He also held membership in the Technology Club of New York, and the Appalachian Mountain Club, of which he was president in 1880. He contributed many articles on accoustics and electricity to scientific periodicals, for which the scientific world is deeply indebted. Prof. Cross married, 15 July, 1873, Mariana Pike, of Salisbury, Massachusetts; she died 10 June, 1900.

WAPPLER, Reinhold Henry, inventor and manufacturer of electrical instruments, b. in Anhalt-Dessau, Germany, 19 February, 1870, son of Carl and Henriette (Lehmann) Wappler. His father, (d. 1904) was an engineer and millwright. He was educated in Oranienbaum, Möhlau, Dessau, Wittenberg and Berlin, and completed his training for his lifework by serving an apprenticeship with an instrument maker in Wittenberg. This apprenticeship, according to the German methods of those days, was a very thorough and severe training, including practical instruction in all the arts of the metal trades. Any man who completed it was amply qualified for any kind of construction work, or for original research. The earnest desire for self-improvement on the part of the apprentices was also reflected in the evening meetings of artisans at which ideas were exchanged and observations and experiences discussed. On the completion of his technical training in 1888, Mr. Wappler entered the employ of the General Electric Company in Berlin, with whom he continued for a few months, then becoming associated with W. A. Hirschmann, a manufacturer of electro-medical instruments. He came to New York in 1890, and filled successive engagements as instrument maker with the General Electric Company, and as foreman with the Joseph C. Vetter Company and E. B. Meyrowitz. Later he joined his brother, Frederick H. Wappler, and Charles Fayer, who had formed the firm of Wappler and Fayer for the manufacture of electro-medical apparatus and instruments. The success of their efforts was largely due to the inventive genius of Reinhold Wappler, who early began his notable carer in improving electro-medical instruments and introducing distinct departures from previous practice. Among the first, and most brilliant of his inventions was his sinusoidal machine, designed and executed to carry out his theory of the therapeutic value of electrical exercise of the muscles, independent of mental effort. By the application of a slow-moving sinusoidal current of carefully modified strength a muscle may be alternately contracted and released, so that the circulation is stimulated, and the exudates following traumatic injuries may be rapidly absorbed, even after the formation of hard deposits. The essential effect is nutritive, following the alternate contraction and release of the tissues, and the consequent increase of the blood supply to the affected area. In many cases atrophy or paralysis has been relieved, and even cured. The theory of this instrument was strikingly original, involving an entirely new application of principles. Its great success was all the more gratifying on this account. Twelve years after its introduction, a German physician named Becker, quite without knowledge of Mr. Wappler's invention, devised an instrument which partially paralleled his in theory and application. On coming to America, however, he was greatly surprised to find that he had long been anticipated, and very much exceeded, in the results accomplished here. Another important early invention of Mr. Wappler was the rheostat or controller for modifying current drawn from city supply mains to the requirements of the small electric lamps used in medical diagnosis, and in exploring the throat and other body passages. Through its use the proper voltage may be selected to very small fractions, and the current brought under perfectly accurate control, as is required in delicate operations, in nerve testing, etc. Another highly important invention, perfected in 1909, is the rotary switch for rectifying high potential alternating currents, for use with the X-ray, and other electro-therapeutic apparatus. It consists essentially of a rotating insulated element having switching contacts attached on, or near, its periphery, with the result that proper adjustments of speed, etc., very short wave-lengths may be obtained. It also permits very delicate adjustments of voltage and current curves, as required in certain special connections. While perfecting these important inventions, Mr. Wappler's attention was also largely engaged in perfecting a new variety of cytoscope, which greatly exceeded the instruments of German make previously used, in the valuable consideration that they are less likely to become disordered, and may be used efficiently in the exacting physiological conditions, for which they are intended. After several years of thought and experiment, Mr. Wappler perfected his first radical improvement in this type of instrument by eliminating the right-angle prism, which had previously caused so much trouble from the fact that it could not be made entirely watertight. For this element he substituted a semispherical lens, having the plane surface silvered, so as to combine the objective lens and reflecting prism in one. With the instrument perfected by Mr. Wappler it is possible to observe conditions in the bladder, or in the uretral passages, without distortion at as close a range as one-eighth inch. His researches upon the action of lenses and prisms led to still other important improvements in surgical and diagnostic apparatus; notably, to the perfecting of his improved ophthalmoscope, specially designed to avoid the common injuries due to the use of previously constructed instruments. In this invention Mr. Wappler succeeded in so disposing the illuminating apparatus as to permit the closest desired approach to the patient's cornea, without danger of abrasion. He arranged the illuminating prism to slant

Reinhold H. Wagner

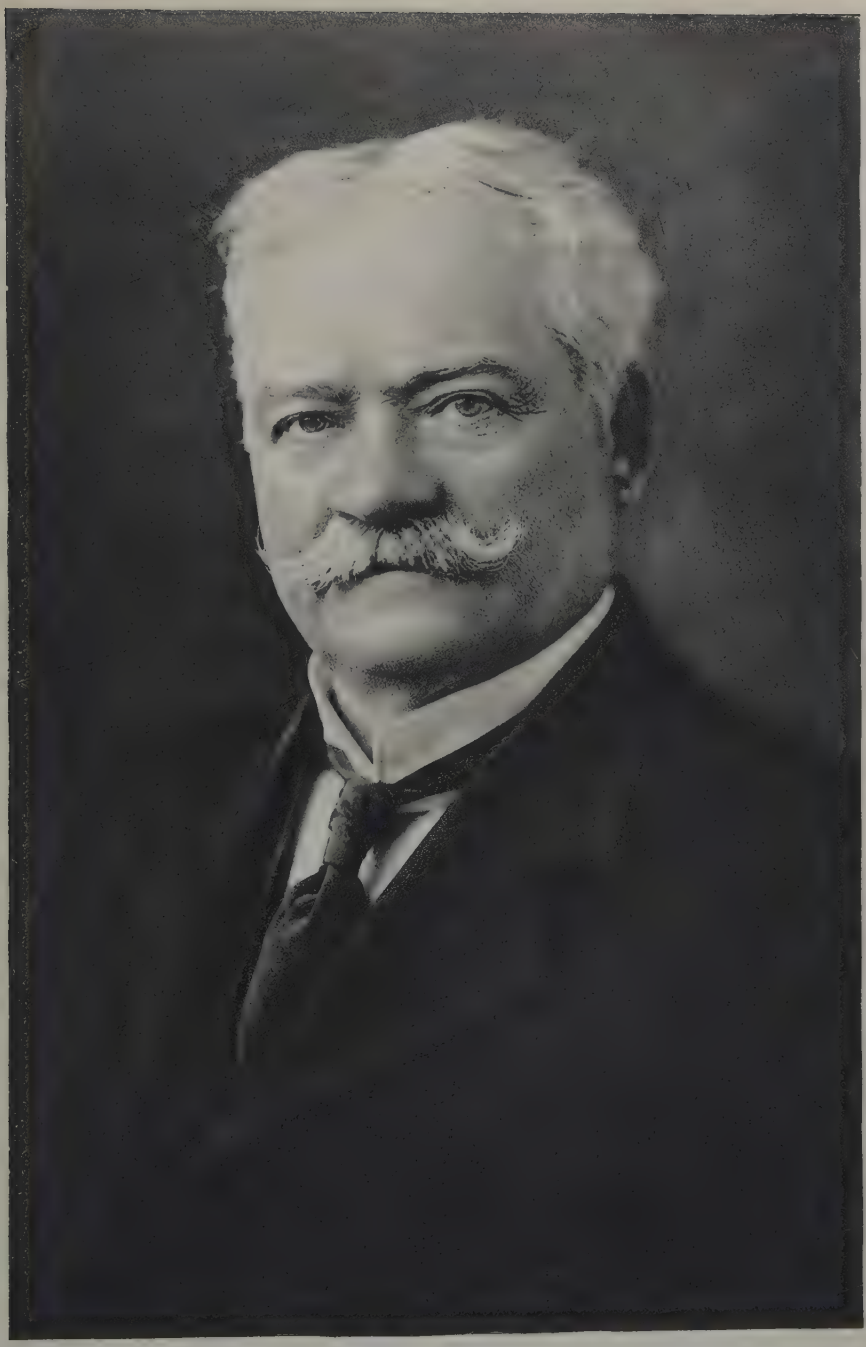
backward and run to an edge, where it meets the sight-hole, instead of protruding. By this means, as may be understood, an exacting physical condition has been met by a perfectly logical construction. A further application of his improved mirror and prism systems is found in his laryngo-pharyngoscope, which permits examination of the larynx and pharyngeal vault with the mouth closed, and to diagnose conditions better and easier than with the common laryngeal mirror. The wonderful efficiency of all these instruments may be understood better, when we remember that they must be constructed in exceedingly minute sizes, in order to permit their entrance and use in the smaller passages of the body. They are masterpieces of exquisite workmanship. But Mr. Wappler has contributed to the advance of the surgical art not only by supplying to its uses new and improved instruments, but also by actually suggesting and originating methods of treatment, independent of medical assistance. After the perfection of his cytoscope, a noted surgeon suggested that he equip it with appliances suitable for destroying cystic neoplasms by electric cautery. With his profound understanding of electrical science, Mr. Wappler saw at once that the use of a cautery in such conditions is impossible, for, as he remarked, "A platinum wire may not be heated to incandescence when immersed in liquid". Further than this, the conditions involved in the use of a cautery for such a purpose would necessarily involve numerous mechanical difficulties, such as constructing a loop of wire in such manner that it could be conveniently brought into contact with the offending tumor. He suggested as the best available alternative to meet the conditions that a very high-frequency current, in originating intense heat, could accomplish the effect of a cautery on the abnormal growth, without injuring the vital tissues, or causing unusual inconvenience to the patient. In this suggestion, which he carried into successful operation by devising and producing suitable instruments in connection with his cytoscope, by which the withdrawal of a containing sheath on the instrument exposes the terminals of a high-frequency circuit, he has actually contributed to the advance of surgery, and eliminated the necessity of the delicate, and often fatal, operation previously performed for the removal of cystic neoplasms. In connection with instruments for applying such currents, the Wappler Brothers Company regularly manufactures generators for producing very high frequencies, such as are required. The application of such currents has had beneficial effects also in treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, with the gratifying record of cures 400 per cent higher than with the use of serum and other improved methods of treatment. By the application of such currents direct to the blade of the surgeon's knife the flow of blood may be checked, greatly to the advantage of both patient and operator, particularly in the face of malignant conditions. The present company was incorporated in 1910, and includes as President, Mr. R. H. Wappler, as Vice-President, Mr. C. H. Fayer, and as Treasurer, Mr. Wappler's brother, Frederick H. Wappler. Their main office is in Long Island City, N. Y., and they have an important branch in Chicago. Mr. Wappler resides at Yonkers, N. Y. He married, in 1896, Maria Louise, daughter of William Treppkes of Potsdam, Germany. They have one daughter, Marianna, a graduate of the Teachers' College, New York City, and now the wife of Arthur C. von Koenitz, engineer and scientist, and one son, Frederick Charles Wappler.

SMULSKI, John Franklin, banker and lawyer, was born in the Province of Posen, Poland, 4 February, 1867, son of William and Euphemia (Balcer) Smulski. After he had received his earlier education at the Government Military High School in Posen, the family came to America, settling in Chicago when he was but a youth. He completed his education at St. Jerome's College at Kitchener, Canada, and pursued the course of instruction in the law department of Northwestern University. He then for five years engaged in the newspaper business with his father, who established, in 1869, the first Polish newspaper in the United States and aided in developing it into one of the largest and most successful Polish papers in the country. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and became a member of the law firm of David, Smulski and McGaffey, in which he remained until 1905. From 1898 to 1903 he served as an alderman of the City of Chicago; from 1903 to 1907 as City attorney and from 1907 to 1909 as state treasurer of the State of Illinois. From 1907 to 1913 he acted as president of the West Chicago Park Board of Commissioners, and treasurer of the Chicago Association of Commerce in 1911, being chairman of its convention bureau in 1914. Mr. Smulski's chief business activity, however, has been in the field of banking. He organized the Northwestern Trust and Savings Bank in 1906 and has held the office of president since its establishment. This bank, largely through his wisdom in surrounding himself with men of capability and force in full accord with his own high banking ideals and his adherence to sound financial principles, has grown to a commanding position in commercial and financial circles, serving more than fifty thousand clients and becoming the largest institution of its kind outside the central section of Chicago. At all times it has been his purpose to keep the institution of which he is the head in the foremost rank of Chicago's financial enterprises, to adhere always to the sound principles of banking, and to maintain progressive business policies of the highest standard. Mr. Smulski is also president and a director of the Second Northwestern State Bank, and is chairman of the Board of Directors of the Fullerton State Bank and of the Marshall Square State Bank. During the World War Mr. Smulski was one of the organizers of the Polish National Committee which recruited a force of twenty-five thousand men for service in France from among non-citizens exempt from draft, and performed notable service in relief work in Poland after the signing of the Armistice. In recognition of his services he was decorated by the French Government with the cross of Chevalier Legion d'Honneur, 1 December,

1921. He is a member of the Chicago Press Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the Union League Club of Chicago. Mr. Smulski married 7 June, 1899, Harriet Mikitynski, of Chicago, and has two children, John J. Smulski and Harriet Smulski.

PORTER, Washington, real estate operator, b. at Aimsville (now Garden Prairie), Boone County, Illinois, 26 October, 1843; d. in Chicago, Illinois, 24 June, 1922, son of Thomas Winearls and Charlotte (Lane) Porter. He came of good English stock on both sides of the family, the Porter family having been known for fully three hundred years among the large landed proprietors of the English County of Norfolk. His father, born in 1803 at Marham Hall, Marham, Norfolkshire, England, died at Garden Prairie, Illinois, in 1882; his mother (1800–1873), was also of English birth. They were married in 1820. Thomas W. Porter was a prosperous miller in England, but in 1830 decided to remove to this country. He landed at New York City, where he remained for three years, and then he removed to Buffalo, became proprietor of a general store. In the spring of 1836, influenced by accounts of the newly opened territory of Illinois, he drove with his family to Chicago, and purchased from the Government a tract of three hundred and sixty acres at Aimsville, now Garden Prairie, Illinois, becoming a successful farmer on a large scale. He had nine children, Thomas W., Charlotte, Anna, Robert, James, Elizabeth, Washington and Frederick C., all now deceased. Washington Porter attended grammar school at Aimsville, and high school at Belvidere, Illinois. He entered upon his business career in Chicago, in 1869, engaging with his brother, Frederick C. Porter, in the California Fruit Trade. They shipped the first full carload of California fruits to Chicago following the completion of the trans-continental railroad in that year. He also brought the first carload of bananas to Chicago from the Isthmus of Darien, now Panama, and the first carload of limes from Mexico and South America, that ever came into the city. Not only was Mr. Porter the father of the California fruit trade in the matter of imports and shipping of fruit from the Western coast to all parts of the world, but he was active in the development of the Fresno region. He furnished the money for the planting of the first orchard and vineyard in Fresno County, California, now one of the great fruit producing centers of this continent. The firm of Porter Brothers Company, of which he was president from the date of its incorporation in 1876 until they sold out in 1893, grew during this time from what had at first seemed but a visionary project into the largest wholesale fruit concern in the United States if not in the world. Mr. Porter retained an active interest in the fruit trade between the Pacific and Central-American States until 1893 when he retired. Following this he was chiefly occupied with the management of his extensive Chicago real estate properties in the central down town district. In addition to his successful business activities he gave much time, energy and money to various public causes that have greatly benefited Chicago and its citizens. He was one of the first to recognize the value, and foster the establishment, of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, a member of the small band of farsighted men who visualized the commercial importance of the project. He was a member of the committee appointed to wait on Congress to secure the selection of Chicago as the site for the World's Fair, and from the first day of the legislative session of 1890 until the favorable passage of the act by which Chicago became in 1893, the center of the most notable exposition ever held, was engaged in constant argument with the legislators from every state. During the whole of the constructive period of this great enterprise, Mr. Porter was an active member of the Ways and Means Committee. Following the establishment of the Fair, he was chairman of the sub-committee of directors, under whose management the first half dollar souvenir coin was sold for the fabulous sum of $10,000 to Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict, manufacturers of the Remington Typewriter, and was a member of the Committee for the Reduction of Expenditures through the efforts of which the expenses of running the exposition were reduced from $23,000 to $15,000 a day. At the close of the exposition he made exhaustive efforts to have the beautiful Manufacturers' Building removed from the exposition grounds to the Lake front where it would remain a permanent attraction of the park stretching from Randolph to Twelfth Streets. Destruction of most of the World's Fair buildings by fire, however, prevented this plan from being carried out. Mr. Porter was also the first of Chicago's citizens to advocate the permanent improvement of the Lake front into the spacious and elegant plaisance, it now is. Mr. Porter had an enviable war record, having enlisted 15 August, 1862, at the age of eighteen, in Company B of the 95th Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in action at Champion Hill and at the Siege of Vicksburg, participated in the Red River Expedition, and was seriously wounded in the shoulder, in the affair at Guntown, Mississippi, 10 June, 1864. He received an honorable discharge on account of his wound, 18 May, 1865. At the election held 2 November, 1920, Mr. Porter was chosen one of the presidential electors of the State of Illinois. He was a member of the Washington Park Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the South Shore Country Cllb, the Chicago Real Estate Board, the Art Institute of Chicago and the George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R. He was prominent in the Masonic Order. Mr. Porter married in Chicago, Illinois, 11 June, 1891, Frances Pauline Lee, daughter of Rensselaer Wilson Lee, a prominent banker of Cincinnati, Ohio. She survives him with their three children, Pauline Caroline, Washington, 2nd, and Frederick Chicago Porter.

FITCH, Winchester, lawyer, b. in Ashtabula, Ohio, 21 November, 1867, son of Edward Hubbard (1837-1897) and Alta (Winchester) Fitch. The family is one of the oldest in America, and its members have frequently figured in various civic and religious activities of the colonies and in the later history of the country. The immigrant ancestor, Rev. James



Washington Porter

Fitch (1622-1702), a native of Bocking, Essex County, England, came to New England in 1638. At the age of sixteen, he went to Hartford, Connecticut, for the purpose of studying theology with his father's friends, Rev. Thomas Hooker and Rev. Samuel Stone. After supplementing his excellent classical education by seven years of study with these divines he was pastor at Saybrook for fourteen years (1646-60), and was afterward installed as the first minister of Norwich, Connecticut. He did notable work among the Indians preaching to them in their own language, induced them to cultivate their lands and gave them some of his own. He published "The First Principles of the Doctrine of Christ" (Boston, 1679) and several sermons. Among members of the Fitch family who have held positions of distinction in Colonial and Revolutionary annals was Thomas Fitch, Governor of Connecticut (1754-1766), a descendant of Thomas Fitch, a brother of James, who settled at Norwalk, and bought a tract of land from the Indians in 1651. Hon. Edward Hubbard Fitch, the father of Winchester Fitch, was graduated at Williams College in 1858. He was a native of Ashtabula, Ohio, and a lawyer of note; was appointed by President McKinley, while Governor of Ohio, to serve as Chairman of the Ohio Torrens Law Commission. He was also chosen as Historian at the Celebration of the Centennial of the Western Reserve of Ohio at Conneaut in 1896. Mr. Fitch was educated in Cascadilla School, and was graduated at Cornell University, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1888. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1894 and practiced his profession successfully in the courts of that state until 1897 when he removed to New York City. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1904. Aside from his law practice Mr. Fitch has done much literary work mostly along the line of historical and genealogical research, and has been an authoritative contributor to the leading periodicals of the day. He is a life member of the New York Historical Society, New York, Genealogical and Biographical Society and the Western Reserve Historical Society of Cleveland, Ohio. He was appointed by Mayor McClellan as a member of the Hudson–Fulton Commission. Mr. Fitch belongs to a number of prominent clubs, among them the Union League Club of New York; the Greenwich Country Club, of Greenwich, Connecticut. He married, 30 June, 1897, Florence Lynette Hopper, daughter of George Henry Hopper of New York. They are the parents of four children: three daughters and one son.

ARLISS, George, actor, b. in London, England, 10 April, 1868, son of William Arliss-Andrews. His father, a printer and publisher, was engaged in several newspaper enterprises, some of which became properties of wide repute and large financial importance. George Arliss received his education in London, and at an early age developed an interest in the stage and its activities, although his family had had no connection with the theatre. As a child, he took keen pleasure in acting with his friends in simple performances, and these juvenile dramatics seem to have had a substantial influence in guiding him toward the professional stage. When he was about seventeen years old, some of his friends joined the stock company at the Elephant and Castle Theater, London, and the young Arliss secured a position there as supernumerary. The company with which he formed this connection rehearsed daily, gave a performance each night except Sunday, and presented a different play every week. Owing to the fact that sometimes more actors were needed than the company retained upon its permanent list, the supernumeraries were frequently called upon to play minor parts. Of the opportunities thus offered Mr. Arliss made the most that was possible, with a view to making a meager present the stepping stone to a more substantial future. He has always been keenly interested in studying types of people, and also in doing good work for the work's sake. During the year spent in his humble capacity at the Elephant and Castle Theater he concentrated his attention so well in both these directions that he gained considerable favor even in the subordinate position that he occupied, and in 1887 at the same theater made his first appearance in a principal part. Soon afterward, Mr. Arliss joined a company which toured small provincial towns, and which spent one week in each town, presenting a different play every night. For ten years he continued to do this kind of work, and many features of his training during this period contributed toward the large success for which he later became widely known. While he was still with the provincial company he received an offer from a London manager but was obliged to refuse on account of his contract. On 16 September, 1899, Mr. Arliss married Florence Montgomery, of London. In 1901 he made his first tour in America with Mrs. Patrick Campbell's company. The following year he appeared with Blanche Bates in "The Darling of the Gods," in the role of Zakkuri, and later played a leading part with Mrs. Fiske. In 1908 he acted in the principal role in the play entitled "The Devil," at the Belasco Theater, New York City. In 1911 he toured in the title role of "Disraeli". The character of that great statesman had long appealed to Mr. Arliss, and he had thought that he would like to impersonate Disraeli if a play could be written to constitute a fitting medium for the part. While Mr. Arliss was touring with Mrs. Fiske he met George Tyler, manager and producer, and conferred with him regarding this possibility. It was as a result of the conference that Mr. Tyler arranged to have Louis N. Parker write the play "Disraeli". In the title role Mr. Arliss played one of the most famous of all his roles. He appeared in "Paganini" in 1916, and in "Hamilton" in 1917, of which he was co-author with Mary P. Hamlin. In addition to his work upon the legitimate stage. Mr. Arliss has appeared in motion pictures in some of the plays that have constituted his greatest successes, notably in "The Devil." He is President of the Actors' Christian Alliance of America, having succeeded Bishop Potter in that office; President of the National Anti-Vivisection Federation; and Honorary Vice-President of the New York Anti-Vivisection

Society and of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society. Mr. Arliss is a member of the Players', Lambs, and Coffee House clubs of New York City; the Cliff Dwellers Club of Chicago, and the Garrick, Green Room and Touchstone clubs of London. He is the author of the following plays: "Widow's Weeds"; "There and Back"; "The West End"; "The Wild Rabbitt"; "What Shall it Profit" (with Brander Matthews); and "Hamilton" (with Mary P. Hamlin, 1917).

PORTER, Washington, 2d., real estate operator, b. in Chicago, Illinois, 28 December, 1893, the son of Washington and Frances Pauline (Lee) Porter. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Winearls Porter, was one of the pioneer settlers of Illinois. His father was a Civil War veteran; the organizer and "father" of the California fruit trade, dating from 1869, and after 1893 an extensive real estate owner of Chicago. Mr. Porter was educated at the Harvard School and the University High School; and entered Yale University, with the class of 1916. He was graduated, however, in 1915, being one of three that year to complete the prescribed four-year academic course within three years. Following his graduation he entered the real estate business with his father. During the World War, Mr. Porter received an appointment in the Diplomatic Service from Secretary of State Lansing, 13 December, 1917, and served at the United States Legation, Copenhagen, Denmark, until 13 September, 1918, when he resigned and returned to this country. Not only has Mr. Porter traveled extensively, and lived much abroad, but he is an accomplished linguist, speaking several languages fluently. He is also greatly interested in antiquities, and is the possessor of an extensive collection from all parts of the world. He is a member of the University Club of Chicago, the Yale Club, South Shore Country Club, and is a life member of the Lake Shore Athletic Club, the Chicago Real Estate Board and the Art Institute of Chicago.

WHEELER, Homer Jay, chemist, b. at Bolton, Worcester County, Massachusetts, 2 September, 1861, son of Jesse Brown and Martha Ann (Sykes) Wheeler. His first American ancestor, Obadiah Wheeler, was one of the first settlers of Concord, Massachusetts, in 1638. His father (1829-1886), a machinist and manufacturer, and the inventor of a grain dryer, was a man of strong mind and pronounced views, who served in the State Legislature, and was a member of its Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Wheeler was educated in the district and high schools of Bolton, and was graduated B.S. by Boston University and the Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1883. In June, 1883, he was appointed assistant chemist at the Massachusetts State Agricultural Experiment Station at Amherst, where he served for four years. In 1887 he entered upon a course of study in the University of Göttingen, Germany, where the degrees of Ph. D. and A.M. were conferred upon him in 1889. From 1893 to 1911 he was professor of geology and from 1902 to 1910 professor of agricultural chemistry in Rhode Island State College. In 1902 he became Director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station, where he had previously served as chief chemist, and held the office until 1912, when he became manager of the Agricultural Service Bureau of the American Agricultural Chemical Society. For eight months, also, he was acting president of the Rhode Island State College. Dr. Wheeler discovered and first called attention to the wide-spread acidity of upland soils, and was probably the first in the United States to attempt to determine their acidity quantitatively. He was also the first to suspect the relation of the chemical reaction of the soil to the development of potato scab. In addition to his professional activities, he served for three years as a member of the Agricultural Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. For many years he was a member of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists of the United States, of which he is an ex-president. He is an ex-president of the American Society of Agronomy, and a member of the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (Chairman of its New England Section) and of the American Chemical Society. The honorary degree of Sc.D. was conferred on him by Brown University in 1911. Dr. Wheeler married, in Brooklyn, New York, 15 May, 1891, Frieda Hedwig Franziska, daughter of Rudolf Ruprecht, of Göttingen, Germany. They have three children: Carl Otto Jordan, William Edwin and Roland Arthur.

MENDELL, Seth, publisher, b. at Acushnet, Massachusetts, 6 November, 1845; d. at Duxbury, Massachusetts, 27 July, 1922, son of Ellis and Catharine (Allen) Mendell. His father, a prosperous farmer and lumberman, was a descendant of Richard Warren who joined Plymouth Colony in 1620. Mr. Mendell was educated in the public schools of his native district, and at the Rochester (Massachusetts) Academy, but while yet a young man he came to Boston, and there entered upon his active career. After experience in several fields of endeavor, he became associated with the late Daniel S. Ford, as business manager of the "Youth's Companion." In this position he continued during the lifetime of Mr. Ford, who during his later years gradually shifted the burden of responsibility to Mr. Mendell. Upon his death, Mr. Mendell was appointed one of his executors, and was importantly concerned in directing the disposition of his large estate. When the Perry Mason Company was incorporated, in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Ford, as expressed in his will, Mr. Mendell was chosen president and treasurer. By his good judgment and devotion to the best interests of his business he accomplished noteworthy results, as was evidenced in the rapid growth of the "Youth's Companion." Upon reaching the age of seventy, however, Mr. Mendell resigned both of his offices, feeling that the strain of business was too great for his advancing years. He remained a director, to the time of his death, thus maintaining a general oversight of the business. Soon after coming to Boston, Mr. Mendell united with the Park Street Church, and continued to worship there, and to take an active part

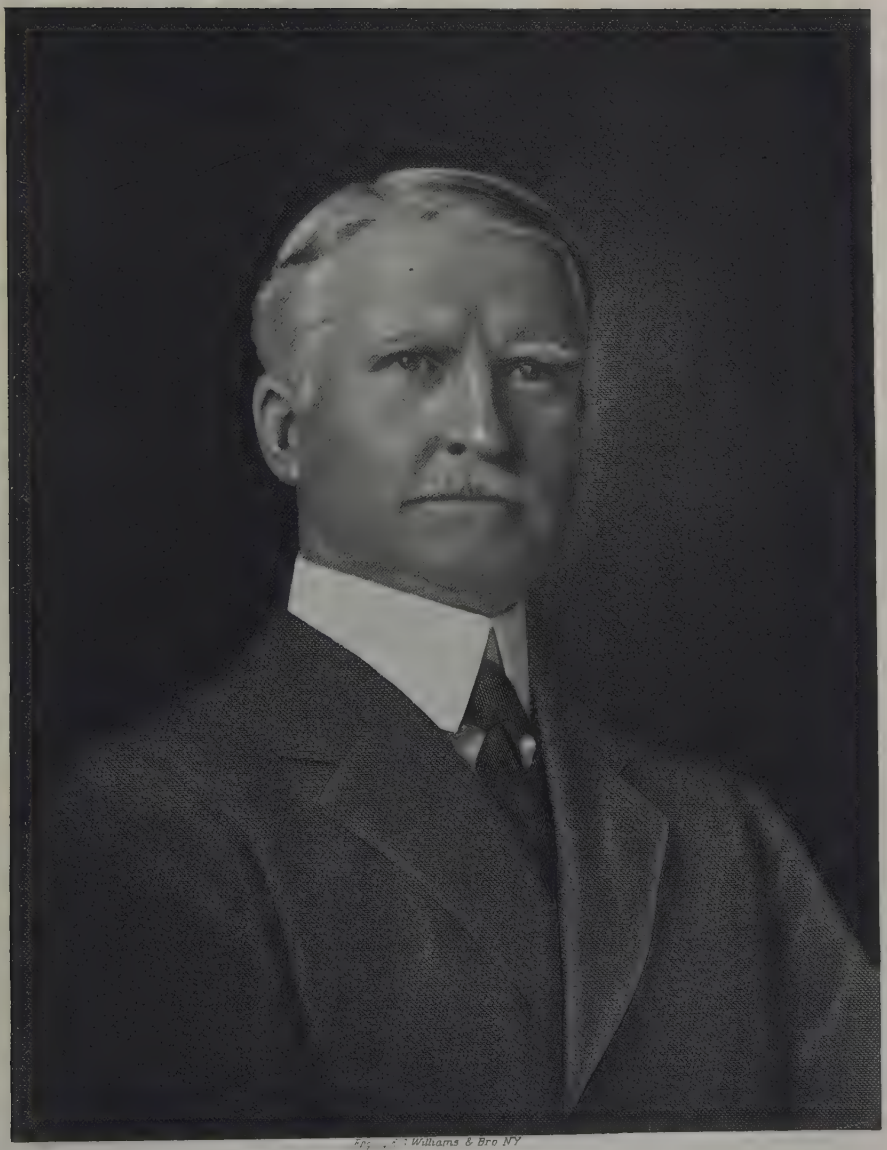
Washington Porter II.

in the affairs of the society, until he removed to Dorchester. There he advanced the plan for building the Pilgrim Church, of which he was a loyal and devoted worker, both in the church and the Sunday school. He also was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association and from his youth was ever concerned with its welfare. Mr. Mendell married 24 August, 1881, Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Ballou, a prominent lawyer and jurist of Princeton, Illinois. She survived him with two children: Margaret B., wife of Mr. Coert du Bois, American Consul at Port Said, Egypt; and Mary Starr Mendell.

ABERCROMBIE, David Thomas, civil engineer and soldier, b. in Baltimore, Maryland, 6 June, 1867, son of John and Elizabeth (Daniel) Abercrombie. His father (1843–1912), a native of Stirling, Scotland, settled in Jersey City, New Jersey, in May, 1847, and later removed to Baltimore, Maryland. He was the manager of a distributing agency, and during the Civil War rendered invaluable service by personally conveying money, documents and papers, when Baltimore was cut off from communication with the North, to a point beyond the blockade. Colonel Abercrombie received his early education in the Baltimore Public and High Schools, and the Maryland Institute, and was graduated C.E. at Baltimore City College in 1887. His first professional service begun 15 June, 1887, was as assistant engineer in construction work on the Louisville and Harrodsburg Railway, at Shelbyville, Kentucky. His next position was as assistant engineer, maintenance of way, on the Boston and Maine Railroad. Later he served consecutively as chief of a survey party on the Norfolk and Western Railway, and chief engineer of the C. F. & C. Railway. He was treasurer of the National W. P. Fibre Company, president of the D. T. Abercrombie Company, and now of the Abercrombie Corporation. During the late European War, Colonel Abercrombie was made officer in charge of the packing division of the Quartermaster Corps, New York Depot; was chief of the Packing Service Branch, D. of S. P. S. & T. United States Army. In this service he came into spectacular prominence in army circles and with the general public, through his achievement in inventing a packing method which was revolutionary in its character, and in securing its adoption by the Army. Through the use of Colonel Abercrombie's new methods the government was saved millions of dollars over the regular manual method of packing of the Quartermaster Packing Corps. It is conceded that eighty-five million dollars was saved in one year by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army by baling clothes and equipment to be sent abroad instead of packing them in boxes. The clothes were compressed by machinery into as small a bulk as possible, just as cotton is when it is baled. The saving was in lumber, nails and strapping for boxes, and in the release of shipping space, a bale taking up only about one-fifth the space of the corresponding box. The desperate need of the war was ships. In autumn and winter of 1917-1918 it became evident that if war lasted much longer there would not be shipping space enough to carry the equipment and supplies needed by overseas force—new methods of shipping had to be invented and the man who invented them was Major David T. Abercrombie of New York. By experimenting he found that clothing could be squeezed so that, roughly, twenty cubic feet of material could be made to occupy four cubic feet of space and through his project released 81,800,000 cubic feet of shipping space. By this method all uniforms had to be properly folded to a form—then packed a given number to a brick container corded together so that the bricks could not fall apart. The folded uniforms in their brick container then placed in a baler lined with waterproof paper. The amounts saved by baling instead of casing was as follows: material $1,940,000, labor $583,000; handling tare weight $75,000, cargo space at $6.00 per cubic foot $49,080,000 —$51,678,000. To these savings may be added as effected in rent and maintenance $700,000; freight to the shipping warehouse awaiting shipment $30,000; freight from warehouse to ship-hold, $1,250,000; cooperage, $200,000; unloading at the forwarding station, $1,000,000; making a grand total of $55,348,000 saved on the shipment of 11,000,000 bales. The greatest saving was in cargo space which was so valuable before the signing of the armistice, and which amounted to 81,180,000 cubic feet. Credit for this system is due to Major David T. Abercrombie who developed the system and installed it in the New York Depot, the system being installed later at all other depots. An interesting feature—suits emerged from bales properly creased and pressed and generally in better shape than similar garments were found on opening a case—saving in warehouse space amounted to sixty percent. As a result of these experiments which were worked out to successful conclusion in the New York depot, as a war necessity, it is probable that the improved art of packing and shipping will become largely used commercially; and thus one of the serious handicaps in the exportation business of the United States will be overcome. The savings in the cost of casing materials alone, in a bale of overcoats justified the change from the old-fashioned, wasteful methods of packing. Colonel Abercrombie has met with much success as a practical inventor and is the originator of numerous camp outfits, a cupric process of water-proofing cloth, an expansive paper for packing commodities, as well as the designs of presses and methods of packing uniforms already given at length. He is governor of the Camp Fire Club, member of the Army and Navy Club, the Anglo-American Fish and Game Club, Greenwood Lake Boat and Country Club, the Explorers Club and the Anglers Club. He is affiliated with the Academy of Science, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Zoological Society, the Brooklyn Museum of Fine Arts, and the Newark, New Jersey Library. He married in Baltimore, 25 April, 1896, Lucy Abbot Cate, daughter of Isaac Martin Cate, a retired iron merchant and prominent citizen of Baltimore. They have four children: Elizabeth, Lucy, David and Abbott Abercrombie.

TYSON

TYSON, Lawrence Davis, soldier, lawyer and capitalist, b. 4 July, 1861, near Greenville, Pitt County, North Carolina, son of Richard Lawrence (1835-1879) and Margaret Louise (Turnage) Tyson. His ancestors settled in Pitt County, North Carolina, about the year 1720. His father, Richard Lawrence Tyson, a planter, was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the whole of the Civil War. Lawrence D. Tyson attended the country schools on his father's plantation until 1873, when he entered the North Carolina Academy at Greenville, North Carolina. He remained there for several years, and in 1879 as a cadet he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and was creditably graduated in 1883. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the United States Army, 13 June, 1883, was assigned to the 9th United States Infantry, and joined his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 28 September, the same year. After serving on the frontier for several years, he was commissioned First Lieutenant 15 October, 1889. He served as Depot Adjutant of the Recruiting Station, United States Army, David's Island, New York, from October, 1888, until October, 1889, and then served against the Indians for two years in Arizona and New Mexico. During the period 1891-1895 he held the position of Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. While still on duty at this institution, he became a student in the Law Department of the University of Tennessee, where he studied from 1893 to 1895. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the practice of law at the Tennessee Bar in 1895. He resigned from the United States Army 15 April, 1896, and practiced law in Knoxville, Tennessee. As events proved, however, his army service was not ended. Two years later, upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Lieutenant Tyson tendered his services to the President of the United States, and on 20 May, 1898, was appointed by President McKinley, Colonel of the 6th United States Volunteer Infantry. He raised a regiment of Tennesseeans and Kentuckians at Knoxville, Tennessee, within thirty days, served at the head of his regiment in Porto Rico, where he was in command of one-fourth of the island, and gained distinction for the manner in which he commanded his regiment and conducted the affairs in that part of Porto Rico. On recommendation he was mustered out of the service with the rank of Brigadier-General, 15 March, 1899. During the years 1902-1906 he acted as Brigadier-General and Inspector-General on the staff of the Governor of Tennesessee. For more than a quarter of a century General Tyson has been identified with politics in the State of Tennessee. In 1903 he was elected to the Lower House of the General Assembly of the State and served until 1905, acting as Speaker of the House. In this capacity he had the distinction of being the first man in the state to be elected Speaker during his first term. He was Chairman of the Knox County Democratic Executive Committee for two years, and Delegate at Large to the Democratic National Convention at Denver, Colorado, in 1908. In June, 1913, he was a candidate for the United States Senate before the State Legislature of Tennessee, and received sixty-two of the sixty-six votes necessary for election. He was endorsed by the State of Tennessee as a candidate for Vice-President of the United States at the Democratic National Convention held in San Francisco in 1920. On the outbreak of the World War, April, 1917, General Tyson offered his services to the Governor of Tennessee for active service in the field. He was at that time the Quartermaster-General of the State of Tennessee. On 23 July, 1917, he was appointed by the Governor of Tennessee Brigadier-General of the National Guard of Tennessee. Later he was mustered into the service of the United States, and was appointed by President Wilson Brigadier-General in the National Army, 5 August, 1917. General Tyson took command of the Tennessee Brigade at Camp Sevier, Greenville. South Carolina, 5 September, 1917, and was subsequently assigned to the 55th Depot Brigade, United States Army. On 24 October, he was assigned to command the 59th Brigade, 30th Division, United States Army. His Brigade was composed of the 117th and 118th Infantries, and the 114th Machine Gun Battalion, troops from the States of Tennessee and South Carolina. He trained these troops at Camp Sevier, South Carollina, until 1 May, 1918, when he was ordered with his Division and Brigade to New York to embark for overseas. He left New York City for France, in command of the 30th Division, 11 May, 1918. General Tyson arrived with his troops at Liverpool 23 May, 1918, after an exciting voyage during which the transports were convoyed by destroyers through the submarine-infested ocean, and went thence across England to Calais, France, where he arrived 24 May, 1918. After about a five-weeks period, during which time he trained his Brigade with the British, he was ordered with the 30th Division, of which his Brigade was a part, to the front line at Ypres. General Tyson's Brigade had the distinction of being the first body of American troops to cross the Belgian frontier, 4 July, 1918. In the days that followed, with his Brigade he aided in holding the lines in front of Ypres from 4 July until 2 September, 1918, under constant bombardment and numerous attacks and counter-attacks. This service was rendered at the most critical time of the war, when the presence of the American



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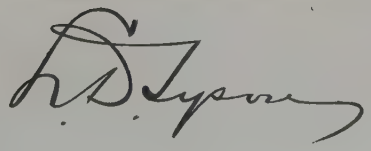


troops was absolutely essential in holding the enemy at that important point. On 5 September, 1918, General Tyson was ordered with his Brigade and Division to the Somme Area in Picardy, where they were later thrown in front of the Hindenburg Line at its strongest point, on the Cambria-St. Quentin Canal, and in front of the towns of Bellecourt and Nauroy. He commanded his Brigade in the great attack between St. Quentin and Cambria, on 29 September, when the 2nd American Corps, composed of the 27th and 30th Divisions, in conjunction with the British, Canadian, and Australians, broke the Hindenburg Line. The 30th Division, of which General Tyson's Brigade was a part, was the first through the line at Bellecourt, at which time a great victory was gained and thousands of prisoners were captured. He was in command of his Brigade during continuous subsequent operations until the time of the Armistice. His engagements included those of the Canal Sector, Belgium, 16 July, 1918, to 30 August, 1918; Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, 31 August, 1918, to 2 September, 1918; and the Somme offensive, France, 24 September, to 20 October, 1918. The 30th Division drove the Germans back more than twenty miles during the Somme operations. During these days General Tyson's Brigade captured the towns of Montbrehain, Brancourt, Premont, Ponchaux and Busigny; forced the difficult passage of La Salle River; took the towns of Molain and St. Marin Riviére, and aided in seizing the towns of Vaux, Andigny, Bacquiny, St. Souplet, Ribeauville and Mazingheim. They also captured great numbers of Germans, as well as cannons, machine guns, and other war material. Their total loss in killed and wounded was more than thirty-five hundred men. After remaining with his Brigade at Le Mons, France, until about 7 March, 1919, General Tyson embarked with his Brigade for the United States from St. Nazaire, on 15 March, 1919, and was mustered out of service on 16 April, 1919. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in accordance with General Orders No. 89 of the War Department, dated July 15, 1919: "Lawrence D. Tyson, Brigadier General, Infantry, United States Army. For exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service." His Brigade had the signal honor of including more men who won the Medal of Honor, the highest honor that can be conferred upon an American soldier, than any other Brigade in the United States Army. The whole American Army of 4,500,000 men won seventy-eight Medals of Honor, and his Brigade of 8,000 men received nine of the seventy-eight. In addition to rendering distinguished military and political service to his country and his State, General Tyson has held a prominent place among the business and professional men of the South. He has organized numerous industrial corporations, including the Knoxville Cotton Mills, the Knoxville Spinning Company, and the Tennessee Mills, all textile plants, of which he has been President since their organization. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he was President of the Nashville Street Railway Company. He is largely interested in coal and iron and is now President of the Poplar Creek Coal and Iron Company, the East Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, the Lenoir City Land Company, the Southern Valve Gear Company, Vice-President of the Roane Iron Company, the Cambria Coal Mining Company, and the Coal Creek Mining and Manufacturing Company, and a director of two banks and of several other corporations. General Tyson is one of the foremost men in every civic betterment movement in his State and community, and holds membership in many progressive clubs and organizations. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and has been for many years a vestryman. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Officers of Foreign Wars, and the American Legion; the Cumberland Club of Knoxville, Tennessee, (formerly President); the Army and Navy Club of Washington; the Army and Navy Club of New York; the Cherokee Country Club, of Knoxville, Tennessee; and the National Golf Club of America, Long Island, New York. An eloquent and forceful speaker, General Tyson is much in demand on public occasions, and has made many notable addresses. Among them may be mentioned the speech delivered, 11 November, 1920, at Lincoln Memorial University, at the joint celebration of Armistice Day and the birthday of General Oliver Otis Howard. On this occasion he made a remarkable résumé of the World War, a task for which his experience and philosophical insight have well qualified him. On 10 February, 1886, in Knoxville, Tennessee, General Tyson married Bettie Humes McGhee, daughter of Charles McClung McGhee, a capitalist and retired railroad president. They had a son, Charles McGhee Tyson, and a daughter, Isabella McGhee Tyson, wife of Hon. Kenneth N. Gilpin, of Boyce, Virginia. The son, a Lieutenant, Junior Grade, United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps, was killed at Killingholme, England, during the World War, while flying over the North Sea hunting for submarines.

BARNES, John, lawyer, b. in Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, 26 July, 1859, son of John and Mary (Butler) Barnes. His father (1814-1881), a native of Ireland, and a farmer, was the first of this family to locate in America. The son received his preparatory education in the local district schools and high school, attended the Normal School, and was graduated LL.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1883. He began the practice of law in Rhinelander, Wisconsin in 1885, and soon made such a name in his profession that his services were in demand in public life. He was elected a municipal judge of the City of Rhinelander, and served efficiently in that capacity for four years. Later, owing to his excellent record ever since entering the legal profession, he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. In this position he served for eight years. Judge Barnes was for two years Chairman of the Wisconsin Railroad Commission, and for ten years was a member of the School Board of the City of Rhinelander, part of the time as President. On 22 February, 1916, Judge Barnes resigned his

seat on the Wisconsin Supreme Court bench to accept a position as General Counsel to the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. In 1887 he married Julia A., daughter of P. J. Koelzer, of Rhinelander, Wisconsin. They have two sons, Fayne J. and John K., and two daughters, Dorothy M. and Beatrice F. Barnes.

TYSON, Charles McGhee, manufacturer, b. in Clifton Spring, New York, 10 August, 1889; d. near Killingholme, England, 11 October, 1918, son of Lawrence Davis (q.v.) and Bettie Humes (McGhee) Tyson. He was a lineal descendant, through his father, of Moses Tyson, who came to this country in the early part of the 18th Century and settled in Eastern North Carolina. Through his mother he is a descendant of General James White, who founded the City of Knoxville, Tennessee. His father, General Lawrence D. Tyson, who was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1883, resigned from the Army in 1896, and took up his residence in Knoxville, Tennessee. He was appointed Brigadier-General of the National Army by President Wilson, 5 August, 1917, commanded the 59th Brigade of the 30th Division, A.E.F., and went to the front, where he participated in battles in and around Ypres, Belgium, and on the Somme. In addition to his distinguished public and military career General Tyson is a lawyer and a successful business man. Charles McGhee Tyson received his preparatory education at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, class of 1908. He then matriculated at Princeton University and was graduated with highest honors in 1912. He was a member of the Ivy Club. In the summer of that year he entered upon his promising business career in the factories of the Knoxville Spinning Company, at Knoxville, Tennessee. After studying for two years the various processes involved in the manufacture of cotton, he became Vice-President and Manager of the Company. He was also Vice-President and General Manager of the Tennessee Mills at Knoxville, and was acting in this capacity when he volunteered for service in the World War. As an executive he showed brilliant promise and unusual ability in the departments of organization and finance. He was especially successful in the handling of the many labor problems connected with the mills and had the confidence and love of the laboring people to a remarkable degree. Lieutenant Tyson enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps, as seaman 2nd class, in July, 1917. In January, 1918, he was made ensign. In the meantime he had displayed such marked ability that in April, 1918, he was sent to Washington on a special assignment to facilitate the purchase of equipment for a self-sustaining Naval Base at Killingholme, England. On 8 August, 1918, he sailed for the Naval Base at Killingholme. Two months later he was killed in a flying plane crash over the North Sea. He was not acting as pilot at the time, but had volunteered for the trip on a sea plane which was on patrol duty hunting submarines. It is said of Lieutenant Tyson that he did excellent work during his short life at Killingholme. He possessed the love of the men in the station, and was esteemed by his Commander and all the other officers. As a mark of their appreciation and affection for him, his fellow-officers at Killingholme station sent a bronze tablet to be hung in St. John's Episcopal Church, Knoxville, Tennessee, in commemoration of his life and service. By order of the Commander of the Killingholme Air Station, in special honor of the valuable services of Lieutenant Tyson, and as personal tribute to him, an impressive funeral ceremony was held over his remains at the Station, and his body was then sent to his home in Knoxville, Tennessee, under the special escort of an officer of the United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps. Here again an impressive public funeral ceremony took place. The Governor of the State accompanied by his full staff came from the Capitol, and the troops at Knoxville were turned out as escort in the funeral cortege. All realized that Lieutenant Tyson's supreme sacrifice for his country in her need was entirely in harmony with the unselfishness of his personal life. His unusual ability as an organizer and an executive during his war service was witnessed to by more than one Army official with whom he had special business. Lieutenant Tyson came naturally by both his gallantry and his ability. At the time the young officer was killed, his father, General L. D. Tyson, then Brigadier-General of the 59th Brigade of the 30th Division, A.E.F., was actively engaged in the battles in which his division helped to break the famous Hindenburg Line. Lieutenant Tyson was a popular leader in the social life of Knoxville, and was a member of numerous clubs. His favorite game was golf, a sport in which he won many trophies. He married, on 1 June, 1918, at Garrisons, New York, the country home of his bride, Betty Carson, daughter of William Moore Carson, of 149 East 37th Street, New York City, an importer of sugar and president of great sugar corporations in Cuba. In memory of Lieutenant Tyson his widow has established a Tennessee Scholarship Fund at Princeton University.

LOESCH, Frank J., lawyer, b. in Buffalo, New York, 9 April, 1852, son of Frank J. and Marie Eva (Fisher) Loesch. His father (b. 1820), a native of Baden, a builder by occupation, and for five years a soldier in the army of the Grand Duke of Baden, came to America in 1846, and settled at Buffalo, New York. Frank J. Loesch attended the elementary schools in Buffalo, spent two years in a German private school, and four more (1871-1874) as a student in the Union College of Law, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois. He was graduated Bachelor of Laws, in June, 1874, and in September following, he was admitted to the Illinois bar. He began practice in Chicago, where he has since continued to reside. In October, 1883, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Loesch has devoted attention particularly to real estate, railway, telegraph and corporation law. Since April, 1886, he has been counsel for Illinois for the Pennsylvania Railroad System west of Pittsburgh; was general counsel of the Western Division

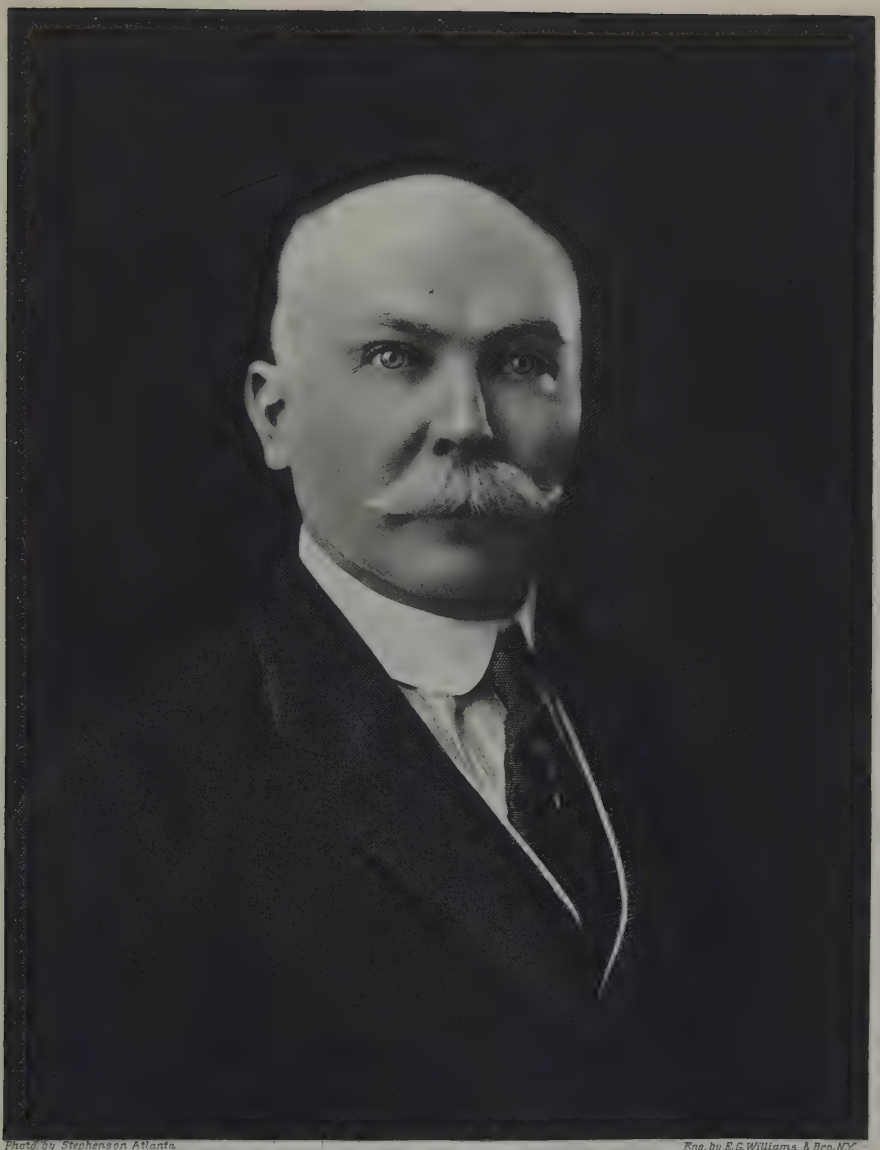
Carl Gherardson

of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, from 1894 to 1906, and from its organization in July, 1913, to the present date (1923) has been general counsel for the Chicago Union Station Company, in the construction of the new Union Station at Chicago. Mr. Loesch originated and argued the cases in the State and Federal Courts, which secured to the Postal Telegraph Cable Company telegraph line easements upon railroad rights of way throughout the West. Another case in which he attained great success was that of Donovan vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (199 U. S. Supreme Court 279), which settled the law as to hackmen's rights in railroad stations, reversing the trend of state decisions which were giving unrestricted rights to hackmen in such stations. He was also responsible for the success of the litigation brought by the Sanitary District of Chicago against the Pennsylvania and other railroads, the claim being that the latter had encroached upon public rights on river fronts. These claims were defeated and an award secured of $1,400,000 for land taken for widening the river. Although in these suits Mr. Loesch had the assistance of associates who were leading lawyers, his knowledge of the facts, his skill in the preparation of details and in securing expert witnesses on disputed questions of fact, were undoubtedly the decisive factors in securing the favorable decisions of the Supreme Court. He has appeared also, in a number of important cases in general practice of the law, notably in the famous Leslie Carter divorce suit. As junior counsel for Mr. Carter, the preparation of the case for trial devolved almost wholly upon Mr. Loesch, and the result was a complete victory for his client in all the courts. Mr. Loesch also prepared the briefs and arguments in the Appellate and Supreme Courts and then argued the case orally with his senior, Edwin Walker, Esq. This decision has become a leading case in many features of divorce law and evidence. Although in no sense a politician, Mr. Loesch has been very active in civic organization, and has rendered valuable public service in various capacities. In September, 1908, he was appointed by the Criminal Court of Cook County special State's Attorney in and for the county. He had a special grand jury impaneled and over one hundred and fifty indictments were returned. The grand jury filed a written report going over the frauds committed, which was a record document. All prosecutions failed, however, because the Supreme Court declared that the law under which the direct primary election was held was unconstitutional. The case is reported as People vs. Christopher Strassheim, Sheriff (240 Illinois Reports, Page 279). Another conspicuous public service for which Mr. Loesch was responsible was that in connection with the attempt to force the use of voting machines at the Presidential election in November, 1912. Voting machines had been purchased at an expense of something like a million dollars of which a quarter of a million had been paid by the City. The voting machines were authorized by the Legislature. It appeared certain that if only voting machines were used, not less than fifty thousand and probably a much larger number of voters would be disfranchised, with the result of making a clean sweep for the Democratic party in the City. Lawyers were not willing to attack the law, and held, at any rate, that it was too late.

After a critical examination of the voting machine and the law, he gave it as his opinion to the Citizens Committee then acting, that the voting machine law was invalid. At their request he brought mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois against the Election Commissioners, within five weeks before election, and obtained an order of the court to produce an election machine before the full Supreme Court at the hearing of the case which was summarily set for a short day. The court ordered practical tests made of the machine in its presence, an unprecedented thing, and rendered an opinion that the machines could not comply with the law. They, therefore, granted the prayer of the petitioners that the voting booths should be restored but permitted the machine to be voluntarily used by such voters as chose to use them. The result at the election indicated that the machines were worthless in this state by reason of the long ballot and the complicated voting. They were discarded and the public was saved on the first purchase of the machines three-quarters of a million dollars. In subsequent litigation brought by the voting machine manufacturers, the court held the contract to purchase the machines invalid, and released the city from all liability thereunder. He also tried before the Election Commissioners and in the lower court, the case of the People vs. Lueders, a suit of great public importance, involving the right claimed by the election commissioners to deny petitions to submit propositions relating to local option and other public questions at elections. They defeated the will of petitioners by delaying action or denying the petition, with the result that the elections at which questions were to be submitted always passed before an appeal from the action of the Commissioners could be heard. In this case a petition with the required number of signatures had been submitted to refer the local option question to the people. It was denied on the usual subterfuge that there were an insufficient number of lawful signatures. The Supreme Court was besought to intervene by mandamus but declined to do so because tickets could not be printed in time for use at the ensuing election. Petition for mandamus was thereupon prepared and by Associate Counsel filed in the Supreme Court on the ground that the election com-

missioners had wilfully violated the plain letter of the law in refusing to submit the proposition at the ensuing election, but having refused to do so, it was a continuing duty to order the submission at a later election which they could not escape by pleading that the day for the election had passed at which the proposition was to be submitted. The Supreme Court sustained the writ, and the contention of Mr. Loesch that such evasion by the election commissioner could not be lawful. The court held that the election commissioner had no discretion in the premises when a petition valid on its face was presented. The court said: "It would be a reproach to the law if there is a right and no means to vindicate and maintain it, and that would be the case if the respondents, by refusing to perform their duty, have absolved themselves from all obligations of the law. The actions of the respondents (election commissioners) was illegal, a usurpation of authority and in defiance of the law as declared by this court. None of the subterfuge adopted by the respondents as an excuse for failure to perform the duty enjoined by law and none of the reasons offered in argument justify a refusal of the writ." Mr. Loesch served for many years as a member of the Chicago Board of Education; was appointed in July, 1898, for three years; re-appointed for another term of three years in 1901, but resigned in November, 1902. During the World War he served as one of the Council of the Draft Board No. 54, Illinois. He is a member of the Union League Club of Chicago (first vice-president, 1915-1916, and president in 1916-1917), a member of the University, City, Park View Golf, and Law clubs of Chicago; and of the Chicago Literary Club, and the Chicago Historical Society. He married, 2 October, 1873, Lydia, daughter of Benjamin Richards, of Barrington, Illinois. They have two daughters, Angelina, wife of Dr. Robert E. Graves, and Winifred, wife of Frederick J. Marx, both of Chicago; and two sons, Richards L. Loesch, and Joseph D. Loesche, both engaged in ranching at Montrose, California.

ANDERSON, Clifford Le Conte, lawyer, b. in Macon, Georgia, 7 July, 1862, son of Clifford and Anna (LeConte) Anderson. He is a descendant of William Henry Anderson, of Atholl, Scotland, who came to this country about the beginning of the 19th century and settled in he Shenandoah Valley in Northern Virginia. One ancestor, General Richard Anderson, won distinction during the Revolutionary War. Henry Anderson, his grandfather, was a well known man in his day. Judge Clifford Anderson, father of Clifford L. Anderson, went from Virginia to Macon in 1849, and read law in the office of his elder brother, William Henry Anderson. He rose rapidly in his profession and became in time one of the distinguished men of the South. He was a member of the Georgia General Assembly in 1856-1857; Judge of the City Court of Macon, 1858-1859; member of the Confederate Congress, 1863-1865; and Attorney General of Georgia, 1880-1892. During the Civil War he served as captain in the Confederate Army. Judge Anderson was a lawyer of profound learning, a public official of courage, and an efficient jurist. His wife was a niece of the scientists Joseph and John Le Conte, also of Justice Eugenius A. Nisbit, of the Supreme Court of Georgia. Mary Anderson, sister of Judge Anderson, married Robert S. Lanier, and they were the parents of Sidney Lanier. General Anderson received his early education in the private schools of Macon, Georgia. Later he entered Mercer University, located at Macon, Georgia, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1880. In 1883 he was graduated at the Law School of Mercer University with the degree of Bachelor of Law, and was admitted to the Macon Bar in the following June. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Macon, and although eminently successful for his years, removed to Atlanta, in 1886, as that city presented wider opportunities for a career. Since then he has practiced continuously in Atlanta. He has been engaged in much important litigation and has long been identified as one of the leading members of the Georgia Bar. He has represented as counsel some of the largest and most influential corporations and individuals of the Southeast, and has established a reputation as being one of the ablest lawyers in the Southern States. He is senior partner of Anderson, Rountree, and Crenshaw. An important phase of his career is his long connection with the military affairs of the State of Georgia. Enlisting as a private in the Macon Volunteers in 1883, he continued his interest in the Militia after his removal to Atlanta, and, in 1886, enlisted as a member of the Gate City Guards. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the fall of that year, was later promoted to a captaincy, and from 1892 to 1894 served on the military staff of Governor Northen with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1895 he retired from the militia, but in 1901, resumed his association with the Georgia National Guards, holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and from 1902 to 1907 of Colonel, of the 5th Regiment National Guard of Georgia. In 1907 he was promoted and received commission as Brigadier General of the National Guard of Georgia, having under his command all the State troops. He served until October, 1912, when he retired with full rank. During the Spanish-American War, 1898 and 1899, he held the rank of Major, State troops. As commander of the Georgia troops he saw active service, notably in the race riots of 1906, when he personally took command of the force which quelled the riot and maintained martial law in Atlanta for several days. During his term of service General Anderson was popular and efficient and has been chiefly influential in bringing the Georgia National Guards to their present high standing. General Anderson has been active in many important reform measures in the state and has given his time and talent freely to various movements of a public and philanthropic nature. He served for many years as chairman of the Georgia Child Labor Commission, and in 1917 was vice-president of the Juvenile Protective Association, being made president in 1918. From 1899 until 1914 he served as a member of the Board of Commis-



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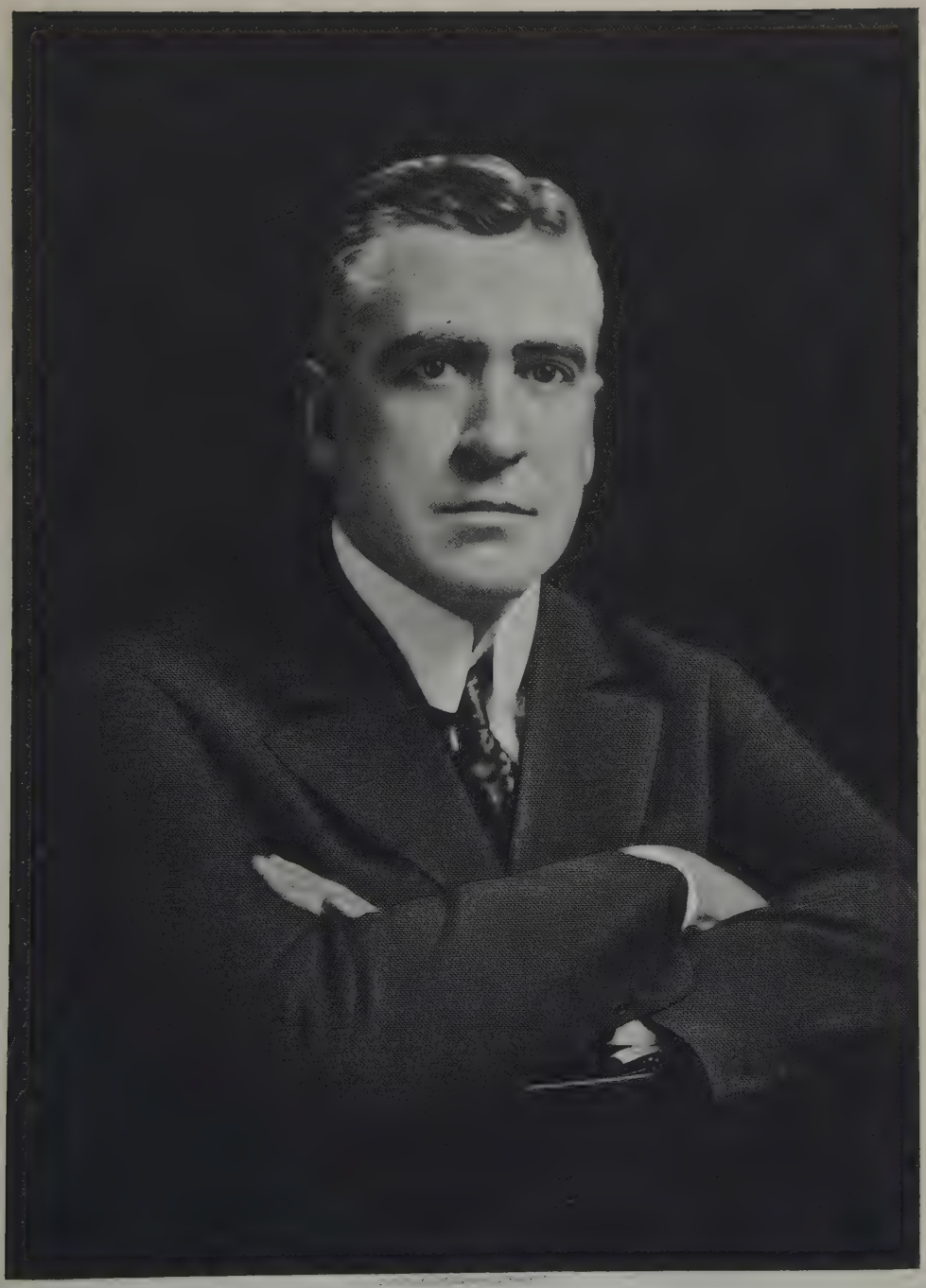
Clifford L. Anderson

sioners of Roads and Revenues of Fulton County, Georgia. Aside from his law practice General Anderson is interested in a number of financial and other corporations in Atlanta. A man of fine intellectual endowments he is a lover of good literature and is the possessor of a library of over five thousand selected volumes besides a comprehensive law library. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Georgia Bar Association, the Atlanta Bar Association, the National Geographic Society, the International Longfellow Society and other similar organizations. He is a Mason, member of the Yaarah Temple Shrine; member of Camp John B. Gordon Sons of Confederate Veterans; of the Georgia State Automobile Association; the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; and the Capital City Club of Atlanta. General Anderson married, first, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, 10 September, 1884, Kittie Van Dyke. He married, second, 30 April, 1915, at Marietta, Georgia, Mary Alice Van der Grifft. He is the father of three children: Adora A. Anderson, wife of John Gelzer, Jr., of Atlanta; Clifford V. Anderson, of Atlanta, Georgia, and Jackson V. Andersoni who resides with his parents.

PRYOR, Roger Atkinson, lawyer, b. near Petersburg, Virginia, 19 July, 1828; d. in New York City, 14 March, 1919, son of Theodore and Lucy E. (Atkinson) Pryor. His father was a Presbyterian minister; his mother a descendant of the Randolphs, Blands and other historic families of Virginia. He was graduated at Hampden Sidney College in 1845, and at the University of Virginia, three years later. He was admitted to the bar, but entered journalism, joining the staff of the Washington "Union" and later serving as editor of the Richmond "Enquirer." He was sent at twenty-seven on a special mission to Greece by President Pierce. In 1856 he opposed William L. Yancey's proposition to re-open the slave trade. He was an ardent advocate of state-rights, and established a daily paper, the "South", at Richmond, in which he represented the extreme views of the Virginia Democracy. His aggressive course and the intense utterance of his convictions led to several duels. He was elected to Congress in 1859 to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected in 1860, but did not take his seat. While in that body he made various fiery speeches, and in the excited condition of the public mind preceding the Civil War was often involved in passionate discussions with his northern opponents. One of these, John Fox Potter replied to him with similar acrimony, and was challenged. Mr. Potter named bowie-knives as the weapons, and the Virginian's seconds refused to allow their principal to fight with arms which they pronounced barbarous. This challenge created an uproar throughout the country, and was accompanied with severe and characteristic comments on the principals from the northern and southern press. Mr. Pryor was eager for war, and visited Charleston to witness the firing on Sumter, and its surrender. He was sent to the provisional Confederate congress at Richmond, and elected to the first regular congress. Soon afterward he entered the Confederate army as a colonel, and was made a brigadier-general after the battle of Williamsburg. He resigned 26 August, 1863, was taken prisoner in 1864, and confined for some time in Fort Lafayette. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, he urged on the south the adoption of a policy of acquiescence and loyalty to the government. When the news of the death of President Lincoln reached Petersburg, Virginia, he framed the resolutions for the citizens of that place, deploring the President's death, and denouncing his assassination—resolutions which gave expression to the earnest and universal sentiment of Virginia. He removed to New York in the fall of 1865 and obtained employment as a reporter on the "New York Daily News." Subsequently he began the study of law in his leisure time, and was admitted to practice in the following year. He then began professional practice in a small office in Tyron Row, which he rented for the nominal price of one dollar a month, and solicited the patronage of the public. It was not long before his ability as a lawyer was generally recognized, and he was retained provisionally, as counsel for the National Express Company. He served as counsel for Theodore Tilton in his suit against Henry Ward Beecher; was associated with General Butler in the Sprague estate litigations; in the suit in the U. S. Circuit Court to recover the New York and New England railroad for its stockholders, and in the elevated railroad cases. In 1889, he brought the first suit in which the validity of a trust combination was challenged, which resulted in a decision by the New York Court of Appeals that such combinations were repugnant to the principles of the common law, and sufficient cause of the forfeiture of corporate charters. In November, 1890, Governor Hill appointed him Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and in honor of the appointment he was tendered a banquet by the Hon. John Russell Young, at which President Cleveland and many prominent men of all political parties were present. Afterwards he was elected for the full term of fourteen years. In 1894, by an act of the Constitution, he was transferred to the Supreme Court, where he remained up to 1899, when he was retired from the bench by the age limit. Judge Pryor then devoted himself to the practice of law, and still further distinguished himself as an upholder of municipal good government. He was a profound lawyer, possessed of great experience, of vast fund of humor, and was genial and courtly in manner. Socially, he enjoyed a wide popularity, owing to his magnetic personality which readily disarmed opponents and won him hosts of friends. Judge Pryor is the author of numerous speeches and of addresses on literary subjects. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him at Hampden-Sydney College, Virginia. On 8 November, 1848, Judge Pryor married Sarah Agnes Rice, a descendant of Nathaniel Bacon, the famous Colonial leader of Virginia. They had six children, Mrs. Marie Gordon Rice, Theodore Bland, Mrs. Mary Blair Walker, Roger Atkinson, Mrs. Lucy Atkinson Brown and Mrs. Fanny Bland Dodge. Another son, Wilham Rice, M.D., died in 1904.

MacKELVIE, Neil Bruce, banker and broker, b. in Summerside, Prince Edward Island, Canada, 9 December, 1879; d. at Sands Point, Port Washington, Long Island, New York, 17 August, 1918, the son of Niel Fullerton (1832-1918) and Elizabeth (Stewart) MacKelvie. His ancestry on the paternal side was Scotch and he was the descendant but twice removed of a hardy pioneer, Robert MacKelvie, who left his native town of Lanilah, Island of Arran, (Buteshire) Scotland, in 1819. Landing in Canada he settled on Prince Edward Island where his industry and upright character laid the foundation of the future fortunes of the MacKelvies in America. His son, the father of the subject of this article, was a man of much business ability, the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, at Summerside, Prince Edward Island, where he resided for thirty-five years. Throughout his long life—he died at the age of eighty-six—he was prominent in the business and civic life of his community, while the hospitality of the MacKelvie home was famous throughout the Island. Neil Bruce MacKelvie was reared in the midst of these favorable surroundings, was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the Summerside High School. In 1892 he entered his father's bank in a humble capacity with a view to learning the banking business from the very bottom. He held various position, creditably, in all departments of the bank, and when, at last, he determined to cross the Canadian border and follow his profession in the United States, he was thoroughly equipped, both in theory and practical experience, to take his place among the big men of finance among whom his lot was to be cast for the remainder of his life. He went first to Boston. With such experience and abilities as were possessed by Neil Bruce MacKelvie, it was natural that he should begin business in a great financial and commercial centre, hence, in 1906 he left Boston for the financial district of Wall Street, New York. Here he rapidly acquired a reputation for farsighted shrewdness and a natural aptitude for finance, being a member of the well known firm of Hayden, Stone and Company, bankers and brokers for whom he opened an office in Broad Street. There, as one of a group of virile, active young men who conducted the affairs of the great business with boldness, centainty and acumen, he soon made his mark in the street, and was fast becoming known as one of New York's financial leaders when his untimely death occurred at the early age of thirty-nine. That he would have gone far in the field of finance had he been spared is not doubted by those who knew him in Wall Street. He possessed in a high degree the faculty of obtaining and holding the confidence of business men, while his foresight and judgment made him invaluable to the firm he represented. His partners held him in the highest esteem, and in their counsels he always was listened to with a respect which testified to the soundness of his opinions, as well as to their personal regard for him as a young man of the highest integrity. This personal feeling was shared by his associates outside the immediate circle of his business partners. Mr. MacKelvie was a member of the Metropolitan, Tennis and Racquet clubs of New York City, and was vice-president of the Canadian Society of New York. He was always inclined toward vigorous outdoor diversions, was a good tennis-player, and excelled in other athletic sports. Some of his feats on the golf-links are remembered and talked about as illustrating what a player with Scottish blood can achieve. He always played a good game in that distinctively Highland sport. Well built, active and endowed with the determination to excel so characteristic of the people of his lineage, Neil Bruce MacKelvie also possessed a kindly disposition which found an outlet in numerous charities of which the world knew nothing. While he gave liberally to organized charitable associations and to any worthy cause that was brought to his notice, he delighted in aiding personally those who were in distress, but who were not of the kind to seek aid through ordinary channels. To such as these Mr. MacKelvie was often a friend who did good deeds unostentatiously, and solely for the pleasure it gave him to bring joy into other lives. During the war with Germany he was always active in patriotic movements, giving generously to everything that could aid either the Government or those who were doing the actual work of the great struggle. Among other war charities was an ambulance which Mr. MacKelvie bought and equipped from his private purse, giving it with the same modest unobtrusiveness that marked all his benevolence. Mr. MacKelvie married, in Boston, Massachusetts, Jeannette L. Thomson, daughter of Charles Thomson, of Brookline, Massachusetts. They had two children, Neil Stewart and Jeannette MacKelvie.

BANKHEAD, John Hollis, Congressman, b. near Moscow, Alabama, 13 September, 1842; d. in Washington, D. C., 1 March, 1920, son of James Greer and Susan (Hollis) Bankhead. Both his father and mother were native Carolinans. John H. Bankhead was formally educated only in the local country schools, but through wide reading and experience he became a man of solid and practical learning. Perhaps because of his own early deprivations, he was a champion of education for the youth of the land, and strongly believed in the kind of preparation that trains the mind for business. At the outbreak of the Civil War, John H. Bankhead enlisted as a private in the 16th Alabama Regiment, Infantry Volunteers, under Captain J. B. Powers, and Colonel Wm. B. Wood, of Florence. Bankhead was in the conflict from beginning to end, and fought in such important engagements as those of Fishing Creek, Perryville, Murfeesboro, and Shiloh. He was made third lieutenant, after the battle of Fishing Creek, and captain after the battle of Shiloh. He led the 16th Alabama Regiment in the furious charge at Chickamanga and was wounded. The battle ground caught fire and burned rapidly. The wounded soldiers were all in dismay. Captain Bankhead distinguished himself by carrying upon his back Private John Carter, a totally wounded soldier. After the Civil War Captain Bankhead resumed his life on the farm.



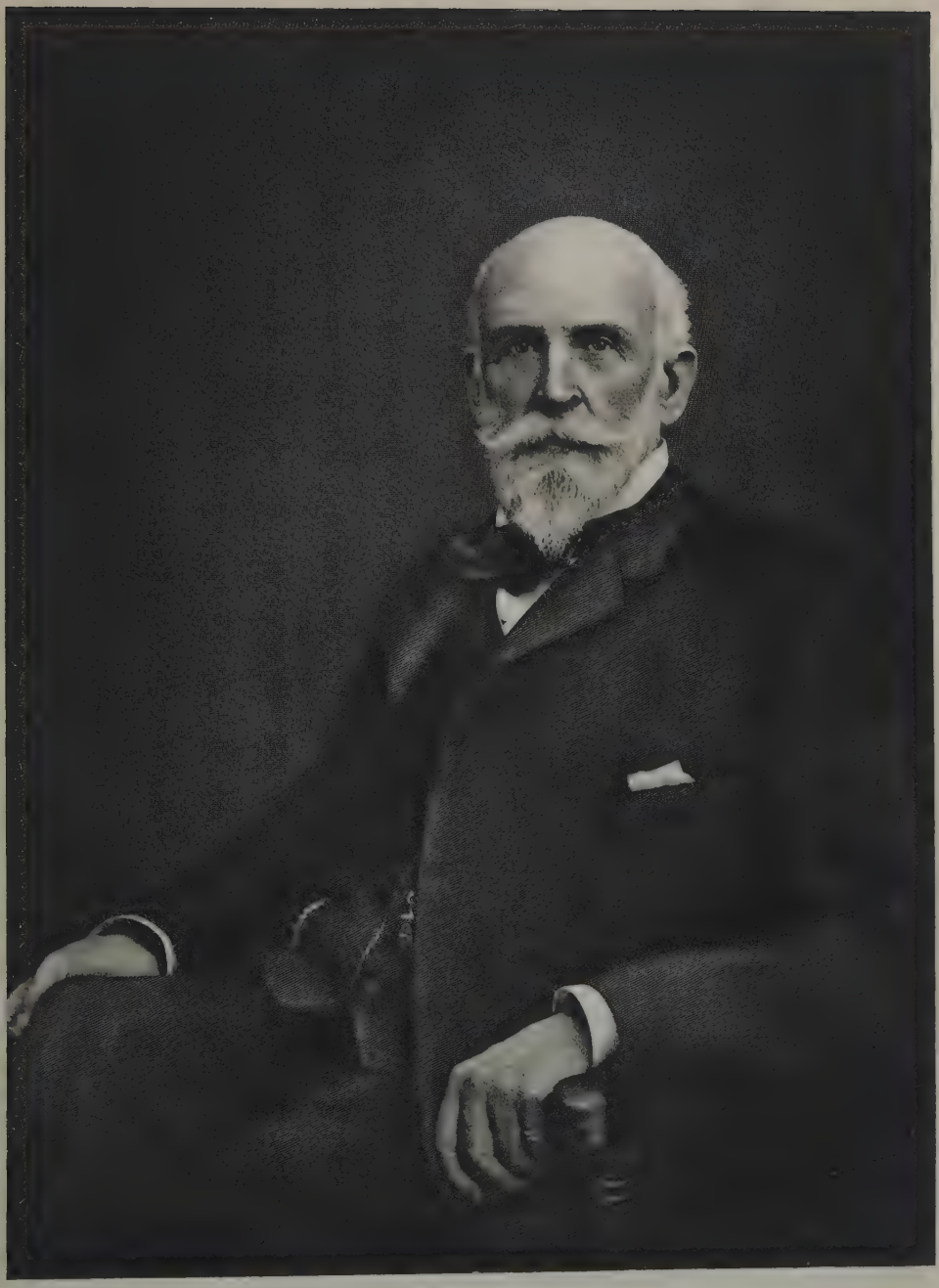
W. MacKenzie

Though still in his early twenties, he was elected to the Alabama House of Representatives, 1865-1866, from old Moscow County. He represented the 12th Senatorial District in the State Senate, General Assembly 1876-1877. It is interesting to note that about this time his vote helped to place John T. Morgan in the United States Senate, and that he himself succeeded Morgan as a Senator. In 1880 he again served in the House of Representatives of the Alabama General Assembly, this time representing the county of Lamar which he had helped to create. Captain Bankhead's services in General Assembly proved him to be a man of more than ordinary ability, and he had always evinced a sympathetic understanding of human nature. This combination of attributes was largely responsible for his appointment as Warden of the State Penitentiary. He served for four years, and during that time effected many changes for the betterment of the penal system. Captain Bankhead was nominated for Congress by the Democratic Convention of the Sixth Congressional District on 3 September, 1886, and was elected a little later in the fall of the same year. He served for a period of twenty years, from 4 March, 1887, to 4 March, 1907. He was a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, throughout his term, and chairman of that Committee during the period of Democratic control. The Congressional Library at Washington was built during his chairmanship. During his Congressional career, he was instrumental in securing appropriations for public buildings and grounds in his own state. From both practical and artistic standpoints, he always advocated substantial structures for public buildings in every town of size. After 4 March, 1907, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and through his efforts the Warrior River was made navigable from its source in the coal fields to Mobile Bay. He worked unceasingly to obtain the deepening of Mobile Harbor for the benefit of deep sea shipping. Early advocating economy in the use of water power he labored hard and successfully for the development of Muscle Shoals on the Tennessee River. His accomplishment in this respect is regarded as an incomparable public service. The naming of the Bankhead Highway, the longest road in the world having one name, beginning at Washington, D. C., and ending at San Diego, California, is a just recognition by the public of the achievements of John Hollis Bankhead in behalf of good roads throughout the nation. At first his efforts to obtain an appropriation were derided, but in the face of opposition of every kind he pressed on steadily to his objective with the result that he secured an appropriation of fifty-thousand dollars for experimentation and demonstration. Soon the nation awoke to its opportunities along these lines, and supported this great leader. His last efforts secured an appropriation of $275,000,000 to be expended on roads throughout the various states of the union. In the Primary Election held in August, 1906, John H. Bankhead was nominated by the Democratic Party to fill any possible vacancy occurring in the Alabama seats. On the death of John T. Morgan, 18 June, 1907, John H. Bankhead was formally elected to the Senate by the State Legislature. In 1911 he was re-elected for the fall term to expire March, 1919. Again he was re-elected, and was serving his thirteenth year in office when he died. Mr. Bankhead was the last of the Confederate soldiers to sit in the Senate. In 1918, when the United Confederate Veterans held their first reunion of the organization in the National Capital since the Civil War, as he appeared upon the floor the entire membership arose to their feet as a mark of respect to the venerable veteran and the glorious valour his grey uniform represented. In the great parade Senator Bankhead and Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, a veteran of the Union Army wearing the blue, marched down Pennsylvania Avenue side by side, demonstrating the fact of a re-united country. While in Congress he voted for the bill to locate and mark the graves of Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons, or were buried in the north; he supported all claims for loss of property during the war; he voted for resolutions to return to the several states all Confederate flags and banners in the possession of the Federal Government, and for the measure providing for the compilation of the rosters of the Union and Confederate Armies. The welfare of his comrade in arms was ever dear to his heart. After initiation in the Moscow Lodge, No. 206, he demitted and became affiliated with Charles Baskerville Lodge, No. 281, F. and A. M. He held many important Masonic offices, notably, Senior Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master and Grand Master. He married, in 1886, Tallulah Brockman, a native of South Carolina. They had two daughters, Louisa (Mrs. A. G. Lund) and Marie (Mrs. M. Owen); and three sons, John H. Jr., William B. and Henry M. Bankhead.

WHITING, Arthur, composer, b. in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 20 June, 1861. He studied the piano with Williac H. Sherwood and made his début as pianist at Mechanic's Hall, Boston, in 1880. After a further course of study with George W. Chadwick, and J. C. D. Parker, in 1883, he went to Munich for two years to get the benefit of instructions under Rheinberger. After his return he resided in Boston until 1895, when he located in New York City. He had appeared as concert pianist with the Kneisel Quartette, the Boston Symphony Orchestra and other prominent musical organizations, most of which have also performed his compositions. Since 1907 he has given annually a series of "University Concerts" at Yale, Princeton, Harvard and other similar institutions. These consist of the best selections from the domain of chamber music, and are educational in their purpose. In 1911 he instituted, together with Constable Edson (violin), G. Barrere (flute) and P. Kefer (viola da gamba), a series of concerts devoted to early music. Upon these occasions he himself played the harpsicord. Mr. Whiting is a particularly fine interpreter of the compositions of Brahms. His compositions in the fields of orchestral and chamber music as in those of the piano and the voice, are held

in high esteem. He is deeply interested in church music, and has written various anthems and organ pieces, as well as morning and evening service in the ecclesiastical style of the Episcopal church. Mr. Whiting is an industrious composer, fastidious in his taste, and a severe judge of his own works. There is marked individuality in his compositions, especially in his well-known "Fantasy with Orchestra," which is one of his finest productions. He is a member of the National Institution of Arts and Letters, the Century Association, of New York City and St. Botolph's Club, in Boston.

KIMBALL, Benjamin Ames, railroad official, b. in Boscawen, New Hampshire, 22 August, 1833; d. in Gilford, New Hampshire, 20 July, 1920, son of Benjamin and Ruth (Ames) Kimball. He was a descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Kimball who arrived in the ship "Elizabeth", and settled in the Ipswich colony. The pioneer of this branch of the family removed to Exeter, New Hampshire, about 1720, and in 1788, Joseph Kimball, the great-grandfather of Benjamin Kimball, became a resident of Canterbury. There the family remained, one of the most active and prominent in the town until 1824, when Benjamin Kimball crossed the Merrimac River to Boscawen, dammed the Contoocook River near the town line between Boscawen and Concord and erected there in 1831 a brick building which still stands (1923), for use as a grist and saw mill. He was a leading citizen of the community, and was elected to the Legislature in March before his death on 21 July, 1834. After his death his widow removed to Concord with her two sons, Benjamin and his older brother, John, afterwards Mayor of the city, who has been well called "the most trusted man in Concord." Benjamin Ames Kimball received his preparatory education in the Concord High School and the Hildreth School at Derry. He entered Dartmouth College, as a member of the Chandler Scientific Department, with the class of 1854, and was graduated B.S. with high honors. In 1908 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of A.M. He was the permanent secretary of his class, and in that capacity recorded the passing of all its sixty-one members, with one exception, many of whom won prominence and distinction. To his Alma Mater he was ever a devoted and earnest worker. For five years (1890-1895) he served as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Chandler Scientific Department. When, in 1895, he began his long and valuable service as a trustee of the college, one of his first recommendations was the complete merger of this scientific department with the college. During his quarter of a century as trustee, he served on the Finance Committee of the Board, being chairman much of the time, and in this capacity his business ability and experience were of inestimable value to the college in the days of its early growth and expansion. The wisely generous provisions in his will for his college showed him as desirous of not only promoting its usefulness and best interests and ideals, but also of adding to the attractive features of its surroundings. After graduation, Mr. Kimball entered the service of the Concord Railroad as draftsman. In two years he became superintendent of the locomotive department, and made the plans from which were built the "Tahanto" and other famous locomotives of the early days of New Hampshire railroading. After twelve years service, during which he had become a master mechanic, he resigned from the railroad to become one of the founders of the firm of Ford and Kimball, manufacturers of brass and iron castings and car wheels. During the remainder of his life he continued his connection with this successful concern, widely famous for the high quality of its output. He was also the founder, President and director of the Cushman Electric Company, and President of the Concord Light and Power Company, and of the Beechers' Falls Company in Vermont. In 1873 he was elected a director of the Manchester and North Weare Railroad; in 1879 he succeeded the late Governor Stearnes as a director in the Concord Railroad, and in 1895 when the Concord and Montreal Railroad was organized by the consolidation of the Concord and Boston, and Concord and Montreal Railroads, Mr. Kimball became its President, continuing in the office until the railroad was merged into the Boston and Maine system. He was also President and director of the Pemigewasset Valley, the Mount Washington, the New Boston and the Nashua and Acton railroads. Mr. Kimball was always a strong advocate of a New Hampshire system of railroads, owned and operated within the State. Although he failed in this effort, the present system is directly due to his farseeing intelligence and to his persistent efforts in the matter of consolidation, cooperation and improved service. He was one of the first to realize the magnitude of the possible development of New Hampshire as a State of summer resorts and summer homes. For that purpose, as well as for the benefit of its farmers and manufacturers, he directed the construction of various branch lines and extensions, rendering readily accessible the many scenic beauties of "The Switzerland of America." Mr. Kimball was a trustee and president of the Concord Savings Bank during its existence, and at the time of his death was a trustee of the Merrimack County Savings Bank and a President and director after 1884 of the Mechanics National Bank. In 1885, when foreign insurance companies withdrew from New Hampshire, in protest against the "valued policy" law, and it became the duty of public spirited citizens to form mutual companies to meet the needs of the situation, Mr. Kimball was an incorporator and a director of the Manufacturers and Merchants Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The City of Concord speaks of his public spirit, and useful monuments to his memory stand in the spacious and handsome railroad station, constructed in 1887, one of the architectural ornaments of the city. The State House, the State Library Building, and the home of the New Hampshire Historical Society, all attest the measure of his taste in the principles of attractiveness and usefulness in construction. He was also instrumental in retaining and enlarging the railroad shops, where a thousand men are employed, forming Concord's chief industry. Mr. Kimball found much time to



Benjamin A. Kimball

devote to public service not as a politician seeking office, but as an influential citizen promoting the welfare of his city and state. His services are well summarized in the words of Frank S. Streeter: "Concord owes more to 'Ben' Kimball than to any other single citizen in its native history. His great public service entitles him to an enduring monument in the affection and memory of his fellow-citizens." Mr. Kimball was a member of the House of Representatives in 1872, and was a delegate to three conventions, in 1876, 1889, and 1902, to propose amendments to the constitution of the State. He was an alternate delegate to the National Convention of his party in 1884 and a delegate at large to the convention of 1902. In 1884 he was elected to the Executive Council. He was a prominent factor in bringing about the construction of a city water system in Concord, and had much to do with the Fowler Public Library plans. His was a large and important share in the satisfactory location of the Concord Federal Building, and the enlargement of the State House. It is due to his potent and efficient work, begun in 1863, to retain Concord as the capital city of the State, that the matter was settled for all time in 1913, fifty years later. Governor Moody Currier delegated to him the choice and preparation of the site for the statue of Daniel Webster in the State House yard. He was commissioner from New Hampshire to the Convention at Philadelphia in 1886, which arranged the program given September 15, 16 and 17, 1887, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Kimball was president of the New Hampshire Historical Society for two years, 1895-1897, and Chairman of its Building Committee in 1907. This building is an achievement in the art of architecture unequalled in the nation, one of many magnificent gifts of Mr. Edward Tuck of Paris, to his native State, and Mr. Tuck had no closer friend in America than Mr. Kimball, who was deeply interested in its work and aware of its needs. He was also one of the oldest members of the White Mountain Lodge of Odd Fellows, a member of the American Social Science Association, and a trustee of the New Hampshire Orphan Home at Franklin. On 19 January, 1861, he married Myra Tilton, daughter of Ira and Rhoda Ames Elliott of Sanbornton, New Hampshire. Their only son, Henry Ames Kimball, associated with his father in business, died 4 May, 1919.

STEINWAY, William, piano manufacturer, b. at Seesen, near Braunschweig (Brunswick), Germany, 5 March, 1835; d. 30 November, 1896, fourth son of Henry Engelhard and Juliana (Thiemer) Steinway. He was educated at the Jacobsohn High School in his native city, and at the age of fourteen was proficient in music and languages. In 1850 the family, with the exception of the eldest son, C. F. Theodore, came to America and settled in New York City. After an apprenticeship of several years with the piano house of William Nunns and Company, William Steinway joined with his father and two brothers, Charles and Henry, Jr., in establishing the piano house of Steinway and Sons in a rear building in Varick Street. The firm, which employed four or five workmen, produced one square piano a week. From this small beginning has grown a house which is now the most extensive of its kind in existence. While Mr. William Steinway was expert in all the details of manufacturing, the growth of the business soon necessitated a division of duties and Mr. William Steinway was allowed the task of conducting the mercantile and financial affairs of the firm. In 1865, two of the younger members of the firm died, and Theodore, who had theretofore conducted his own German house which greatly flourished under his able guidance, came to New York to become a partner in the New York firm. In 1872 the firm established model works at Astoria, Long Island, for the constant open-air and kiln drying of seven millions of square feet of the best obtainable lumber, to be used in the construction of their instruments. The welfare of Steinway and Son's employees, and their families, at Astoria, was under the special case of Mr. William Steinway. Model houses were erected, having the best of ventilation, pure water, perfect sewerage and gas. In 1877 a public school was erected, accommodating 500 children, and in the spring of 1881 a public bath, 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, with fifty spacious dressing-rooms, was built on the shore of the East River, where all employees were accorded the privilege of bathing free of charge. Apart from the well-known advance, unprecedented in the annals of piano-forte manufacturing, which the house made during the lifetime of William Steinway, it may be said that it was he pre-eminently who was noted for an unvarying solicitude for his employees, whom he treated with an almost paternal kindness. In addition to excellence of administration, ingenuity in invention, honesty and thoroughness in all that pertains to manufacture, it was, without doubt, the geniality and personal magnetism of William Steinway which contributed in no slight degree to the business success of the well-known firm. At the time of the death of Mr. Steinway the firm had already manufactured more than 3000 pianos in a single year; its system of construction had been adopted as the standard in Europe and America; their pianos had won prizes for excellence at all the great expositions of the world; and the most celebrated players, almost without exception, had used them in their concerts. Mr. Steinway was actively interested in public affairs. In 1871 he was a prominent member the Committee of Seventy to prosecute the Tweed Ring and rescue the city from the grasp of the political bosses of that day. In 1886 he presided at a large meeting of citizens at Cooper Union to endorse the nomination of Abram S. Hewitt for Mayor of New York City. In 1888 he was a delegate to the convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for the second term as President of the United States. He was President of the Rapid Transit Commission appointed under the act of 1800, devoted much of his time to the study of the rapid-transit problem, and favored the under-ground road from the start. Among the Americans of German lineage he was highly esteemed. He was elected twelve times

as President of the Liederkranz Society of New York generally, as evidenced by the high positions he held in strong financial institutions such as the Bank of the Metropolis, of which he was a founder. Perhaps no citation of special benefactions could sum up the character of William Steinway, as well as was done by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton in the Church of the Divine Paternity on the Sunday following his death: "There was no movement for the purification of our civil life but he gave it his personal support; no plan for the improvement of the city but he lent his presence and labor. He was a philanthropist among philanthropists. He was the friend of education and learning, of art and artists, of the outcasts and the poor. Many institutions of learning in this city and in Europe owe their existence and usefulness to his generous nature. He was twice married. His first wife was Regina Roos, of Buffalo, by whom he had two children, George A. (d. 1898), and Paula (now married to Louis von Bernuth). His second wife was Elizabeth Ranft of Brooklyn, by whom he had three children, William R., Theodore E. and Maud E. (now Mrs. H. R. Paige).

HANCOX, Joseph Wright, steamship owner, b. in Stonington, Connecticut, 30 October, 1812; d. at Asbury Park, New Jersey, 12 September, 1900. He was the son of Edward Hancox 4th (1772-1824) and Nancy (Miner) Hancox. He traced his ancestry on both sides to English Colonial stock. Through his father he was a descendant from Edward Hancox, 1st, born in Yorkshire, England, 5th November, 1670, who came to America at the age of eighten (1688) and settled in Rhode Island. Here he married in 1713 a widow, Mary Hancock, who was a member of the Winslo family of Boston and who was the mother of two children by her first marriage, William and Hofbeela Hancock. From this couple the line runs as follows: Edward Hancox 2nd (1714-1803) and his wife Lucy Cheeseborough; Edward Hancox 3rd (1744-1851) and his wife Sarah Sheffield; Edward Hancox 4th (1772-1824) the father of Joseph W. Hancox, was a native of Stonington, Connecticut. He was a shipowner, the proprietor of several trading vessels plying between America and the West Indies, and elsewhere. He had amassed considerable capital, which he invested in vessels. But the War of 1812, which proved disastrous to all shipping and brought the Eastern states nearly to a state of bankruptcy, through the closing of the seaports, ruined him financially. He then left Stonington and settled with his family in what was then the Far West, the wilds of New York State. Joseph W. Hancox had therefore few early educational advantages beyond those he received in his home, and began his business career in Albany, New York, at the age of twelve. Mr. Hancox, known as Commodore Hancox, began at the bottom of the ladder and followed the steam navigation business practically all his life. He was the oldest steamboat owner in America. In the early forties when still a young man, he stood shoulder to shoulder with Commodore Vanderbilt and Daniel Drew, and with these sturdy promotors helped develop Hudson River traffic, when trade of any kind was still in its infancy. In early life Commodore Hancox displayed the grit and determination that later was shown to good purpose when the steamboat kings of the Hudson, were defeated by the Commodore's low fares from New York to Albany thereby effecting a saving of millions of dollars to the traveling public. For a whole season he ran his boats the entire length of the Hudson for a paltry fare of twenty cents for the trip; while his standard rates were twenty-five cents during the long fight waged for supremacy of the Hudson. The result was that although his enemies were not driven entirely from the field, Commodore Hancox forced a substantial reduction in the exorbitant fares that had prevailed. The Commodore was intensely patriotic and during the Civil War gave his services freely to the government, himself braving the perils of an ocean full of privateers to carry Federal supplies. During this time, in command of one of his steamers "North America", a side wheel Hudson River boat, which he chartered to the government, he ran the blockade from Fortress Monroe to New Orleans, arrived there with his cargo in entire safety and turned the boat over to the proper authorities of that place. In 1838 Mr. Hancox had removed to New Jersey, where in 1860 he erected a handsome home on the Passaic River at Belleville. He was a Jacksonian Democrat and in 1857 he was elected Member of the Common Council from the First Ward of Jersey City. At the time that City was divided into four wards, and each member of the Council, as a holder of city real estate, had an especial interest in municipal legislation. In the autumn of 1851, he was elected a member of the State Legislature on the Democratic ticket. He was one of three members from Hudson County who, since the county had not yet been divided into districts, were placed in office by popular vote of the whole people of the county. While serving in the Legislature, Mr. Hancox introduced some valuable measures and was further distinguished as one of the earliest legislators of the country to declare for prohibition. The most noted vote he cast while a member was in favor of what was called the Maine Liquor Law, which prohibits the manufacture and sale of any intoxicating beverage. The bill was lost but he was always proud to have been one of the fourteen out of sixty members who had the courage to antagonize the advocates of strong drink. Commodore Hancox was a bold, courageous, yet kindly and pious man, one of the hardy, resourceful pioneer American business men of two generations back who have left their impress on modern achievements and civilization. He married, first, at Albany, New York, in April, 1832, Harriet Eliza Hovey; second, at Newark, New Jersey, in October, 1887, Amerlia B. Burnett. He was the father of seven children: Clement D. Hancox, Edward Hancox, Isador Hancox, Sadie Hancox, Martin D. Hancox, Elizabeth G. Hancox and Josephine W. Hancox, wife of George Wuppermann, and mother of the late Carlos S. Wuppermann.

C. N. Nancy

EDGERTON, John Emmett, manufacturer, b. in Johnston County, North Carolina, 2 October, 1879, son of Gabriel Griffin and Harriet (Copeland) Edgerton. He is of English extraction, the first of the family to come to this country having been John Edgerton, to whom, some time in the 17th Century, the King of England made a grant of land in New England. His grandfather, William Edgerton, was the founder and operator of one of the first cotton mills in the South, at Lowell, North Carolina; was a Quaker, a prominent leader in the church of that denomination, and the owner of a large plantation. John E. Edgerton spent his childhood and early youth on his father's farm and attended the public schools of his vicinity until 1893, when he went to Turlington Institute, Smithfield, North Carolina, where he remained during the years 1894-1895. In 1896 he enrolled at Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, in the preparatory department. He then became a student at Cumberland University (preparatory school) at Lebanon, Tennessee, and was awarded the Cartmell Scholarship to Vanderbilt University from Wilson County. He then entered Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained five years, 1898-1903, taking the bachelor's degree in 1902, and that of Master of Arts in 1903. Through all of these institutions he worked his way assisted by the scholarships he won. At Vanderbilt, as in preparatory school, he quickly won a reputation for brilliant scholarship and became nationally prominent as the greatest football player of the South. He was a member of the football team for five years and captain of the 1901 team that won the championship of the South; was a member of the student Honor (or governing) Committee, president of the Y. M. C. A. and vice-president of his class at commencement, in 1902. In his senior year he was unanimously elected Bachelor of Ugliness, an honorary degree indicative of popularity rather than unfavorable physiognomy, this being the only time in the history of Vanderbilt that a man had been elected unanimously. Following his graduation Mr. Edgerton taught school for nine years, first at Castle Heights School, at Lebanon, Tennessee, 1904; at Memphis University, Memphis, Tennessee, 1905; was co-founder, with Colonel J. C. Hardy, of Columbia Military Academy, at Columbia, Tennessee, in 1905, and co-principal with Colonel Hardy for seven years. In 1912 he gave up the teaching profession and returned to Lebanon, Tennessee, where he became president and general manager of the Lebanon Woolen Mills. At the time of Mr. Edgerton's accession to their management the mills were in dire straits but by the exercise of the forceful and aggressive policies of his football days the new manager brought them to a sound basis in two years. The entrance of the United States into the late European War found Mr. Edgerton conspicuously to the fore as a leader of Tennessee industry, and he was selected to fill many places where there was need of efficiency and organizational ability of a high order. He was a member of the Federal Fuel Administration for Tennessee; a member of the executive committee for the State War Savings Campaign; chairman of the War Resources Committee for Tennessee, and State Chairman of United War Work Campaign which had the distinction of raising the largest amount of money ever contributed in the state for a philanthropic purpose. He traveled many miles through Tennessee and other states, making speeches for various causes, but at the same time and during the period of industrial depression which followed the war, kept the Lebanon Woolen Mills in operation, making blankets. He was the only manufacturer of woolens in the country who did not close down his plant at some time perilous to industrial activity. In 1915 Mr. Edgerton was elected president of the Tennessee Association of Manufacturers whereupon he immediately took measures which resulted in legislative provision by which the manufactories and general industry in Tennessee are protected as never before. He still holds this position; is a director of the Industrial Council of New York; and vice-president, director and member of the executive committee of the Tennessee Coal and Oil Company, of Nashville, Tennessee. In May, 1921, he was elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers, at the convention held in New York at that time, a position which involves the leadership of seventy-five thousand manufacturers in the United States. In 1920 Mr. Edgerton became active in war relief work as State Chairman of the European Relief Campaign under Mr. Hoover, and in which campaign Tennessee led all of the Southern States and was among the first in the Union. A few weeks following his election to the presidency of the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Edgerton was called to Washington by Mr. Hoover and President Harding as a member of the Unemployment Conference held in Washington during October, 1921. Mr. Edgerton gives much time to work in the field of religion, this interest being scarcely secondary to his business connections. He was director of the China Relief Campaign of the Southern Methodist Church; general treasurer and manager of collections of the $50,000,000 Centenary Fund of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; was in 1921 a member of the Centenary Commission of the M. E. Church, South; member of the Finance Committee of the M. E. Church, South; member of the executive committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the M. E. Church, South; lay leader of the Tennessee Conference of the M. E. Church, South, member of the Tennessee Conference Committee on Lay Activities; superintendent of the Sunday School of the M. E. Church, at South Lebanon; member of the Board of Stewards of the Lebanon Church; member of the Board of Trustees, Lebanon Church; member of the Lebanon District Parsonage Board of Trust. He is deeply interested in the cause of religious education and active in the Y. M. C. A. and other similar organizations; is a member of the International Committee, Y. M. C. A., New York; member, Tennessee State Committee, Y. M. C. A., Nashville; member, Boys' Camp Division of International Committee; member, Boys' Camp Division of State Committee; member, Industrial Committee of In-

ternational Committee; chairman, Industrial Committee of State Committee; president, Tennessee Law and Order League; member, Interracial Committee for Tennessee; secretary and member, Board of Trust, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; member, Board of Trust, Martin College, Pulaski, Tennessee; member, Board of Trust, Mountain School, Crossville, Tennessee; and member of the Executive Committee of State Association on Hygiene; is a Third Degree Mason; member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity; the Kilwanis Club, Nashville; the Commercial Club, Nashville; the Rotary Club, the American Scientific Society, the American Forestry Association, and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is chairman of the Board of Trustees and of the Executive Committee of the Southern College, Nashville. Mr. Edgerton married, at Columbia, Tennessee, 15 December, 1909, Harriet Cheairs Figuers. They have one child, Harriet Figuers Edgerton.

SANDS, Benjamin Aymar, lawyer and financier, b. in New York City, 27 July, 1853; d. there, 1 May, 1917, son of Samuel Stevens and Mary Emily (Aymar) Sands. The earliest recorded representative of he family in this country was James Sands, who lived on Block Island, New York, in the early days of its history. Mr. Sands received his education in New York City, and was graduated A.B. at Columbia College in 1874. Two years later he was graduated LL.B. at the Columbia School of Law, and was admitted to the bar of New York. He entered upon the practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Webb and Sprague. In 1882, he assisted in organizing the firm of Bowers and Sands, of which he remained a member until his death, thirty-five years later. He was chiefly engaged in the practice of corporation law, and was employed as counsel in much important litigation by many large financial and railroad companies. He was particularly well known as a probate lawyer, and was considered an authority in matters relating to real estate titles. Apart from his legal practice Mr. Sands was identified as an official with a number of financial and other interests. In 1886 he was appointed receiver of the Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railroad, and acted in this capacity until 1892. He was Vice-President of the Colorado Midland Railway, (1891-1901); was Vice-President of the American Mortgage Company, and the State Investing Company; a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank; Chairman of the Board of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh; a director and member of the Executive Committee of the Terminal Warehouse Company, the Lincoln Trust Company, Fidelity Bank and Commonwealth Insurance Company; a director and member of the auditing committee of the United States Safe Deposit Company; a director of the Mortgage Bond Company and the New York Trust Company. Mr. Sands was active and influential in local politics, and served as presidential elector in 1904. He was a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and a Trustee of Columbia University; a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Society of Colonial Wars. For three years (1910-1913) he was Vice-President of the University Club, then refused a unanimous vote for re-election. His other club memberships included the St. Nicholas Society, Church and Columbia University clubs, and the St. Anthony Society, all of New York City; also the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and Meadow Club of Southampton, Long Island. He married, 17 January, 1878, Amy K. Akin of New York City.

FARQUHAR, Percival, engineer, b. in York, Pennsylvania, 19 October, 1864, son of Arthur B. and Elizabeth (Jessop) Farquhar. The first of the family in this country was Allan Farquhar, a native of Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland, who with his wife, Susannah, daughter of Samuel Patterson, immigrated to New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1721. Allan's one son, William, removed to Maryland. The Farquhars was originally the descendants of Scottish chiefs known as Clan Farquhar, and emigrated from Scotland to Ireland on account of religious persecution. Mr. Farquhar's maternal ancestor, Robert Brook, of the house of Warwick, was born in London, in 1602, and in 1635 married Mary Baker, daughter of Robert Mainwaring, Dean of Worcester. They immigrated to Charles County, Maryland, in 1650, with their ten children and twenty-eight servants, and since that time their descendants have been prominently identified with the history of the Eastern Shore. Robert Brook was made commandant of Charles County, and was president of the council of Maryland. His descendants subsequently removed to Montgomery County. In 1812, Amos Farquhar engaged in business in York County, Pennsylvania, which on account of the war proved unsuccessful, and he returned to Montgomery County, Maryland. There he became principal of Fairhill Seminary, a private school for young women. William Henry Farquhar, the grandfather of Percival Farquhar, was the principal of a private school and was a man of unusual scholarship and knowledge. He kept a diary in Latin at the age of eleven and in Greek at the age of thirteen. Arthur Briggs Farquhar, father of Percival Farquhar, is one of Pennsylvania's most distinguished citizens. Through his own efforts and in the face of difficulties he established and became president of A. B. Farquhar Company, Ltd., an enterprise devoted to the manufacture of agricultural implements, one of the largest of its kind in the country. He was Commissioner from Pennsylvania at the World's Fair, Chicago, in 1893; has represented his state on numerous other occasions and is well known both in this country and abroad as an authority on economic and social questions. Percival Farquhar was educated at York Collegiate Institute, York, Pennsylvania, and at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, being graduated Ph.B. in 1884. The year of his graduation he settled in New York City, where he has since continued to reside. In the latter part of 1898, in association with Colonel George Harvey, F. S. Pearson, of New York, and Hanson Brothers of Montreal, he formed a syndicate which purchased a fifty per cent

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interest (a group of French capitalists taking the other half) in a mule line in the Havana Electric Railway Company. Two years later, in 1900, Mr. Farquhar invited Sir William Van Horne to join him in a railway enterprise in Cuba, and upon the latter's acceptance, the two visited Cuba and as a result of their investigations formed the Cuba Company which constructed the line of the Cuba Railroad Company, extending from Santa Clara to Santiago on Nipe Bay, Cuba, through a territory which embraced two-thirds of the Island and had not yet been reached by railways. The railway construction was completed within two years from the time of the commencement of the work. The Cuba Company also constructed sugar mills to give an outlet for the production of the colonies along its line and to increase its traffic. Mr. Farquhar next joined Minor C. Keith in the formation of a syndicate to take over from the Government of Guatemala the railroad from Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean to the base of the mountains, and to construct the mountain section to the City of Guatemala, connecting there with the Guatemala Central Railway to the Pacific. Sir William Van Horne joined this syndicate at its formation, and at a later date Thomas H. Hubbard became connected with it. This syndicate organized the Guatemala Railway Company and constructed the railway over the mountains, and reconstructed the tropical lowland portion. Later, the Guatemala Central Railway was taken over, and the name of the railway changed to the International Railways of Central America, which also acquired an interest in the Salvador railways. In 1904-1905 Dr. F. S. Pearson and Percival Farquhar formed a group which organized the Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light and Power Company, acquiring the mule tramways of Rio de Janeiro, one tramway already electrified, the gas company, telephone company and a monopoly for the utilization and distribution of water power in that city. This company electrified and consolidated the tramways, established fifty thousand horse-power hydraulic generating station, with one of the largest dams in the world, the electric lighting system, reorganized the telephone system and gas works, and subsequently took over the outside electric tramway, so that all of the tramway, electric light, gas and telephone services of Rio de Janeiro are now operated by it. This company subsequently amalgamated with the São Paulo electric tramways, lighting and power under the name of Brazilian Traction Company. In 1905-1906 Mr. Farquhar, with Dr. F. S. Pearson as his associate, obtained a concession from the government of Brazil and constructed the "Port of Para" harbor works (quay-walls, warehouses, on the lines of the Antwerp harbor works) with dredging of the basin in front of the quay walls and the channel to the ocean. The capital employed in these works enjoys the benefit of a guarantee of the Brazilian Government, which for some time was in arrears, but now the arrearages have been fully paid, leaving a surplus over charges. In 1906-1907 Percival Farquhar organized the Brazil Railway Company with a number of subsidiary companies, which owned and controlled different railway systems in the four southern states of Brazil, connecting them up with each other. It also acquired controlling interest in a company leasing the port works of Rio de Janeiro constructed by the Government; owned the control of the Continental Products Company packing plant in São Paulo, and of the Brazil Land, Cattle and Packing Company, with a large area of breeding and fattening pastures and about eighty-five thousand tame cattle and one hundred fifty thousand wild cattle; a large modern saw mill installation furnishing Parana pine timber to the River Plate countries, etc. In 1916-1917 Mr. Farquhar, with his associates, directors of the International Products Company, organized that company for the development of the cattle, packing and quebracho extract business in the Paraguay River Basin, Columbia. Mr. Farquhar is a member of the 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., and has been three times a member of the New York State Legislature, twice for the Third Assembly District and once for the Twenty-first Assembly District (1888-1891). He is affiliated with a number of chemical engineering, geographic and other scientific societies and is a member of the following clubs: Yale, City, Midday, Metropolitan, Chamber of Commerce, India House clubs of New York City; Metropolitan Club, of Washington, D. C., and Tuexdo Club. He married in New York City, 9 August, 1918, Cathya Maria Floria Popescu, daughter of General Ilie Popescu of Roumania.

HERRESHOFF, Charles Frederick, inventor and yacht designer, b. in Nice, France, 28 May, 1880, son of James Brown and Jane (Brown) Herreshoff. He received his education at Glasgow University, Scotland. In 1904 he became associated with the American and British Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, in the capacity of Chief Engineer. In 1908 he was elected also to the office of Vice-President in the same organization. Having served for two years in the double capacity of Chief Engineer and Vice-President, he was made President of the Company. A little later he organized the Herreshoff Motor Company, in Detroit, and from 1910 until 1914 he was Vice-President and General Manager. Mr. Herreshoff has acquired a great reputation both as an inventor and as a designer of motor boats. Among his most widely known inventions are the engine operated by steam superheated up to 800 degrees Fahrenheit; an electric switch which is placed on the steering wheel of an automobile, to operate the electric horn; and a center control for automobiles. Mr. Herreshoff is prominent as an originator of many devices that save money and labor in the operation of both automobiles and yachts. He is equally well known as a designer of racing motor boats. He designed the "Alabama", which won the motor boat championship of America for three successive years—1907, 1908 and 1909; "Vim", which for two years in succession (1908, 1909) won the Interstate Motor boat races over the Hudson River course from New York City to Poughkeepsie; and "Chickadee", which won the Massachusetts Yacht Association Cup. In addition, Mr.

Herreshoff designed "Vivian", winner of the Hudson-Fulton Anniversary motor-boat races, and the holder of the world record in 1907 for the mile championship over the United States Navy course, on the Hudson River. He was the designer, also, of the motor boat that defeated "Iroquois" and won the Canada Cup. Notwithstanding his many other activities, Mr. Herreshoff has engaged in automobile designing. A Herreshoff motor car had the double distinction, in 1910, of winning the gold medal awarded by the American Automobile Association, and at the same time of winning more prizes than any other car. In 1912, he married Edna M. Burt, of Detroit, Michigan.

AMES, Frederick Lothrop, manufacturer and farmer, b. in North Easton, Massachusetts, 23 July 1873; d. 19 June, 1921, son of Frederick Lothrop and Rebecca Caroline (Blair) Ames. The descent of the Ames family can be traced to William Ames, who came from Bruton, Somersetshire, England, about 1635, and settled in Braintree, Massachusetts. Each generation has upheld the honor and prestige of the family name, and has borne its share in the upbuilding of individual communities. Captain John Ames, the great-great-grandfather of F. Lothrop Ames, began the making of shovels in West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1773. His son, Oliver Ames, succeeded him, and in 1803 established the firm of Oliver Ames and Sons at North Easton, Massachusetts, which has maintained its name and reputation for nearly a century and a quarter. Equally distinguished was his son, Frederick Lothrop Ames (1835–1893), who was a man of unusual business capacity. The executive in many interests, he was still better known as the philanthropist, who devoted his wealth and talents to the welfare of his fellow-men. His son, F. Lothrop Ames, was educated at Groton School, and was graduated at Harvard College, with the degree of A.B. in the class of 1898. He immediately became associated with his father's interests and devoted much time and attention to the management of the vast interests of the Ames family. His ability impressed itself upon the mercantile and industrial activities of the commonwealth, in which he became a leader and a benefactor. Mr. Ames served as a director of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, of the Butte and Superior Mining Company, the Chicago Junction Railways and the Union Stock Yards Company, President and director of the Marysville Dredging Company, President and trustee of the North Easton Savings Bank, director of the Old Colony Trust Company, of the First National Bank of Easton, President and trustee of the North Easton Savings Bank, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Petroleum Heat and Power Company, director of the Washington Mills Emery Manufacturing Company, President, director and member of Executive Committee of the Western Power Corporation, director of the Fess Rotary Oil Burner Company, Incorporated, and trustee of the Free Hospital for Women. Mr. Ames' remarkable versatility was well shown in his wide range of interests, and his public spirit and generous benefactions are remembered in many distinctive ways. Not often, in the death of a single citizen, has Boston experienced as many losses in leadership; but as was said of him "Frederick Lothrop Ames was more than the owner of the Ames Building, a son of Boston's richest, and the grandson of one of the builders of the Union Pacific. He had performed a service to his fellowman quite unlike that of any other man. At his Langwater Farms in North Easton he was the most famous breeder of Guernsey cattle in the world. His was a record to show what inherited wealth can do in service to one's fellow-men; a service which the ordinary farmer cannot perform, but which in the end uplifts the standard of the entire farming community and improves the quantity and quality of the dairy production of the land. Others may carry on similar work, but as pioneer and as a world workman in this line he can have no real successor. Yet his work will remain, and his name—in Langwater Farms—will live in it and to the benefit of man, noble animals and the farming community." Although his business interests formed a large and necessary part of his life, the breeding of Guernsey cattle remained uppermost, and in this work, he stood head and shoulders above everyone else, finding in it, not alone success in the rearing of the finest strain of cattle in this country, but personal satisfaction and pleasure. Mr. Ames was a member of the Somerset, Knickerbocker, the Union, the Algonquin, the Boston Athletic Club, the Country Club, the New York Yacht Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, the American Guernsey Cattle Club, and a member of its Executive Committee. On 31 May, 1904, Mr. Ames married Edith Callender Cryder, daughter of Mr. Duncan Cryder of New York City, who survives (1923) together with one son, Frederick Lothrop Ames, and one daughter, Mary Callender Ames.

STRAUS, Isidor, merchant, b. in Otterberg, Rhine Palatinate, 6 February, 1845; d. at sea, in wreck of the "Titanic", 15 April, 1912, son of Lazarus (1809-1898) and Sara Straus. The earliest known member of this family was one Lazarus, born in the first half of the 18th century, whose son, Jacob Lazarus, was also known as Jacques Lazare. Lazarus was elected in the Department of Mt. Tonnerre for the Assembly of Jewish Notables convened by Napoleon in Paris 26 July, 1806, preliminary to the establishment of the Jewish Sandedrin. His son Isaac took the name of Straus in the year 1808, when Napoleon passed the decree ordering Alsatian Jews to adopt family names. This Isaac's son, Lazarus, was the father of Oscar S., Nathan, and Isidor Straus. Lazarus Straus was possessed of considerable means gained in both agricultural and business pursuits. He espoused the cause of the Parliamentary Revolution, in 1848, and was a close friend of Carl Schurz. Because of his part in the movement he was driven from Germany with his family. His three sons who were later to become internationally famous were then children. He immigrated to the United States in 1852 and settled at Talbotton, Talbot County, Georgia. Although he was of the Jewish faith, Mr. Straus' home was a

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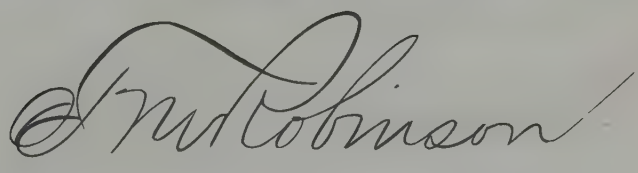
popular meeting place for clergymen of all faiths, and in this way the brothers imbibed the liberal ideas which later made them such broad minded and patriotic citizens. Isidor Straus attended preparatory school in Talbotton; and Collinsworth Institute during the years 1856-1861. When the Civil War broke out he was preparing for West Point with a view to a military career at the Georgia Military College at Marietta. Failing in this ambition, at the age of sixteen he organized in Talbotton a company of boys to fight for the Confederacy of which he was elected 2nd Lieutenant. The commanding officer, however, remarked as needing "guns for men, not boys," and the young Isidor was compelled to drop his military aims. Instead he spent two years in his father's employ and at the end of that time was sent to England in the interests of Georgia firms to purchase ships and supplies for the Confederate Army. Lazarus Straus who had been compelled to leave all his accumulations behind him when he fled from Germany again faced financial ruin as the result of the war and after settling his debts removed with his family to New York City. Here he opened a pottery, china, glassware and bronze business under the name of L. Straus and Sons, Nathan and Isidor Straus being associated with their father. In 1874, Isidor Straus entered the retail mercantile store of Rowland H. Macy, on Sixth Avenue, just below Fourteenth Street, as the head of its china and glassware department. Upon the death of Mr. Macy in 1877 the business went to A. F. La Forge and Robert Valentine. The death of Mr La Forge took place a year later, C. B. Webster taking his place; and upon the death of Mr Valentine, in 1888, Isidor Straus and his brother Nathan entered the firm as partners. In 1892 he became a member of the Brooklyn firm of Abraham and Straus. Aside from these great department stores and the great pottery and glassware firm of L. Straus and Sons founded by his father, Mr. Straus was a director in various banks and institutions. Although not a college man, Mr. Straus became, through reading one of the best informed men of his day. Always a student of economics he took a decided public stand when Cleveland became leader of the Democratic party on the question of the country's growth and trade expansion. At this time when tariff and money were leading issues and on both of these questions Mr. Straus gave evidence of deep study. When the committee of fifty went to Washington in June, 1890, he appeared before the Committee on Finance in opposition to the McKinley tariff bill and on this occasion made an argument which brought him into national prominence. He took an active part in the Cleveland campaign which led up to the latter's second incumbency and was offered a seat in the Cabinet—that of Postmaster-General, but declined the honor. In 1893, however, he was elected a member of the 53rd Congress, and in collaboration with William L. Wilson was largely instrumental in the framing and adoption of the Wilson tariff. Following the securing of control of the Democratic party by the followers of William J. Bryan, Mr. Straus retired from active participation in politics; but in 1908 served as the head of the National Democratic Business Men's League and gave all his efforts to forward Bryan's campaign. He was a member of the 1st New York and New Jersey Bridge Commission; and was the 1st President of the New York Crockery Board of Trade. Not the least of Mr. Straus' attributes, perhaps the greatest, was his broad charity which knew no sectarianism. He gave alike to Christian and to Jew. Mr. Straus was president of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, member Educational Alliance, vice-president of the of the visiting committee of the Semitic Museum of Harvard University, and was on the Board of Trustees of many financial, charitable, and philanthropic institutions. He was a member of the Reform and Manhattan clubs. Mr. Straus married in New York City, 12 July, Ida Blun, daughter of Nathan Blun, a merchant and manufacturer of New York. Mrs. Straus perished with her husband in the wreck of the "Titanic", heroically refusing to avail herself of the order "Women and children first," and take her place in the life boats. Mrs. Straus shared with her husband in the tributes that were paid at various memorial meetings and the love that all bore the couple who knew them. Mr. and Mrs. Straus were the parents of six children: Jesse Isidor Straus, who is president and director of R. H. Macy and Company, Inc.; Percy S. Straus, vice-president and director of R. H. Macy and Company, Inc.; Sara Straus, wife of Dr. Alfred F. Hess; Minnie Straus, widow of the late Dr. Richard Weil; Herbert N. Straus, secretary and treasurer, and a director of R. H. Macy and Company, Inc.; Vivian Straus, wife of George A. Dixon, Jr.

BRADY, John Green, former Governor of Alaska; b. in New York City, 25 May, 1849; d. in Sitka, Alaska, 17 December, 1918, son of James and Catherine Brady. He was educated in the schools of Lipton, Indiana, and at the Waveland (Indiana) Seminary, and was graduated A.B. at Yale College in 1874. In the same year he began the study of theology at Union Theological Seminary, New York, and in 1878 was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry. Mr. Brady then purchased a tract of 1,700 acres in Texas where he intended to establish and maintain an industrial reform colony for New York slum boys. Owing to lack of funds, however, he was obliged to abandon this project. In the same year (1878) Mr. Brady decided to undertake missionary work in Alaska. He informed the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and was sent under their auspices to Sitka. In his relations with the natives of Alaska, Mr. Brady endeavored to impart to them as much as possible along the lines of industrial education, as well as religious teaching. The Presbyterian Board did not agree with him in this respect, so after two or three years he severed his connection with the Board, to carry on his own work. From 1879 until 1897 he conducted independent missionary work, and at the same time was Manager of the Sitka Trading Company. From 1897 until 1907 Mr. Brady was Commissioner and Governor of Alaska. He took office at the beginning of a

period which was extremely crucial in the history of the Territory. It was about this time that the great gold rush created conditions which required of the Chief Executive especially clear thought and quick action. Governor Brady not only controlled destructive forces when they menaced, but accomplished much in a constructive way. One of his most important achievements was to advise and assist in the re-codification of the Alaskan laws, to the end that they might be more suitable and effective. In 1909 Governor Brady resigned from political life to engage in business. At the time of his death, the Alaskan natives performed all the last rites in his honor. They had never done such a thing before for any white man. In 1887, at Cochranton, Pennsylvania, Mr. Brady married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Patton, a farmer and merchant of that town. They had three sons, John Green, Jr., Hugh Picken, and Sheldon Jackson; and two daughters, Mary Beattie and Elizabeth Patton.

ROBINSON, Frank M., b. in Corinth, Maine, 14 September, 1845, son of John Langdon and Sarah Fisher (Palmer) Robinson. Both parents are New Englanders and trace their ancestry to the early Colonial days. Mr. John L. Robinson, father of the subject of this biography, a soldier in the Union Army in the Civil War, was seriously wounded during his service. Frank M. Robinson acquired his early education in the public schools of Maine. In his early youth, the golden opportunities of the West appealed to his ambitious nature and he made his way to Iowa where he settled in Osceola County. His sterling integrity and rigid adherence to a straightforward business policy soon brought him to a position for influence in the community in which he had made his home. In 1872 he was elected county auditor and filled the position to the entire satisfaction of the taxpayers whose funds he handled. In 1886 he received an offer from The Pemberton Chemical Company of Atlanta, Georgia, and after closing out his interests in Iowa, he accepted, becoming Secretary of the Company and making Atlanta his home. During the same year he saw the financial possibilities of a non-intoxicating, yet stimulating, beverage, which could be dispensed at soda fountains for a small price. For many months he experimented, changing his formula, adding ingredients and striving for perfection. Eventually being satisfied with his product, he prepared to put it upon the market. The question of a name had been decided long before the all-important beverage had been brought to perfection. "Coca-Cola" was the euphonious title given to it by Mr. Robinson. The retail price was $2.00 a gallon and the sales for the first year amounted to twenty-five gallons. One half of his receipts for this period was invested in advertising, and a travelling salesman was engaged. Mr. Robinson, aided by his traveler, sold Coca-Cola in many cities adjacent to Atlanta, and the total sales for the second year (1887) was 1049 gallons. Year after year the sales increased and in 1892 the Coca-Cola Company was incorporated with Asa G. Chandler as its first President, and Frank M. Robinson as its Secretary and Treasurer. To build a business amounting to millions of dollars from a five cent article is an achievement worthy of note and it was due to the perseverance and acumen of Mr. Robinson that this was accomplished. For more than a quarter of a century this staple drink has been before the public and for at least fifteen years it could be purchased at every soda fountain and drug store in the country. The three factors in the growth of this business have been—a superior product, a good name (Coca-Cola is an attractive alliteration and easy to remember) and a well directed campaign of advertising. Mr. Robinson was responsible for the product, invented the name and planned the advertising. The extraordinary sale of this product naturally made an impression on the manufacturers of non-alcoholic breverages who had previously enjoyed undisputed monopoly. An attempt was made to declare Coca-Cola harmful and a costly litigation followed. This was decided in favor of the Coca-Cola Company. In 1914 Mr. Robinson retired from active service in management of the business but remains as a stockholder and director. He then gave his time and attention to the building and beautifying of a country estate in Cobb County on the banks of the Chattahoochee River about seven miles from Atlanta, Georgia, where he had bought forty acres of hills and dales with a frontage of two thousand feet on the river. A lake is on the property and this he has stocked with fish from the state hatchery. Geese and ducks are his hobby and one may see rare breeds paddling about on this lake. Instead of building a large mansion he has constructed four attractive and commodious bungalows, each furnished with all modern improvements. One of these, called 'Pine Lodge' is pleasantly situated in a pine grove commanding a beautiful view of the river. This house is exquisitely furnished and devoted exclusively to the entertainment of friends who may wish to spend a few days or weeks in a quiet retreat away from the noise and bustle of the city. The tennis court was built in the centre of what was originally a fortification used about sixty years ago by the southern army in defending the Western and Atlantic Railroad bridge from destruction by Sherman's army in its March to the Sea. The great banks thrown up at that time, have never been disturbed and the openings for running out the cannons are just as they were. An automobile road, thirty feet wide and a mile in length runs almost in a circle about the grounds, and passes directly in front of each residence. The equipment of this wonderful estate includes a swimming pool, a reservoir, an electric plant, conservatories, boat houses, chicken-runs, poultry buildings, garages, barns and tenant houses. Every interesting or beautiful feature of the estate is directly accessible from the automobile highway. In one of the buildings, Mr. Robinson has fitted up for his own use, an office which contains numerous relics of the Civil War including cannon, shells and rifles found on the grounds. Mr. Robinson has always been a Republican in National politics but is a Democrat in state and purely local matters. He is an active



churchman and has been a member of the official board of the First Christian Church for a number of years. Here he is in charge of a large Bible class. It has been said that more than a thousand students have been members of this class during his years as instructor. He married Miss Laura Clapp in Fairfield, Iowa. They have one daughter, Goldie Robinson, who married Dr. Cecil C. Stockard, of Atlanta, Georgia.

JENKS, Jeremiah Whipple, political economist, b. in Saint Clair, Michigan, 2 September, 1856, son of Benjamin Lane and Amanda (Messer) Jenks. He attended the University of Michigan, where he was graduated A.B. in 1878, and A.M. in 1879. During 1879–80 he taught Greek, Latin and German at Mount Morris College. In 1881 he was admitted to the Michigan Bar, but he did not take up the practice of law. That same year he resumed teaching at Mount Morris, where he remained until 1883. About this time he began a course of post-graduate studies at the University of Halle, where he was graduated Ph.D. in 1885. The following year he accepted a position at Knox College, as Professor of Political Science and English Literature. There he remained until 1889, when he became Professor of Political Economy and Social Science at Indiana University. In 1891 Dr. Jenks was appointed Professor of Political Economy and Politics at Cornell University, and in this capacity he served until 1912. At that time he became Professor of Government and the Director of the Division of Public Affairs at New York University (New York City), and held that position until 1917. About that time he served for a while as Research Professor of Government and Public Administration at the same institution, and since 1917 he has been Director of the Division of Oriental Commerce and Politics. Dr. Jenks acquired such a prominent name as an authority in the fields of politics and economics that he has been widely sought as an expert councellor in matters falling within the sphere of his profession. During 1899-1901 he acted as an expert agent associated with the United States Industrial Commission in its investigation of the problem of trusts and industrial combinations in the United States and Europe. Throughout that same period he also acted as consulting expert to the United States Department of Labor, on the same subject. His observations at this time were published. Immediately upon the expiration of his term of advisory service (1901), Dr. Jenks was selected by the United States War Department as Special Commissioner, with the duty of studying and reporting upon matters of labor, currency, internal taxation and police in the Orient. He pursued these investigations for two years (1901-02), and in 1903 the Administration commissioned him as a special expert to conduct an examination as to the possibilities of reforming the currency of the Republic of Mexico. In this same year, because of his distinguished accomplishment in the field of political economy, the University of Michigan conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. At this time (1903) the United States Commission on International Exchange appointed Dr. Jenks to take charge of a study design to make possible the reform of currency in China. He was engaged in this work for two years (1903-04). In 1907 he was once more called upon to perform highly important duties in behalf of the Government, as a member of the United States Immigration Commission. With this body he served for the period 1907-10. Some time afterward Dr. Jenks received the distinction of being appointed a member of the High Commission of Nicaragua. In the course of his varied and important public service he became known not only for a rare knowledge and skill in the field of his speciality, but for those powers of analysis, judgment and breadth of vision that mark the ideal arbitrator. In recognition of these characteristics Dr. Jenks was appointed in 1916, as one of two neutral arbitrators on a board composed of six members, to arbitrate the dispute between the Switchmen's Union of North America and certain railroads. Dr. Jenks was President of the American Economics Association, 1906-07. In 1913 he founded the Far Eastern Bureau, of which he was a director until 1921. In 1917 he rendered valuable service as a member of the Council of National Defense, Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Executive Committee, of the Committee of Fifteen, on educational preparation for foreign service (under the Bureau of Education); railroad examiner and director of the Pacific Railways of Nicaragua; bank examiner and director of the National Bank of Nicaragua, Inc.; Chairman of the Department on Immigration of the National Civic Federation; President of the Stable Money League; Vice–President of the China Society of America; and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Dr. Jenks holds membership in the Ardsley, Century, National Arts, Banker's, and Circumnavigators' Clubs, of New York City, and in the Cosmos Club of Washington, D. C. In spite of his active participation in so many large enterprizes, Dr. Jenks has found time to write much on the subjects in which he has gained a world-wide reputation. He is the author of the following works: "Henry C. Carey als Nationalökonom", (Jena, 1885); "The Trust Problem", (1900—enlarged edition, with President Walter E. Clark, of the University of Nevada, 1917); "Vol. XVIII, Report, Industrial Commission on Industrial Combinations in Europe", (1901); "Report on Certain Economic Questions in the English and Dutch Colonies in the Orient" (1902); "Citizenship and the Schools" (1906); "Great Fortunes, the Winning, the Using" (1906); "The Political and Social Significance of the Teachings of Jesus" (1906); "Life Questions of High School Boys" (1908); "Principles of Politics" (1909); "Government Action for Social Welfare" (1910); "The Immigration Problem" (with W. J. Lauck, 1913—4th edition, 1917); "Personal Problems of Boys Who Work" (1913); "The Making of A Nation"; "The Testing of A Nation's Ideals" (with Professor Charles F. Kent, 1915); "Business and the Government" (1917); "Jesus' Principles of Living" (with C. F. Kent, 1920); "Great American Issues" (with John Hays

Hammond, 1921). In addition, Dr. Jenks is part author and part editor of the following: "Trusts and Industrial Combinations" (Reports of the United States Industrial Commission, Vol. I, 1900; Vol. XIII, 1901); "Reports of the Commission on International Exchange" (1904-5). He is the complier of "Statutes and Digested Decisions of Federal, State and Territorial Law Relating to Trusts and Industrial Combinations" (Vol. II, 1900). Dr. Jenks is a frequent contributor to newspapers and periodicals on subjects relating to economic and political advancement. He married, 28 August, 1884, Georgia Bixler, of Bedford Springs, Pennsylvania.

FLANNERY, James J., manufacturer and financier, b. in Holliday's Cove, West Virginia, 18 January, 1854; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 18 February, 1920, son of Michael J. and Ellen (Kirwan) Flannery. Mr. Flannery's parents moved to Pittsburgh when he was a child and he was educated in the schools of that city, attending first the Christian Brothers' parochial school, and later the Grant public school. In 1874 he entered the undertaking business from which he retired in 1906, with the reputation of being the leading and most progressive man engaged in that line of business in Western Pennsylvania. Two years later, in 1908, he became prominently identified with the coal industry, and was for many years treasurer of the Meadow Lands Coal Company. He was also interested in the railway supply business and at the time of his death was chairman of the board of directors of the Flannery Bolt Company, one of the largest specialty bolt manufacturers in the country. Mr. Flannery was one of the first to note the possibilities of Pittsburgh real estate and suburban property and took a leading part in the development of the Oakland section of that city. With the unusual foresight and vision which was characteristic of all his business ventures he was largely responsible for the establishment of the Oakland Bank, believing rightly that Oakland as a consequence of its rapid growth could support a banking institution of its own. His faith in the future of that district was justified and not only was the Oakland Bank a success from the day it opened its doors but its successor, the Oakland Savings and Trust Company, became one of the well-known financial institutions of Pittsburgh. Mr. Flannery was president of this bank from the time of its organization in 1900. He was a pioneer in the field of apartment house building in Pittsburgh, and in 1900 erected the handsome structure known as the "Iroquois Apartments." He was also the owner of many other high-class houses and apartments, and is said to have been the largest individual owner of real estate in Pittsburgh. Mr. Flannery came into his greatest prominence as a producer of vanadium and was an international figure in this field, being known as the dominant factor in its development, production and commercialization. This substance, then a rare metal, is now (1922) one of the most important ingredients for increasing the tensile strength of steel. At the time of his death Mr. Flannery was the largest producer of vanadium in the world, being chairman of the board of the American Vanadium Steel Company, of which with his brother Joseph, he was the organizer. He was also president of the Collier Land Company, a director of the Wharton Steel Company and an official and director of many other corporations. In 1912 he erected at the corner of Forbes Street and Meyran Avenue a handsome building which housed the various enterprises in which he was interested. Early in his business career Mr. Flannery became interested in politics, and was prominently identified with the Republican party, being active in the affairs of that organization. During four terms he represented his ward in the City Council of Pittsburgh, and was one of the youngest men ever elected to that body. He was also associated with all movements tending to civic and social well being. It has been said that no good work in the name of charity sought aid of James J. Flannery in vain, and he was responsible for many benefactions, always bestowed in the least ostentatious manner possible. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society, the Automobile, Duquesne, Columbus, Pittsburgh Country, Union, and Oakmont Country Clubs, and the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, all of Pittsburgh. A lover of sports of all sorts, his favorite game was golf. From his childhood he was an active worker in St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Flannery married, 16 August, 1877, Harriet, daughter of Captain John Rogers of the United States Navy. Mr. and Mrs. Flannery were the parents of nine children: Stella, who married Victor O. Friday, now deceased; J. Rogers; Harriet R., who married A. W. McCloy; James J., Jr.; Howard G.; Walter R.; Evelyn Frances, who married William M. Mulvihill, now deceased; Edna Elizabeth, who is the wife of E. W. Markey of Washington, Pennsylvania; and Eugene Gerard. Both Mr. and Mrs. Flannery were prominent in Pittsburgh society and their winter home in the East End of that city as well as their beautiful country home in Oakmont, Pennsylvania, were centers of hospitality and gayety. Mrs. Flannery did notable work for the Red Cross and other organizations during the late World War.

LOEFLER, Charles Martin, violinist and composer, b. at Mühlhausen, Alsace, 30 January, 1861. He studied violin with Léonard and Massart in Paris, and Joachim in Berlin, and composition with Guiraud in Paris and Kiel in Berlin. After playing in Pasdeloup's orchestra in Paris, and in the private orchestra of Baron de Dervier in Nice and Lugano, he located in America in 1881. As a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (1883-1903), he occupied the first desk with Franz Kneisel and appeared as a soloist every season. Since 1903 he has devoted himself to composition and teaching. As a violinist, he occupies a very high rank. It is as a composer, however, that he is chiefly celebrated. In this field he ranks with the very best in America, although others may be better known among the general concert going public. Mr. Loeffler is not a seeker after publicity; indeed, his indifference to public notice is one of his strik-

JAMES J. FLANNERY

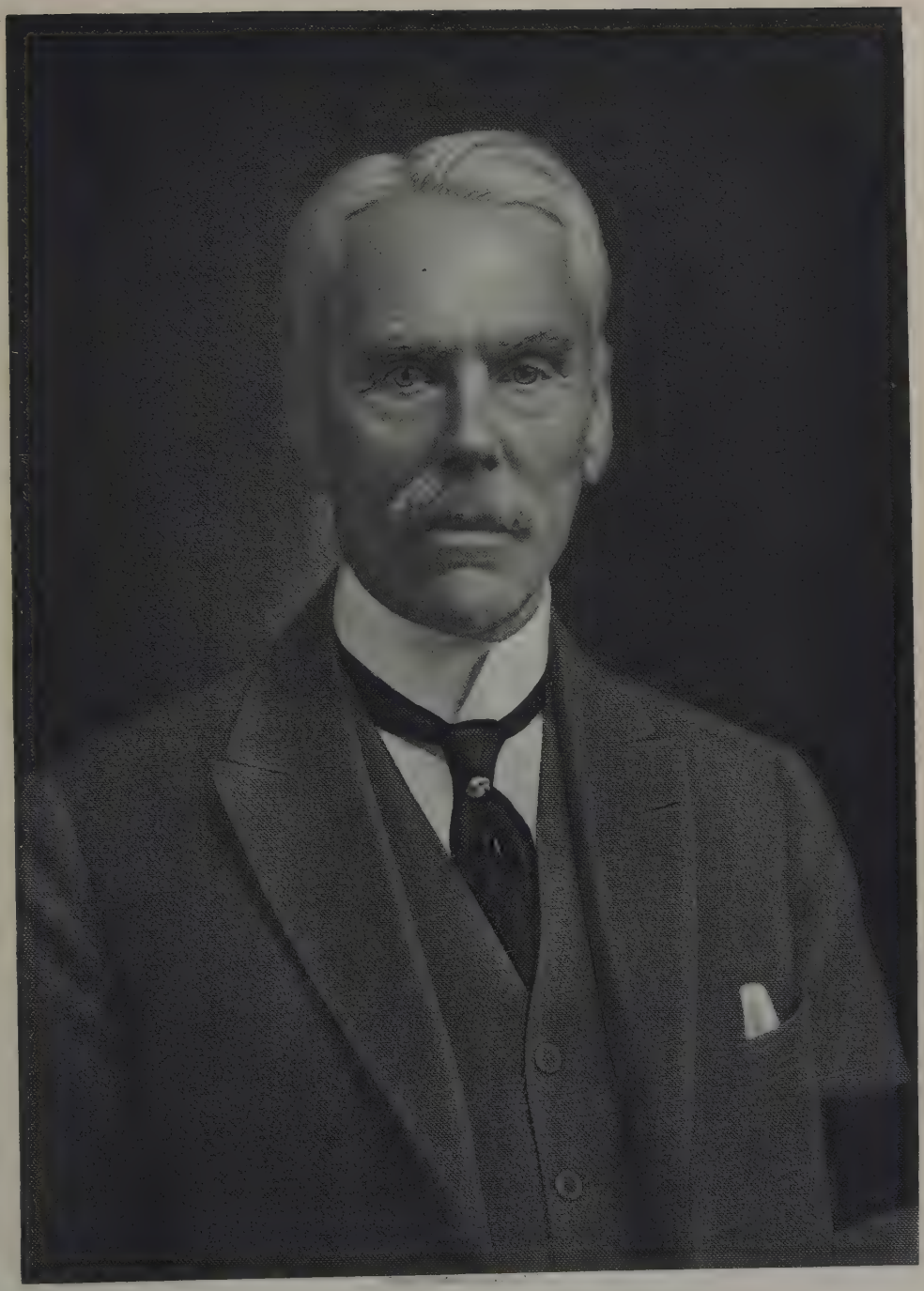
ing characteristics. He produces his works slowly, with great care and thoroughness, and discards absolutely what does not measure up to his standard. His earliest compositions appeared about 1890. By 1914 he had produced about fifty works, but only one-half of that number had been published. Since then the list has been somewhat augmented. As regards the high quality of his work, however, there is but a single opinion among the élite of connoisseurs, both here and abroad, namely, that Loeffler's place is among the five or six greatest living composers of America. His works include orchestral and choral pieces, chamber-music and songs. Among his orchestral pieces the "Pagan Poem" is probably most frequently played by American and European orchestras. In this work, as in nearly all others, he shows a masterly skill in his manipulation of the orchestra, a wealth of tone-color and a multitude of original harmony effects. To the superficial listener the homogeneous nature of these broadly conceived, poetic creations may not always be evident. With the proper rendering, however, the occasional seeming discords will always be merged into an impressive whole. "The Death of Tintagiles," a symphonic poem for full orchestra, based on Maeterlinck's play of the same name, is another work full of powerful dramatic effects, which mirrors forth admirably the spirit embodied in the written words of the poet. "La Villanelle du Diable," based on one of Verlaine's poems, has been described as "an effective picture of infernal revelry." Opposite to this in spirit is "La Bonne Chanson," also an illustration in tones of a poem by Verlaine. Some of Mr. Loeffler's songs, also, such as "Les Paons," "Adieu Pour Jamais," and "To Helen," are exceedingly beautiful. Much of his music has been suggested by French texts; but he draws his inspiration from a great variety of sources. He has been for some time a naturalized citizen of the United States. Mr. Loeffler rarely plays in public to-day, and it generally is necessary to seek him in his room on his New England farm near Boston, to hear him. His home there has been described by Amy Lowell as "in a sea of fields, fields pink as rose-mallows under a fading rose-mallow sky." There one can still listen to the virtuoso interpret Bach, Brahms, Franck, Fauré and d'Indy. There, too, one can hear his pupils in a carefully chosen program, generally performed for some charitable purpose in the little village church, which is thronged by people who have motored out from Boston. "But," says Mr. Carl Engel, in is brief and interesting sketch of the composer: "one prefers to picture the lonely man of noble and monastic mien in his roomy study, fith the Chinese junks hanging motionless from the ceiling, the two dogs stretched before the embers in the large fireplace, wax tapers burning low in slender iron candlesticks, an autumnal haze weaving fantastic patterns over the meadow-land, the ethereal voice of a violin cutting into the silence and declaiming a passionate phrase—yes, in those moments one is involuntarily waiting for the *fratres* to look in, for a little music, on their return from vespers."

WILSON, Francis, actor and author, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 7 February, 1854, son of Charles E. Wilson, of Quaker parentage. His mother was a Virginian. Even as a child, Mr. Wilson could dance and sing unusually well, and while still very young he appeared on the stage, in Philadelphia, in a dance entitled, "The Essence of Old Virginia." When scarcely out of his boyhood, he and a youthful companion organized amateur minstrel performances in Philadelphia. This enterprise was followed by a singing and dancing tour, undertaken with James E. Mackin. Although the venture was highly profitable, his desire for the legitimate stage induced him to take a position in the Chestnut Street Theatre as general utility man, at fifteen dollars a week. Even in this capacity he learned considerable about the stage, and before long made his début as an actor, in the part of Cool in "London Assurance." During the season of 1878-79 he appeared with Annie Pixley in "M'liss." In 1883 he began his comic opera career in San Francisco, as Sir Joseph Porter, in "Pinafore." At the opening of the Casino Theatre in New York, 21 October, 1882, he played in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." In New York he also appeared as Sigismund in "Prince Methusalem"; Marquis D' Aubigne in "Nonan"; Sparacani in "Amorita"; Kalman Zsupan in "The Gipsy Baron"; and Cadeaux in "Erminie." It was as Cadeaux, that he became widely celebrated as a comedian. Because of the extraordinary success of the play, due in no slight degree to the irresistible comedy of Francis Wilson, the cast of the original performance, 10 May, 1886, is here given: Princess de Gramponeur, Jennie Weathersby; Marquis de Ponvert, Carl Irving; Eugene Marcel, H. Pepper (debut); Chevalier de Brabazon, Max Freeman; Viscomte de Brissac, C. L. Weeks; Erminie, Pauline Hall; Cerise, Marion Manola; Javotte, (debut); Marie, Victoria Schilling; Delaunay, Rose Beaudet; Cadeaux, F. Wilson; Ravennes, W. S. Daboll; Dufois, Murry Woods; Simon, A. W. Mafflin; Sergeant, H. A. Furey. After one hundred and fifty consecutive performances, "Erminie" went on a tour. It opened in Boston, and continued for twenty-three weeks "on the road." In 1889 Mr. Wilson organized his own company and appeared at the Broadway Theatre, New York, as Hoolah-Goolah in "The Oolah." Some of the plays subsequently performed by him and his company were "The Merry Monarch"; "The Lion Tamer"; "Half a King"; "The Little Corporal"; "Cyrano de Bergerac"; "The Monks of Malabar"; and "The Strollers." In 1904 he abandoned musical plays, to appear in legitimate comedy. He achieved several notable successes as, for example, in the role of Sir Guy de Vere in "When Knights Were Bold" (Garrick Theatre, New York, 20 August, 1907). After a prolonged absence from the stage, he re-appeared in "Erminie" at the Park Theatre, New York City, 1 January, 1921. Upon this occasion he received a tremendous ovation, particularly from those who had seen him in the play thirty-five years before. Mr. Wilson himself has written several of the plays in

which he has acted. "The Bachelor's Baby" is among these productions. He is also the author of a musical comedy, "Little Dolly Waters," and of a number of books, among which are: "The Eugene Field I Knew," "Recollections of a Player," "Joseph Jefferson, Recollections of a Fellow Player." That Mr. Wilson shares the opinion of nearly all successful artists regarding the efficacy of hard work is evident from the following quotation from one of his writings: "The production of effects in burlesque opera is, I fancy, due to the intelligence and care with which the effects are rehearsed. Dependence upon the inspiration of the moment is rather a doubtful proceeding. Sometimes inspiration deigns to put in an appearance, and all is as smooth as desired; but in the majority of cases it is *non, est,* and the result is chaos. My spontaneity is always carefully studied. Having once learned the lines, and partly knowing the music, I rehearse three or four times a day before a looking-glass. I get down each exact intonation, try various sorts of gestures until I decide upon those which will be the funniest to the audience. Having settled that, I study a new set of inflections and gestures for possible encores. I do not believe that such a thing as impromptu business exists on the stage." It is undoubtedly this never-ceasing attention to the minutest detail, *plus* the spirit of fun which is so characteristic of him, that has made Mr. Wilson so clever an impersonator.

CHAPMAN, Henry Stanton, manufacturer, b. in Huntington, Massachusetts, 22 December, 1837, son of Hiram (1808-1858) and Fannie (Stanton) Chapman. He is of English descent tracing his line to Jedidiah Chapman who was born in New England in the seventeenth century. His material ancestor, Thomas Stanton, was a native of Rodway, England, and came to this country in the early part of the same century. A successful fur trader, he dealt with the Indians of New England and New York, and possessed such knowledge of the Mohawk and other Indian languages that he was known throughout these colonies as the best practical master of the aboriginal language among the colonists. He was appointed Interpreter-General of the Colonies and served in this capacity for many years. His wife was Ann Lord, daughter of Thomas Lord, and they were among the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, while their descendants have been prominent in the military and civic history of the nation since that date. Henry Stanton Chapman was educated in the public and private schools of his native town, where he remained until the age of eighteen. Then he went to Dutchess County, New York, and entered upon his business career as a clerk in a drug store. In course of time through the exercise of native resourcefulness and energy he advanced to a partnership in the business, under the name of Chapman and Bartlett. The enterprise expanded rapidly until a large wholesale and retail trade had been built up. In 1876 he disposed of his interest in the firm and was for many years prominently identified with iron-mining in Dutchess County. In 1880 Mr. Chapman removed to New York City, and organized the Arlington Company, controlling an extensive and well-equipped plant at Arlington, New Jersey, devoted to the manufacture of fine accessories—combs, brushes, mirrors—fancy goods in other lines, sheeting, collars and cuffs, all produced by a special process. So superior were these articles in composition, manufacture, and finish that under the well-known trade-mark, "Pyrolin" or "Celluloid", they were widely purchased. Mr. Chapman was president of the Company from its inception and was largely responsible for its growth into the greatest concern of its kind in the country. In December, 1915, the Arlington Company was sold to the Du Pont interests and since that time Mr. Chapman has devoted his time to the management of his investments. In addition to the Arlington Company, Mr. Chapman was the president and original incorporator of the Climax Fuse Company, which was later consolidated with the Ensign, Bickford Company of Simsbury, Connecticut. He is now (1923) a director of this company which is one of the most important of its kind in America. Mr. Chapman was also one of the original incorporators of the Metallic Cap Manufacturing Company but disposed of this enterprise several years ago. He has also made extensive and judicious investments in real estate in Glen Ridge, New Jersey, and elsewhere. His home at Glen Ridge "Sunny Crest", is one of the most beautiful in the state. Possessed of great public spirit Mr. Chapman has done much for the town of Glen Ridge and has always been keenly interested in its development and welfare. In 1914 he built and presented to the Borough of Glen Ridge a handsome library costing over $50,000 as a gift to the citizens of his home town. This building is one of the most attractive in appearance and best equipped libraries in the state. Mr. Chapman is a Republican in politics and takes an active part in local affairs. At one time he served as a member of the Court of Appeals to regulate taxes and assessments in the Borough of Glen Ridge. He is a member of the National Republican Club, New York City; Glen Ridge Republican Club, Glen Ridge, New Jersey; Bankers' Club of America, New York City; Glen Ridge Club, and Glen Ridge Country Club. He is a member of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Chapman married, first, in March, 1873, Jennie Brewster, a descendant of Elder William Brewster of the Mayflower. She died in 1883. He married, second, in September, 1887, Emily M. Payne, of Poughkeepsie, New York. By his first wife, he was the father of one child, Charles Brewster Chapman who died in 1920 at the age of thirty-seven.

CARUSO, Enrico, opera singer, b. in Naples, Italy, 27 February, 1873; d. there, 2 August, 1921, son of Marcellino and Anna (Baldini) Caruso. His father was employed in the cotton-oil establishment of one Signor Meuricoffre, and although not sympathizing with the future great singer's musical aspirations, or his rather frequent aberrations from the course of conduct judged proper by his elders, was not at all the stern parent that he has been represented. At an early age Caruso



Henry S. Chapman

had developed a great love for music, and it is said that he was singing at the Church of St. Anna, Naples, when eleven years old. At the same time he was attending a small school taught by Signorina Amelia Tibaldi Niola. It was following a clash with her—her insistence upon his discarding the Neapolitan dialect, his careless reply in the same dialect, and her subsequent vigorous slap in his face—that he abandoned further attempt at learning, and, although taking his books with him every evening spent his time in play on the railroad tracks. There his father eventually discovered him, and as a result, he was apprenticed to a draftsman in the DeLuca Mechanical Laboratories. His only interest in his new work centered around mechanical drawing, and for a time he dreamed of becoming a great artist, an ambition which found outlet throughout his life in his very clever caricatures. Nevertheless Enrico's progress in the field of engineering was rapid, and upon failing to win an increase above the four pennies he received for a day's work of ten hours, he left the DeLuca Laboratories to join his father at the Meuricoffre plant. Here he advanced so rapidly that during the temporary absence of his father he was made acting superintendent of the plant. All of this time Caruso continued to sing, at home, to the discomfiture of his father; and in the choir of the Church of Santa Anna. At about the age of sixteen came the turning point of his career, with the death of his mother. It was a great shock to him, and many weeks passed before he could resume his singing. Even then, as he states, he returned to the church choir chiefly because he knew that his mother enjoyed having him there. His voice soon afterward began to "change" with odd sensations when the higher notes were attempted. The chairmaster advised silence for a time and the transition from contralto to tenor, to quote Caruso himself, "was finally concluded by nature in nature's way." He went on to say: "I remember the boyish thrill I felt at the discovery that my voice was a tenor. Yes, I had dreams of a career—modest dreams, of course. I was not in the least egotistical; if anything I was inclined to undertake my vocal endowment. Yet the craving for a career, if mild, nevertheless existed. It was probably a hope rather than a determination; this latter feeling did not come to me until I was about eighteen." Caruso took his first lesson in singing a year earlier than that age, through the good offices of a gentleman who had heard him sing in one of the several cafés where he appeared in addition to his engagement in church and festival work, in which he was gaining some reputation. This first teacher was not satisfactory to the singer, for after eleven lessons he decided that the teacher's insistence that he "cover" his voice on the higher reaches was incorrect, and he resumed his former way of singing. In 1891, at the age of eighteen, while singing on the veranda of a bathing house establishment in Naples, Caruso met Edouardo Missiano, a baritone, who was the means of his introduction to his first real master, Guglielmo Vergine. It was Vergine who remarked upon hearing him, "It sounds like the wind whistling through the windows",and who saw no "future" for that voice. In eight days however he listened again to the singer and this time, though reluctantly, accepted him as a pupil; with the warning "don't expect to much of yourself." During the next three years Caruso studied hard under Vergine as anything but his favorite pupil. His voice was not yet strong enough for the Maestro, yet he would permit no "forcing". At the end of three years his musical studies were interrupted by the call for three years of service in the army. For a month he wore the uniform of the Thirteenth Regiment of Artillery, stationed in the barracks at Rieti in Umbria. His daily habit of exercising his voice attracted the notice of his superiors, who recognized his talent. One day he was interrupted by a corporal who ordered him to report to Major Nagliati, whose influence first, in obtaining for the young soldier a competent instructor, and later in securing his release from army service, proved another milestone in the great singer's career. Caruso's brother, Giovanni, to whom he remained devoted throughout his life time, was appointed as his "substitute", while he himself resumed his work with Vergine, and shortly after his release from the army made his debut in opera. Caruso's first operatic appearance was at Naples, in "L'Amico Francesco", the first opera by the young Italian composer, Morelli, and the stated remuneration was eighty lire ($16) for not less than four performances. But only two performances were given. For this sum the tenor was expected to partly costume himself at his own expense, a circumstance which occasioned a most awkward predicament. At the general rehearsal preceding his debut he appeared without stockings for his knee trousers, or shoes. The composer who was fortunately a man of means made good the deficiency, and the opera proceeded. Despite the fears of some experts that Caruso's voice would not be strong enough for the tenor music of "L'Amico Francesco", he won success at the first performance. He was then engaged for the Quaresimo (Lent season) at Caserta, where his musical triumph was unquestioned, and he sang the leading tenor roles in "Faust", "Cavalleria Rusticana", and other operas. On his return to Naples, he was engaged to substitute in a performance of "Faust" at the Bellini Theatre at the highest fee he had yet commanded for a single performance, twenty–five lire ($5). Strengthened by reputation gained from this endeavor, he was shortly afterward invited to sign a contract for a season in Egypt, at six hundred lire a month; and a contract for four months during the regular autumn season of the Bellini Theatre, at Naples. Thus at twenty-two Enrico Caruso was assuredly launched upon his career as a singer. His season in Egypt was successful, and at its close he was at once engaged to sing at the Mercadante Theatre, Naples, on a contract for seven hundred and fifty lire ($150). The opening night at the Bellini Theatre followed with "Rigoletto", and here Caruso fell the victim of an envious clique, composed of all the best tenors of Naples, who denounced him as the "great

fake of the artistic world". For some time after this season he received no offers, and gladly accepted a contract to sing at the Municipal Theatre of Trapani, Sicily, for six hundred lire a month. This was an ill omened expedition, for on his opening night he met defeat, followed by a series of experiences which led to his being "protested", as not having made good. Fortune again favored, however, for he was given a chance, through the illness of the dramatic tenor, to sing the role of "Edgardo", in "Lucia di Lammermoor", and scored a real triumph. At the end of this engagement his operatic future was assured. He sang the leading role of "I'Puritani", which opened the Salerno season of 1897 with so great success that he was invited to create the leading role in Franchetti's "Signor di Pourceaugnac", at the celebrated La Scala of Milan. His debut was deferred, however, by his inability to obtain release from his Salerno contract, and Bonci sang the part in April, 1897. Although he missed this great operatic opportunity, he received an engagement for the inauguration of the Massimo Theatre, Palermo, at two thousand, seven hundred and fifty lire for forty-five days, and made his debut with "La Gioconda". After Palermo, he was engaged at Livorno, Tuscany, where he visited the composer, Puccini, and received his consent to sing in the initial performance of "La Boheme". It was from the time of the Livorno season that Caruso's standing was established. For, although he reached Milan, where he was engaged for the autumn season of the Lyrico (Impresa Sonzogno), without money, and the conductor threatened to leave the orchestra, because Caruso "knew nothing", the engagament was successful. This was followed by equally successful appearances at Genoa, in Leoncavallo's "Boheme"; and, in "Pearl Fishers"; and in 1898 he returned to Milan to create Giordano's "Fedora" at the Lyric. His success was enormous. A season in Buenos Aires was followed by an engagement at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome; and in 1899 he made his first appearance as "Radames" in "Aida" in St. Petersburg. To this performance Caruso attached much importance, for it was from this time that he began to grow dramatically, as well as vocally and musically. It is said that he felt his "Aida" role developed and consolidated his voice, and was responsible for making secure his high C, which he had previously been afraid to "put". In 1900 he filled an engagement at Bologna, and in the winter of 1900-1901 another at La Scala, Milan, where Giulio Gatti-Casazza and Arturo Toscanini, both later connected with the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, were impresarios. After one more season (1901-1902) at La Scala, at two thousand lire a performance, Caruso filled an enormously successful engagement at the Casino Theatre, Monte Carlo. In the summer of 1902 he made his London debut in "Rigoletto" at the Covent Garden Theatre, London, which was his first formal introduction to the English-speaking world. In 1903, after months of negotiations, Caruso signed the contract with Maurice Grau, which brought him to the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City. Since Grau's death occurred soon after the signing of the contract, it fell to Heinrich Conreid—who, when the singer's name was presented, asked, "Who is this Caruso?"—to present the great tenor to his American audience. Following 1903 Caruso sang continuously at the Metropolitan until 1920. Then, after a series of mishaps, beginning with a performance of "I'Pagliacci", 8 December of that year, he made his last appearance on Christmas Eve, as Eleazar in Halevy's "La Juive". At the time he passed his 48th birthday, 27 February, 1921, his recovery was announced as well under way, and he departed for Italy, 28 May, 1921, with the full conviction of his return to the operatic stage in the fall. His death four months later came as a great shock and with a keen sense of loss, to the entire civilized world. More than a year before the death of Caruso, Pierre V. R. Key, editor of the "Musical Digest", in collaboration with Caruso himself, and his Secretary Bruno Ziruto began the preparation of a life-story, which is an authentic document of deep human interest. Mr. Key's introduction affords an excellent presentation of Caruso's character, both as a man and an artist. He writes: "Amongst singers there is just one who appears to stand aloof from all others —Enrico Caruso. There is no known means for determining whether he is actually the greatest of all time; but in the minds of many experts who are conspicuously conservative this belief exists. The names of Malibran and Garcia, Patti and Jenny Lind, Rubini and Mario, De Reszke and Lilli Lehman will forever linger in the memories of the people, and whether they be of this generation or generations to come. Yet none of these names or any name which may properly be included with these few mentioned, is likely to go down into music history with quite the distinction surrounding Enrico Caruso's. For no artist can look back upon twenty-six such singing years as those which comprise the Caruso career. It is doubtful if any other singer—woman or man—has experienced such honors, or gained in worldly rewards what has been showered upon this artist. He is apparently 'more popular than anyone else' with every audience; and his 'drawing powers' limited alone by the capacity of the auditorium in which he is announced to appear. If a man's earning value be measured by the extent of his ability to produce, through his own unaided efforts, in actual dollars and cents, then Enrico Caruso is assuredly one of the few most fruitful workers we have. Even when his fee has been $1,000 there has been yielded whomever arranged for his appearance a substantial profit. And where the seats were sufficient in number he might as safely be paid $25,000 for a single performance, and still be a satisfying investment. Combining, as he does, so supreme an artistic worth with that of a pure monetary character, Caruso takes precedence over any singer the public has known—or is likely ever to know.. Nor would it have been possible for him to have reached such estate save for the utilizatiaon to the full the gifts which are his. From the standpoint of sheer voice alone, we can think of none other which

"SUNNY CREST"
RESIDENCE OF MR. HENRY S. CHAPMAN,
GLEN RIDGE, N.J.

is comparable with it. The London critics termed it a thing of 'rich velvet'—when they first heard it. I have heard it described as 'a stream of liquid gold.' But whatever it sounds like to the individual ear, there can be no doubt that in purity and warmth and dramatic fibre the Caruso voice is a musical instrument which touches us in a unique way. And whether the music be lyric or robust, the artist adjusts his tones to fit precisely what the poet and composer wished to express. But it is the use to which Caruso has put his gifts which impress thoughtful people most; for he is a great singer because of his mental attainments, and the work he has done, rather than through what nature bestowed on him. And so we find him, at forty-seven years of age, at the zenith of his powers; his voice matured to its mellowest tinge, his experience ripened to that degree which it is no exaggeration to pronounce perfection. I cannot imagine Caruso surpassing his present vocal and artistic self—though that is, of course, a possibility. Technically as well as interpretatively he seems to have reached the top rung in the ladder he has climbed. Nor does he reign, only, in certain classes of song, or on occasions when he is at 'his best.' He has almost never 'disappointed' an audience—and this is a reward which no other singing artist ever approached. I have followed Caruso's career for seventeen years, hearing virtually every performance he has sung in this country; yet I find it difficult to recall an occasion when he was not Caruso —which tells the whole story." Gatti-Casazza, Caruso's countryman, under whose management the greater part of his Metropolitan years were spent, paid him the following tribute. "I have heard all the great tenors of my time, over and over again. Many of them were wonderful artists, with exceptional voices, and all sang, I remember some wonderful performances. Yet no one ever, in my judgment, sang any single role with the vocal or artistic consistency of Caruso, and certainly no other tenor I can think of remotely compares with Caruso in continuing to sing week after week and season after season with the same almost unvarying achievement of supremacy, a man who almost never disappointed an audience through physical inability to appear. He has been a unique artist, with whom none other compared; I doubt if we will ever have such another." The roster of the roles Caruso sang, covering wide fields of operatic composition, added weight to what he said of personal and intelligent study. They told of more than twenty-five years of hard work, or at least a musician could find in them food for thought and discussion, particularly as Caruso emphatically declared that he never assumed a role that was not suited to his voice. Here or abroad, he was said to have sung as many as seventy different roles, including early efforts long forgotten. His repertoire included the following operas: "Aida", by Verdi, "Adriana Lecouvrer", by Cilea, "Armide", by Gluck, "Amore Dei Tre Re", by Montemezzi, "Andrea Chenier", by Giordano, "Africana", by Meyerbeer, "Boheme", by Puccini, "Boheme", by Leoncavallo, "Ballo in Maschera", by Verdi, "Madam Butterfly", by Puccini, "Celeste", by Marengo, "Carmen", by Bizet, "Camoens", by Musoni, "Cavalleria Rusticana", by Mascagni, "Dramma in Vendemmia", by Fornari, "Elisir Amore", by Donizetti, "Fanciulla Del West", by Puccini, "Faust", by Gounod, "Favorita", by Donizetti, "Fedora", by Giordano, "Forza Del Destino", by Verdi, "Gioconda", by Ponchielli, "Giulietta e Romeo", by Bellini, "Germania", by Franchetti, "Hedda", by Leborne, "Iris", by Mascagni, "Mariedda", by Bucceri, "Amico Francesco", by Morelli, "Juive", by Halevy, "Julien", by Charpentier, "Lucia", by Donizetti, "Lucrezia Borgia", by Donizetti, "Navarrese", by Massenet, "Mefistofele", by Boito, "Malia", by Frontini, "Marie Di Rohan", by Donizetti, "Marta", by Von Flotow, "Manon Lescaut", by Puccini, "Manon", by Messenet, "Don Giovanni", by Mozart, "Le Maschere", by Mascagni, "Puritani", by Bellini, "Pescatori Di Perle", by Bizet, "Profeta", by Meyerbeer, "Rigoletto", by Verdi, "Sonnambula", by Bellini, "Sansone e Dalila", by Saint-Saens, "Saffo", by Massenet, "Tosca", by Puccini, "Traviata", by Verdi, "Trovatore", by Verdi, "Ugonotti", by Meyerbeer, "Lohengrin", by Wagner, "Pagliacci", by Leoncavallo, and "Voto", by Giordano. The actual record of Caruso's performances is astonishing, a compiled list of these showing that he sang thirty-six operas in the United States, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Opera Company, between his debut on 23 November, 1903, and his last appearance on 24 December, 1920. During the season of 1903–1904, he gave twenty-nine performances; 1904-1905, fifty-four performances; 1905-1906, sixty performances; 1906–1907, sixty-two performances; 1907-1908, sixty-eight performances, this latter figure being the peak of his operatic efforts, without a single performance being lost through illness. His remaining thirteen seasons, with the exception of the very poor seasons of 1910-1911 and 1914-1915, when only twenty-eight operas in each season were given, and the last fatal season of 1919-1920, fifty performances, with few and in some years no performances lost through illness. Although an Italian patriot, and a cosmopolitan, Caruso greatly loved America and New York, where he spent the most of his last eighteen years of life, and where he numbered his personal friends by the thousands. He married, 20 August, 1918, Dorothy Park Benjamin, the daughter of Park Benjamin, a well known lawyer of New York. They were the parents of one daughter, whom the singer named Gloria.

BURNETT, John Lawson, congressman, b. at Cedar Bluff, Cherokee County, Alabama, 20 January, 1854; d. at Gadsden, Alabama, 13 May, 1919, son of William Edward and Mary N. (Brandon) Burnett. He received his early education in the Wesleyan Institute, Cave Spring, Georgia, and the Gaylesville High School, Gaylesville, Alabama. He studied law at the Vanderbilt University and was admitted to the bar in Cherokee County, Alabama, in 1876. Mr. Burnett was elected to the Lower House of the Alabama Legislature in 1884, and his election to the State Senate followed in 1886. He was elected from the 7th Alabama District to all the Federal Con-

gresses from the 56th to the 66th inclusive. He had the distinction of being the only Alabama Congressman ever elected for eleven successive terms. Mr. Burnett was responsible for the Immigration Bill, which became a law in 1917. For fourteen years he worked to secure its enactment, although it was repeatedly vetoed by Presidents Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson, finally to be passed over President Wilson's second veto. Mr. Burnett was Chairman of the Immigration Committee, which did important work after the World War. It was he who introduced the bill for the deportation of dangerous aliens. Probably on account of his connection with this and the Immigration Bill, he, as well as some dozen other high Government officials, received through the mail an infernal machine. The package proved hard to open and becoming suspicious, he gave it to the police, thus probably escaping death. Mr. Burnett was at his home in Gadsden, Alabama, about to return to Washington for an extra session of Congress, when he died suddenly. On 13 December, 1886, he married Bessie Reeder, of Cleveland, Tennessee.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, historian, b. in Boston, 27 May, 1835; d. in Washington, D. C., 19 March, 1915, son of Charles Francis and Abigail Brown (Brooks) Adams. His grandfather was John Quincy Adams, sixth President, and his great-grandfather was John Adams, second President of the United States. Mr. Adams' boyhood days were passed in Boston, in a gloomy mansion on Mt. Vernon Street which cast a shadow across his early life and of which he said "I have not a single pleasant recollection." His youth and education seemed to him in later years to have been "a skillfully arranged series of mistakes." He was sent to a private school and then to the Boston Latin School, which his father had attended before him. This institution he hated and the three years he passed there were "a hateful memory" to him later. He says of it "my single pleasant association with the Boston Latin School was leaving it." He entered Harvard University as a sophomore with the class of 1856, after receiving instruction from a tutor. While at the University his aptitude for writing began to develop and though he was not studiously inclined and a poor mixer with his fellow students, he derived much pleasure and satisfaction from his college life. He was graduated with his class and read law in the office of Dana and Parker. He passed his bar examinations and established himself as a lawyer, though he never actually practiced. In the latter part of 1860, he made an electioneering trip through the West with Seward, and at the outbreak of the Civil War, applied for a captaincy in the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry. He was commissioned first lieutenant, and on 28 December, 1861, he left Boston with his regiment. He was promoted to captain after a year's service and was successively, lieutenant colonel and colonel of the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry and was breveted brigadier-general of Volunteers on 13 March, 1865. He spent a short time in Europe and returned to Boston in 1866. He re-opened his law office, but turned from that to the "most developing force and largest field of the day,"—the railroad system. His first article upon railroads was published in the "North American Review." For months he wrote steadily, laying his ideas before the reading public. He pointed to the loosely organized railroad systems that were spreading over the country without regulation or control and to the crying need for immediate remedy. His articles attracted wide attention and he became known as an authority in his field. Of all his economic writings his article entitled "A Chapter of Erie" had the greatest effect. It jarred the very foundation of railroading. This article was flashed before the reading public 1 July, 1869, and on Independence Day he delivered an address before the Grand Army Post at Quincy which was the capstone of the edifice so carefully reared by him. It secured the passage of the law establishing a railroad commission in Massachusetts, and he was appointed one of the commissioners. This was the beginning of the great system of government regulation of the railroads, and the fundamental theories and principles incorporated therein were all his own. The Massachusetts Railroad Commission of 1869 proved so successful that similar commissions were established by several states, finally resulting in the Interstate Commerce Commission. In Quincy, where Mr. Adams resided, his reforms in the teaching and administration methods in the public schools attracted wide attention, the system being studied by educators from all parts of the country. In 1878 he became chairman of the government direction of the Union Pacific Railroad; he made a personal investigation of the company's properties and submitted a report. In 1879 he resigned from the Massachusetts Commission and became chairman of the Board of Arbitration of the trunk lines. The exact knowledge of the conditions of the railroads, gained while serving as government director of the Union Pacific, made him an important requisite to that company's welfare and he became one of its directors in 1882. In 1884 he was elected president of the company. The position was a difficult one, for at that time the Union Pacific was in tight financial straits, involved by covenant with the government and unpopular in the territory it served. With his usual force he attacked the difficult task before him and in five years had succeeded in improving service, as well as firmly re-establishing the shaky credit. The government, however, refused settlement of their difficulties and a year and one-half later, Mr. Adams was forced to admit defeat. The failure to settle with the government was perhaps the most important of all the company's troubles, and a bitter disappointment to Mr. Adams. He resigned in 1890 with a record of nearly twenty years of unbroken railroad success. His career in literary and educational fields indicate the versatility of the man. In 1882 he was elected an overseer of Harvard University and served in this capacity for four terms of six years each, with the exception of the year 1895. In 1883 he delivered the Phi Beta Kappa address, against study of the Classics, entitled "A College Fetich" which invoked a storm of discussion and criticism.

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PRESENTED TO THE TOWN BY MR. HENRY S. CHAPMAN. 1917

He was active in all Harvard affairs and was responsible for important changes in the English courses of the University. Mr. Adams, from an early age, showed a marked aptitude for writing. His easy, flowing style came naturally, and stood him in good stead throughout his full life. Besides his magazine articles, reports on educational, economic and railroad reforms, his able pen brought forth fine pieces of literature on history and biography. A valuable quality which he possessed, was the ability to develop and weave an interesting narrative from a complicated mass of facts and of widely scattered details. He was elected president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and entered upon his duties with his characteristic vibrating energy. The political views of Mr. Adams were as individual as his life. He was known as one of the foremost historical writers in the United States, and his works were notable for a striking independence of judgment. He was often referred to as the "Prince of Independents." Notable among his addresses was that delivered before the New England Society at their annual celebration in Charleston, South Carolina, on Christmas, 1902. His topic was the "Ethics of Secession." He said: "For more than a century, lawyers, jurists, and publicits, journalists, politicians, and statesmen, have been arguing over the Federal Constitution. Sovereignty carries with it allegiance. Wherein rested sovereignty? Was it in the State or in the National? Was the United States a unit—an indissoluble Union of indestructible States—or was it a mere confederacy of nations, held together solely by a compact, upon possible infringements of which, each one, so far as it was concerned, was a final judge. Each postulate has been maintained from the beginning; for that matter, is maintained still. Each has been argued out with great legal acumen and much metaphysical skill, to results wholly satisfactory to those that way inclined; and yet absolutely illogical and absurd to the faithful of the other side. It was the old case of the shield of the silver and golden sides. That the two sides were irreconcilable, made no difference. Be it silver or gold, the thing to him who had eyes to see was in his sight silver or gold, as the case might be. And yet, as I pursued my inquiries, I gradually felt assured, not that the thing was in this case either silver or gold, but that it was both silver and gold. Everybody, in short, was right; no one, wrong. Merely conditions changed; and, with them not only appearances but principles, and even facts. Simply, the inevitable, and yet the unexpected, had occurred. So far as I can ascertain, every State of the Federation became a member of the Union, with mental reservations, often unexpressed, growing out of local traditions and interests, in the full and correct understanding of which the action of each must be studied. Dissatisfied with the past, and doubtful of the future, jealous of liberties, to the last degree provincial and suspicious of all external rule, intensely common-sensed but illogical and alive with local prejudice, the one thing our ancestry united in most apprehending was a centralized government. From New Hampshire to Georgia, such a government was associated with the idea of a foreign regime. The people clung to the local autonomy—the Sovereignty of the State. With this fundamental fact, the framers of the Constitution had to deal. And they did so, in my opinion, with consummate skill. Accepting things as they were, they went as far as they could, leaving the outcome to time and the process of natural growth. The immediate result was a nation founded on a metaphysical abstraction—a condition of unstable equilibrium. In the nature of things, such a condition could not be permanent. Even in Virginia they were not then all abstractionists; and while, in a vague way, the Virginians wanted to become part of one people, they never proposed to cease to be Virginians, or to permit Virginia to become other than a Sovereign State. It was so with the others. Confronted with this fact, what did the framers of the Constitution propose? Taking refuge in metaphysics, they proposed a contradiction in terms—a divided sovereignty! Sovereignty, it was argued, was in the people. But who are the People? The People of the United States, it was replied, are the aggregate of those inhabiting the particular States. They began to apportion sovereignty, oblivious of the fact that sovereignty does not admit of apportionment. From the moment the fathers sought to divide the indivisible, the result was written on the wall. It was a mere question of years and of might. From 1788 to 1861, in case of direct and insoluble issue between sovereign states and sovereign nation, every man was not only free to decide, but had to decide the question of ultimate allegiance for himself; and, whichever way he decided, almost equally good grounds in justification thereof could be alleged. The Constitution gave him two masters. Both he could not serve; and the average man decided which to serve in the light of sentiment, tradition, and environment. Of this I feel as historically confident as I can feel of any fact not matter of absolute record. To my mind, the record is from its commencement, absolutely clear on one point—and that the vital point. After the 25th of July, 1788, when the last of the nine States necessary to the adoption of the Federal Constitution acted favorably thereon, the withdrawal of a State, or States, from the Union, all theories to the contrary notwithstanding, became practically an issue of might. That ever, at any period of our history since 1790, a single State—no matter how sovereign, even Virginia—could alone have made good, peaceably or otherwise, a withdrawal in face of her unitedly disapproving sister States, I do not believe. Naturally, or as a result of force applied, the attempt would have resulted in ignominous failure. But how would it have been at any given time with a combination of States, acting in sympathy—a combination proportionately as considerable when measured with the whole, as was the Confederacy of 1861? I hold that, here again, it was merely a question of time, and that such a withdrawal as then took place would never have failed of success at any anterior period in our national history. Steam and electricity settled

the issue of sovereignty; not argument, not military skill, not wealth, courage or endurance; not even men in arms. Before 1861 steam and electricity, neither on land nor water, had been rendered so subservient to man as to make him equal to the prodigious, the unprecedented task then undertaken, and finally accomplished. In that case, might in the end made right; but the end was in no degree a foregone conclusion. It is, as I read it, one long, majestic Greek tragedy. Fate and Necessity ever the refrain of its chorus—until, at the end, the resounding clash of arms." In 1908 he made a famous speech in Richmond, in which, urging the South to desert the Democratic Party and the policies of its leaders at that time, he said: "The people are governed too much. As to government regulation of monopolies I don't believe in it; if a so-called monopoly is contrary to correct principle, it will burst of itself; if it survives without governmental aid it does so because it is in accord with economic truths. It then needs no regulation." He was a vigorous opponent of the high tariff principles of the Republican Party. In a letter to Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, he denounced the men who were appearing before the House Ways and Means committee with demands for increased duties. In April, 1905, he spoke before the American Free Trade League at Boston and denounced Schedule K, the wool schedule. In 1913, Mr. Adams lectured at Oxford University, England, on American History. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, member of the American Philosophical Society, and for many years president of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Mr. Adam's public works were as follows: "Chapter on Erie and Other Essays"; "Railroads, Their Origin and Problems"; "Notes on Railway Accidents"; "Massachusetts, Its Historians and Its History"; "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History"; "Life of Charles Francis Adams"; "Richard Henry Dana, A Biography"; "A College Fetich"; "Lee at Appomattox and Other Papers"; "Three Phi Beta Kappa Addresses"; also "Studies, Military and Diplomatic." The following tribute to his memory was delivered by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge before the Massachusetts Historical Society: "In reviewing his life, one is struck most by the extent and variety of his activities and filled with wonder that any man had the really enormous energy, both mental and physical, necessary to undertake and to accomplish so much. He felt himself that he had attempted to do too many things and had expended his efforts in too many directions. His energy may have spent itself on too many objects, but it was never fruitless, and to whatever subject he turned, he left his mark and a deep impress behind him. His varied interests and incessant labors in many directions were very different from the mere restlessness which flits here and there, touching everything without adorning anything, and effecting nothing. Next to the extent and variety of his activities that which is most arresting is the fact that in all he undertook he never entered upon the one field for which, by strong inheritance as well as by natural capacity, he would seem to have been most peculiarly fitted. Statesmanship, politics in the largest sense, diplomacy, were with him bred in the bone; they were an instinct rather than an inborn tendency or inclination. Yet he never made any effort toward a public life in the ordinary and restricted sense. He never sought, it seems as if he never even desired, public office, either political or diplomatic, although by inheritance and natural endowments he was so remarkably suited for both. He took a deep interest in politics, and was entirely conversant with them both at home and abroad. He understood all political questions thoroughly, far better than most of those who are immediately engaged in them. He was intensely patriotic, profoundly American; he performed all the duties of a citizen at all times, but he never became a public man himself in the accepted meaning of the term, although he demonstrated by his life that public service of the highest kind could be rendered without holding public office." He married 8 November, 1865, Miss Mary Hone Ogden of Newport, Rhode Island.

CHAPMAN, Charles Brewster, banker and real estate operator, b. in Suffield, Connecticut, 8 December, 1883; d. in Winnepeg, Manitoba, Canada, 8 May, 1920, the only son of Henry Stanton and Eugenia Jennie (Brewster) Chapman. His father (b. 1837) has been for many years a prominent figure in financial and real estate circles in New York and New Jersey; was the originator of the Arlington Company, located at Arlington, New Jersey, manufacturers of "Pyrolin", lately acquired by the Du Pont interests. Mr. Chapman completed his education at Dr. Cutler's School, New York City, and entered upon his business career, in 1906, at the age of twenty-three, as Vice-President of the Arlington Company, which was founded by his father. Soon after he went to Asheville, North Carolina, where he resided for many years and in comparatively a short time became one of the prominent business men of the State and the South. He was a director of the Battery Park Bank, of Asheville, and the Citizens Bank and Trust Company of that city. He was also a large stockholder and director of the Palmetto National Bank of Columbia, South Carolina, one of the largest banks in the state. Another branch of financial enterprise which Mr. Chapman carried on successfully throughout the South was an extensive business in loans on mortgages in city properties. He also invested in real estate and owned and operated a large plantation near Greenville, South Carolina. Just prior to his untimely death which cut short a business career of unusual achievement and still larger promise, he erected and was the owner of the first skyscraper and largest office building in the city of Spartanburg, South Carolina. A splendid looking man, affable and kindly, Mr. Chapman was popular wherever he was known. On the occasion of his death a Columbia, South Carolina, newspaper published under the title of "A Very Lovable Man". the following article: "The recent death in Manitoba, Canada, of C. Brewster Chapman was a great loss to Col-

C. Bowles Chapman.

umbia and the South. Mr. Chapman was a New Yorker by birth but he was devoted to the South and had cast his lot here. He had made Asheville his home but his interests in Spartanburg and Columbia were large. Only recently had he sold the first skyscraper which he had built in Spartanburg. He was a large stockholder in the Palmetto National Bank of this city and at one time was a director. He was also connected with the Seibels interests, being a stockholder in the Consolidated Holding Company and other enterprises. Formerly the Chapman interests controlled the greatest pyrolin and celluloid manufacturing plants in the world. Recently these plants were sold to the Du Pont interests. C. Brewster Chapman was a most lovable man and had a charming personality. His death is deplored by his many warm friends in Columbia." The Asheville "Times" printed this editorial: "In the untimely death at Winnipeg of C. Brewster Chapman, Asheville loses one of its most promising citizens. A young man of virile powers and extraordinary ability, he attained unusual success in business, taking his place among the prominent leaders in the city's financial life. He was philanthropic, for he was never known to withhold generous assistance in any public undertaking. He was one of the founders of the Asheville "Times" under its present ownership, and was a member of the board of directors of this newspaper. He was a member of the Republican State Executive committee. C. Brewster Chapman had earned a coveted place for himself in this city and will be sorely missed." The Asheville "Labor Advocate" said: "The death of C. Brewster Chapman is a great loss to this city, not so much because he had wealth to distribute in this section, but because he was just beginning to take a real active interest in the progress of Asheville. For many years he had been interested in this city, but it was only recently that he began to derive genuine pleasure from his associations with the city's civic organizations. His was a wonderful influence, quiet, yet masterful and tremendously strong. Mr. Chapman was in the very prime of life, with hosts of friends all over the country giving him a splendid opportunity to bring other good men to Asheville to become citizens of the city. His ability, coupled with his generosity which he kept concealed from the public eye, sent relief into many homes where relief was needed. His death is Asheville's loss." Mr. Chapman was a Thirty-second Degree Mason; member of the National Republican Club of New York; State Republican Organization of North Carolina; and a member of the Asheville Club, and of the Asheville Country Club. He was unmarried.

COBB, Irvin Shrewsbury, author, b. at Paducah, Kentucky, 23 June, 1876, son of Joshua Clark and Marie (Saunders) Cobb. He was educated at public and private schools, and received the dereee of LL.D., from the University of Georgia in 1918 and from Dartmouth in 1919. He was first associated in a reportorial capacity with the "Paducah Daily News." He had been attracted by journalism because of his desire to be an illustrator and among his contributions to the paper were local humorous stories illustrated by himself. At the age of nineteen he was promoted to the position of editor. From 1898 to 1901 he was staff correspondent and writer of the "Sour Mash" column on the Louisville, Kentucky, "Evening Post." In this capacity he reported the historic assassination of Governor Goebel and covered the subsequent trials in the Georgetown Court House. Returning to Paducah he was appointed managing editor of the "Paducah News-Democrat" (1901–1904). Hopeful of using his talent to greater advantage in New York City, he came North. After visiting every newspaper office without receiving encouragement he sat down and wrote a personal letter to every city editor in New York. The next morning he had offers by mail from five of them. He chose "The Evening Sun," which paper soon afterwards sent him to cover the proceedings at the Portsmouth Peace Conference. On his arrival at Portsmouth he found that the field had already been well covered by his colleagues of the press, and therefore decided to write a few columns daily on subjects having no bearing whatsoever upon the conference. These stories which were fiction, pure and simple, were characterized by so much individuality that "The Sun" syndicated them throughout the United States. On his return to New York, Mr. Cobb accepted a position offered him on "The Evening World", which together with the "Sunday World," he supplied for four years with a comic feature. He remained with the paper for six years (1905-1911), during which time, among other notable achievements, he reported the Thaw trial in longhand writing nearly 600,000 words of testimony and observations. Here, too, he gave evidence of his power and originality, establishing a new style for reporting trials and winning new laurels as a writer of rare ability. His performance on that occasion was regarded as one of the greatest feats of journalism on record. Soon thereafter his first short fiction story "The Escape of Mr. Trimm" appeared in the "Saturday Evening Post." It was based on his early experiences in Kentucky and according to Mr. Robert H. Davis ("Who's Cobb and Why") "was so absolutely true to life, so minutely perfect in its atmosphere, that a Supreme Court Judge signed an unsolicited and voluntary note for publication, in which he said that Mr. Cobb had reported with marvelous accuracy and fullness a murder trial at which His Honor had presided." Mr. Cobb has remained a staff contributor on the "Saturday Evening Post" since 1911 and represented that publication as war correspondent in Europe (1914-1915; 1917–1918). He later gave lectures throughout the United States, entitled, "What I Saw at the Front." In his excellent sketch, partly serious and partly humorous, Mr. Davis gives the following estimate of Mr. Cobb: "I know of no single instance where one man has shown such fecundity and quality as Irvin Cobb has so far evinced.....for scintillant wit and unflagging good humor, read 'The Escape of Mr. Trimm' or 'Words and Music.' If you are in search of pure, unadulterated, boundless terror, the gruesome quality,

the blackness of despair and fear of death in the human conscience, 'Fishhead', 'The Belled Buzzard', or 'An Occurrence up a Side Street' will enthrall you." Mr. Cobb has produced several plays and a musical comedy. Among his numerous books are "Cobb's Bill of Fare" (1913); "Roughing It De Luxe" (1914); "Speaking of Operations" (1916); "Those Times and These" (1917); "The Thunders of Silence" (1918); "Oh, Well, You Know How Women Are!" (1919); and "The Abandoned Farmers" (1920). He is a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, New York; Southern Society of New York; The Kentuckians; and The Sons of Confederate Veterans. Among the numerous clubs to which he belongs are the National Press, Lambs, Lotos (New York) and Green Room. He married, 12 June, 1900, Laura Spencer Baker of Savannah, Georgia.

EDWARDS, Burgess Allison, soldier and financier, b. in Washington, D. C., 26 March, 1892; d. in Shanghai, China, 14 May, 1922, son of John Couper and Elizabeth Drake (Morrill) Edwards. His father (1864-1913), senior member of the firm of Edwards, Heard and Smith, attorneys in patents and copyrights, Boston, was Treasurer of the Sterling Knit Goods Company, director of the Trimount Manufacturing Company, of the Continental Zinc Company, and of the Boston Autogage Company, and was actively associated with other industrial and manufacturing concerns. The Edwards family descends from John Edwards of Manor House, Bishops Lovington, Wilts, Wales, who located in Boston in 1695, and later removed to New Castle, Delaware. Mr. Edwards was educated at the Noble and Greenough School and in Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B. *cum laude* in 1914. He began his business career in the bond department of Hayden, Stone and Company of Boston, where he devoted particular attention to the technics of banking, at the same time taking a course in business administration in Harvard College. In June, 1916, he enlisted in the 1st Field Artillery, Massachusetts National Guard, for service on the Mexican border, and was stationed at El Paso, Texas, until the following November, when he resumed his business connection in Boston. In the spring of 1917 he enrolled at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, New York, and after a course of intensive training was commissioned captain, F.A.R.C., and assigned to command of Battery B, 302d Field Artillery, at Camp Devens, Massachusetts. With his command he sailed for France in July, 1918, and served in the Meuse-Argonne Sector. In April, 1919, he returned with his unit to the United States, where he was honorably discharged, and in June received commission as major, F.A.R.C. He went to China as assistant secretary to the firm of Anderson, Meyer and Company, Ltd., of Shanghai, with whom he remained until he had organized the corporations known as China Industries, Inc., and the Eastern Hide and Leather Company, of which he became secretary and managing director. In the organization of these companies, Mr. Edwards showed to an eminent degree his appreciation of the opportunities for American capital in China and his sense of the importance of providing for future expansion. While in Shanghai, he was notably active in promoting American business interests, and was a universally popular member of the American colony. Apart from his business activities, he was particularly devoted to out-of-door sports, notably rowing and yachting. He was an active member of the Shanghai Rowing Club; was one of the crew of the American fours in the spring regatta of 1891, when the fours won the international events, and was stroke and vice-captain of the American eight at the time of his death. Mr. Edwards was a member of the American Legion, of the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York, and of the American Club, the Rowing Club and the Cercle Sportif Francais of Shanghai. He married, 30 August, 1919, Jean Chandler, daughter of Thomas W. Lawson, the noted banker and financier of Boston, Massachusetts.

CLEVELAND, Frederick Albert, economist, b. at Sterling, Illinois, 17 March, 1865, son of William A. and Mary Theodosia (Humaston) Cleveland. He is a descendant of Moses Cleveland. He was educated in Northwestern University Academy, Evanston, Illinois, De Pauw University, (Greencastle, Indiana), University of Chicago, and University of Pennsylvania. He was subsequently engaged in post-graduate work, was fellow in political science at the University of Chicago (1897-99), and fellow in finance at University of Pennsylvania (1899-1900). He received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1900. He practiced law for six years at Bellingham, Washington, as a member of the firm of Bruce, Brown and Cleveland; later Brown and Cleveland. In 1900 he became instructor in finance in the University of Pennsylvania, remaining until 1903, when he was called to the chair of Finance of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance of New York University, at about the same time becoming associated with the firm of Haskins and Sells, Certified Public Accountants, of New York City. Here he remained until 1905, in which year he was appointed by Mayor McClellan to investigate the finances of New York City. The following year he was one of the committee on the physical welfare of school children and of that on hospital finances and needs. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the committee for the revision of accounts and methods, New York City, and he again served in this capacity in 1908 and 1910. Since 1907 he has been director of the Bureaus of Municipal Research in New York and Philadelphia. In consequence of his splendid work in these capacities he was called upon to display his ability in a wider field, namely, that of the Federal Government. In 1910 he conducted for President Taft an inquiry into the methods of business of the United States Government, and from 1911 to 1913 he was chairman of President Taft's Commission on Economy and Efficiency. Since then he has been intrusted with many important tasks. As Chief of Staff he has conducted inquiries on Indian affairs (1914); on methods of the New York Custom House (1914); and on

Photo by Bachrach

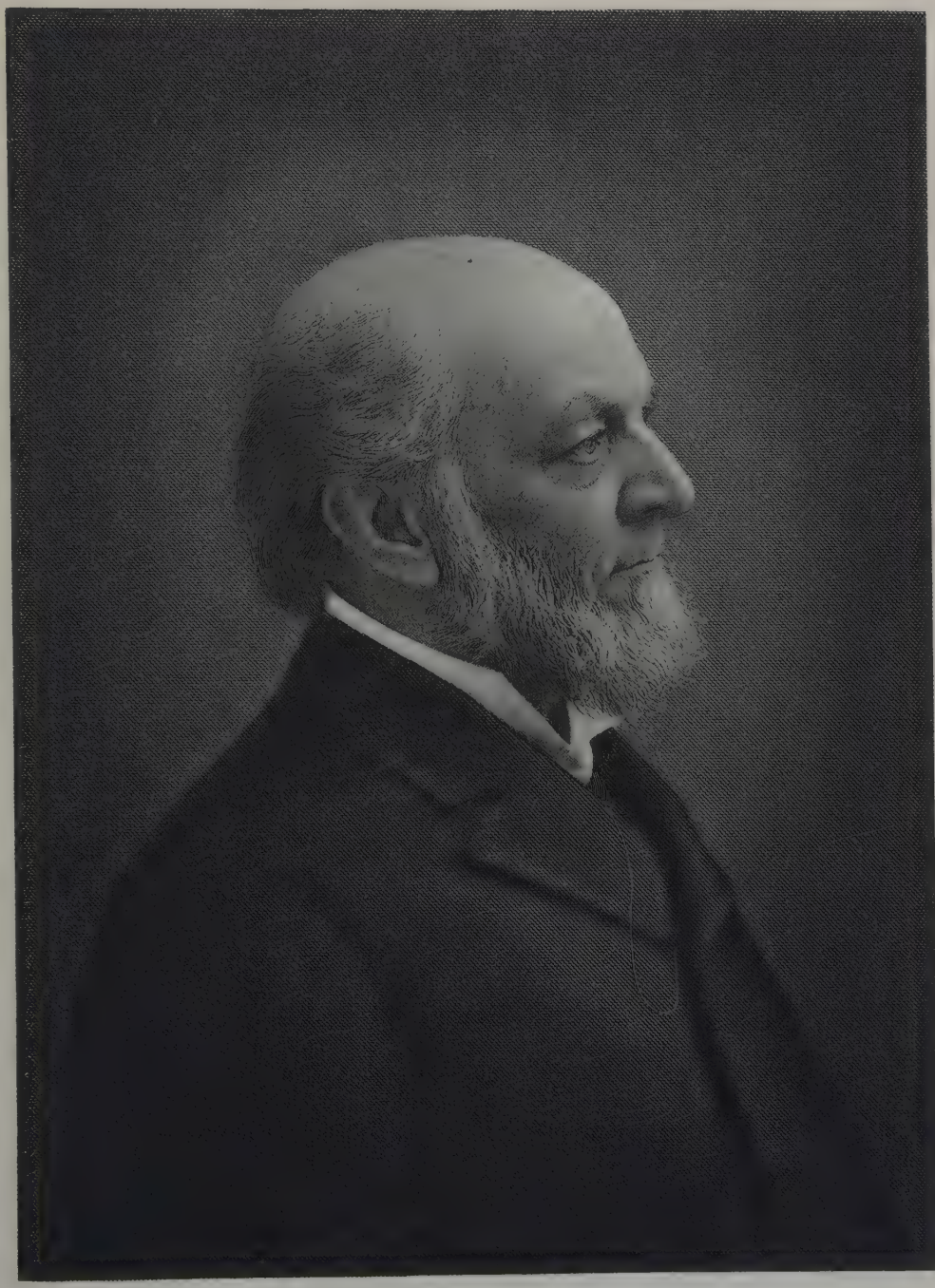
Burgess Allison Edwards.

State and Municipal Governments (1915). In 1917 he was secretary of the Industrial Service and Equipment Company, and in the following year was prominently associated with a staff especially organized for war work. Mr. Cleveland's contributions to the field of economics are very numerous. One of his more recent publications, "The Budget and Responsible Government" (New York, The MacMillan Company, 1920), written by Mr. Cleveland in association with Mr. Arthur Eugene Buck, has an introduction by our former President, William H. Taft, the opening paragraph of which is here quoted: "Mr. Cleveland is a pioneer in the reform of the wasteful methods of government finance in municipal, state and the federal field. He is not a mere public accountant, he is a student of government, and he has thought out methods for avoiding the ordinarily sloppy and irresponsible manner of managing the public business in a Democracy, by giving to our ubiquitous sovereigns, the people, the knowledge which they should have of the numerous monetary transactions of their agents in which they are interested. The great problem of popular government on its practical side is to create machinery by which those for whom government is carried on, and who should control and direct government in a large way, shall be advised of the facts, and upon those facts, correctly interpreted shall exercise discriminating criticism and ultimate decision." One of the earliest books of Mr. Cleveland, "The Growth of Democracy in the United States" (1889), has been called one of the six best contributions to the literature of American politics. Among the other publications of Mr. Cleveland may be mentioned: "Funds and Their Uses" (1902); "The Bank and the Treasury" (1905); "Railroad Promotion and Capitalization" (1912); "Chapters in Municipal Administration and Accounting" (1909); "Organized Democracy" (1913). Scarcely less noteworthy are Mr. Cleveland's frequent contributions to periodical literature, among which one of his more recent articles, "Popular Control of Government" (Political Science Quarterly, June, 1919), may be cited as one of the most important. Mr. Cleveland is a member of the Century (New York), and Cosmos (Washington) Clubs. He married, on 17 June, 1902, Jessica England Lindsay, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SEIDL, Anton, musical conductor, b. in Pesth, 7 May, 1850; d. 28 March, 1898. His musical talent developed early. At the age of six he played the piano at a charity concert and in school he played for the "Fathers" and become director of the male chorus. Nicolitsch, of the National Academy of Music, gave him lessons in harmony and counterpoint. Mr. Seidl was a pupil of the Leipzig Conservatory, 1870-72, and was then engaged by Hans Richter as chorusmaster at the Vienna opera. When Wagner wrote to Richter, in 1872, to help him in finding a talented young man who could assist him in his work at Bayreuth, Seidl was promptly recommended for the place. "In time," relates Franz Fridberg, "he became Wagner's right hand, (at the two "Bilse concerts" given by Wagner, at Berlin, in 1875); he was, in fact, the real conductor of our rehearsals. It was impossible to conceive all that this young man from Budapesth heard and knew by heart. Before Wagner himself had noted errors in his own music, Seidl could be seen flying over chairs and desks to correct the blunder." It was also Seidl's privilege to assist at the rehearsals and performances of the Nibelung Tetralogy at the first Bayreuth Festival in 1876. Mr. Seidl himself gives us an interesting glimpse of his duties on this occasion. Before the stage rehearsals began, Wagner said to him: "My boy, you must help me on the stage, behind the scenes. You and your colleague, Fischer (Subsequently Court Conductor at Munich), must assume responsibility—on the stage for everything that has anything to do with music —that is, you must act as a sort of musical manager." Seidl worked in Bayreuth until 1879, when, for a short period he filled the position of conductor at the Leipzig City Theatre. In the same year, however, he was engaged by Angelo Neumann for his great Wagner tournée, which continued until 1883. From 1883 to 1885 he conducted the Bremen opera. The success of the first season of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, under Dr. Leopold Damrosch, in 1885, induced the management to continue German opera there for at least one more season. A salaried manager was chosen, Edmund C. Stanton, who made a special trip to Europe to engage three singers capable of filling leading roles: Lilli Lehmann, Marianne Brandt and Emil Fischer and a new conductor, Anton Seidl. He made his début as conductor 23 November, 1885. Under his direction "Die Meistersinger" had its first American hearing on 4 January, 1886; "Tristan und Isolde" on 1 December, 1886; "Siegfried" on 9 November, 1887; "Die Götterdämmerung" on 25 January, 1888; and "Rheingold" on 4 January, 1889. For seven years German opera prevailed, and the popularity of Wagner steadily increased. In 1891-92 there was a reaction in favor of Italian opera; but the great success of some performances of Wagner's works, given by Mr. Walter Damrosch in 1894 and 1895, led to a re-engagement of Mr. Seidl. Until his death he continued to conduct such German operas as were included in the repertory. His re-appointment was due, in large measure, to the fact that his admirers drew up a monster petition to which several thousand signatures were attached, requesting that Anton Seidl be restored as conductor of the Wagnerian operas. On the day following the first performance of "Lohengrin" under Mr. Seidl's direction, the following comment appeared in the "Evening Post" of New York; "Last Night, for the first time this season, Mr. Maurice Grau (the manager of the Metropolitan Opera House) applied to a Wagner opera the same principle that he applies to regular nights—that of putting the best person in his special place..... Three days ago seats for most part of the house were not to be had for love or money, and the auditorium last evening was simply packed to the ceiling." From 1891 Mr. Seidl conducted the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, succeeding the distinguished Theodore Thomas. He con-

ducted at Convent Garden, London, in the spring of 1897, and during the following summer was one of the festival conductors at Bayreuth. It is as a Wagner conductor that Anton Seidl will be best remembered. For nearly thirteen years he was the very center of the musical life of New York. With the aid of the great singers that came here with him, he did more than any other man to establish Wagnerian Art firmly in this country. "His was an interesting personality," says F. N. R. Martinez, "His physical characteristics were individual. In public he was not genial, not diplomatic. He had little care for the conventions, or for the amenities of public occasions. He never smiled at the prima donna when she sang an aria at a concert and was wildly applauded. It might be Melba, or Nordica, or Calvé. They were all alike to him..... He had become an American citizen, and his affection for his adopted country was sincere, although it was not an essential in his emotional make-up. He believed in the musical future of America. He was confident that great composers in numbers would appear..... He had bought for himself a cottage in the Catskills—known to his friends as 'Seidl Berg.' He hastened there whenever he had leisure. His drawing-room was a veritable temple of music. Over the piano hung a portrait of Wagner, and it seemed to dominate the whole apartment." On 29 February, 1884, Anton Seidl married the soprano, Auguste Krauss.

VINCENT, John Heyl, Methodist Bishop, b. in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 23 February, 1832; d. in Chicago, Illinois, 9 May, 1920, son of John Himrod and Mary (Raser) Vincent. The earliest American ancestor was Levi Vincent, a Huguenot and a native of Rochelle, France, who settled at New Rochelle, New York, early in the eighteenth century. In 1837, when Dr. Vincent was in his sixth year, his parents removed to Pennsylvania, settling in Northumberland county. He was educated in the local schools, in Milton and Lewisburg academies, and in the preparatory department of Lewisburg University. While at the last named institution he decided upon the ministry as a profession, and left the schoolroom to follow the call to preach the Gospel. In 1884 he was licensed as an exhorter, and his talent in public speaking developed so rapidly, that he was ordained as a preacher a year later. He preached his first sermon when he was barely eighteen. While not a college graduate, Dr. Vincent studied and read indefatigably throughout his whole life, and, consequently, attained a rare degree of culture and learning. His early days in the ministry were spent in the arduous duties of the Methodist "circuit rider." In this capacity he traveled the circuit about Lucerne, Pennsylvania, as outlined by the Methodist Conference held in Baltimore, in 1851. He was next assigned to special work with the Newark, New Jersey, City Mission, remaining there for one year, and during that time pursued a special course of study at Wesleyan Institute. In 1853 he was admitted to the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was pastor at North Belleville (now Nutley), and at Camptown (now Irvington), serving two years at each place; in 1857 he was transferred to Illinois, and stationed successively at Joliet, Mount Morris, Galena, and Rockford. The days of Dr. Vincent's early labors in the ministry were the stirring ones of the decade preceding the Civil War, and he numbered among his friends and acquaintances many of the leading figures of that period. While pastor at Galena, he found among his parishioners a young captain, Ulysses S. Grant, between whom and the pastor there developed a warm friendship. It is said that some years later when Dr. Vincent and General Grant met in Washington, the General introduced him to President Lincoln with the remark: "Mr. Vincent was my pastor in Galena, and I do not think I missed one of his sermons while I lived there." Dr. Vincent's service as pastor at Rockford lasted through the years 1863 and 1865, during which time he made a trip to Palestine and Europe. He was sent to Chicago in 1865, to take charge of Trinity Church of that city. While officiating in Chicago he was able to bring to practical conclusion plans which had been maturing in his mind for many years. He had long held that there was a great need of more efficient teaching in the Sunday School, and to accomplish that aim a better training for Sunday School teachers. Associated with other leaders in the Sunday School movement in Chicago, he was able to unite the schools of that city and vicinity in a uniform series of lessons; and in 1865 began the publication of a Sunday School quarterly magazine, which soon became a monthly, "The National Sunday School Teacher," advocating the uniform lessons for the entire continent, and later for the Sunday Schools of the world —an aim realized in 1873. Before that time, however, Dr. Vincent had been called from the pastorate, in 1867, to the general supervision of the Sunday School work in the Methodist Episcopal church, at first as "General Agent," soon after as Corresponding Secretary and Editor, with his office in New York. He made his home in Plainfield, New Jersey, from 1867 to 1888, except four years, from 1881 to 1885, when he was living in New Haven, Connecticut, while his son was a student in Yale University. For years Dr. Vincent had in mind, suggested in his periodicals and advocated in addresses, the holding of an assembly for Sunday School workers, Bible students, and thoughtful people, with courses of study, literary lectures, and recreative features. While working out his plans he met the Hon. Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio, in whom he found a Sunday School superintendent having conceptions in accord with his own, and business ability to make them practical. The two men, Lewis Miller and John H. Vincent, united their efforts and held the first Chautauqua Assembly in 1874, at Fair Point on Chautauqua Lake in western New York; an institution which inspired similar assemblies throughout the land, all calling themselves "Chautauquas" and following more or less the plans of the original assembly. Beginning as a training-class for Sunday School teachers, the assembly soon grew into a summer school for general educa-



John H. Vincent

tion, one of the earliest, and up to the present one of the largest in the land. It now (1923) employs at Chautauqua 125 instructors, teaching 200 courses, to 3,500 enrolled students. In 1878 Dr. Vincent instituted the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, a four years' course of reading and study pursued at home and by small groups of people. This home reading course speedily counted its students by the hundred thousand, and has awarded its diploma to 60,000 people, constituting it one of the most extensive movements for popular education in the nation's history. In 1883 Dr. Vincent was made one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In that office he lived at Buffalo, New York; at Topeka, Kansas; and from 1900 to 1904 in Zurich, Switzerland, having charge of the church's work throughout Europe. In 1904 he retired from the active duties of the episcopate, and lived at Indianapolis, afterward in Chicago. In his active years and during the years of his retirement he was called upon to preach at Cornell, Yale, Harvard, and other universities. He was the recipient of honorary degrees from Ohio Wesleyan University, Harvard University, and Washington and Jefferson College. During the Civil War he served as a member of the Christian Commission. Dr. Vincent married, 10 November, 1858, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Dusenbury, a lumberman and merchant of Pottsville, New York. Mrs. Vincent died 30 March, 1909. Their only son, George Edgar Vincent, is president of the Rockefeller Foundation. Bishop Vincent was an eloquent speaker in the pulpit or on the platform, whether on religious, literary, or educational themes; an able journalist and author; but above all a leader and originator of plans for Christian and popular education.

CANNON, James, Jr., bishop of the Methodist Church, b. at Salisbury, Maryland, 13 November, 1864, son of James and Lydia Robertson (Primrose) Cannon. He attended Randolph-Macon College, where he was graduated A.B., in 1884. After completing his undergrade studies, he studied for the ministry at the Princeton Theological Seminary, where he was graduated B.D., in 1888. Immediately afterward he returned to Princeton University, and was awarded the degree of A.M. in 1889. During 1888 to 1889 he was stationed at the Charlotte circuit; he served at Newport News 1889-91; and for the following four years (1891-94), he held a post at Farmville. In the meantime (1892), he had been ordained an elder. He had displayed in his work an unusual organizing and executive ability, and in 1894 he was offered a position as Principal of the Blackstone Female Institute. He accepted the offer, and for a period of eighteen years (1894-1911), he efficiently conducted the affairs of this institution. In 1911 he was made General Superintendent of the Southern Assembly, held at Waynesville, North Carolina, and this important position he held each successive year until 1919. In 1914 he accepted another pedagogical position, the presidency of the Blackstone College for Girls, and held this post during the period (1914-18). In May, 1918, he was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His abilities, however, were not limited to the ecclesiastical and the pedagogical fields. From (1893–1904) he was Editor of the "Farmville Methodist", which later became the "South Methodist Recorder." In 1904 he became Editor of the "Baltimore and Richmond Christian Advocate," and for fifteen years (until 1918), guided the policies of that paper. Later he founded the "Richmond Virginian," and from 1909-1911 was President of the Virginian Company. The reputation that he had acquired in the educational world is evidenced by the fact that for twenty-three years (1896-1918) he served as Secretary of the Virginia Educational Conference. Whatever the outside calls upon his time and attention, however, he has never neglected the interests of his church. He was a member of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the five years, 1902, 1906, 1910, 1914 and 1918, and in 1910 was a delegate to the World's Missionary Conference, held at Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1918 Bishop Cannon was a member of the Commission on the Unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. From 1919 to 1922 he was Chairman in charge of the educational campaign conducted by the Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Since 1920 he has been Chairman of the Federal Council of the Commission on the relation with Religious Bodies in Europe, and in 1921 he was a delegate to the Ecumenical Methodist Conference, at London. Bishop Cannon has long been actively interested in prohibition. In 1906 he served as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Anti-Saloon League of America. In 1913 at Milan, Italy, in 1920 at Washington, D. C., and in 1921 at Lausanne, Switzerland, he was United States Delegate to the International Conference on Alcoholism. He acted as Chairman of the National Legislative Committee of the Anti-Saloon League, in 1914, and as Chairman of the Commission on Temperance and Social Service, in 1918. That same year he served as Special Commissioner to Europe, on the Anti-Saloon League. The following year (1919), Bishop Cannon was Convener of the Prohibition Conference, in Paris, and also acted as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the World League against Alcoholism. He visited Europe six times during the four years 1918-21, to make a study of various problems arising from the World War. Bishop Cannon is the author of many educational and anti-saloon tracts. In 1903 Randolph-Macon College conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He married, 1 August, 1888, Laura Virginia Bennett, of Louisa County, Virginia.

LEALE, Charles A., physician, b. in New York City, 26 March, 1842, son of Captain William P. and Anna Maria (Burr) Leale. He early specialized in science, and began the study of medicine at the age of eighteen. He was a private pupil of Professor Frank A. Hamliton, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, and attended medical and surgical clinics in New York to gain a first-hand practical knowledge of his subject. He was appointed a medical cadet in the United States Army, and served a full term, and during that time gained wide experience

which was later of the highest value to him. Later he was successively Acting Assistant Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon, United States Volunteers. He had the benefit of receiving special instruction from Dr. Austin Flint, Senior, in diseases of the heart and lungs, and from Dr. Frank H. Hamilton in gunshot wounds. In 1865 he was graduated M.D., at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In the same year he occupied the responsible position of Executive Officer, United States Army, General Hospital, at Washington, D. C., and was in charge of the ward for wounded soldiers. Dr. Leale has the distinction of having been the first surgeon to reach President Lincoln after he was shot, 4 April, 1865. He prolonged the wounded President's life for many hours, and was in constant attendance upon him until Lincoln died, the day following the assassin's attack. Dr. Leale was honorably mustered out of the service on 20 January, 1866, and breveted Captain, United States Volunteers. Immediately afterward he went to Europe, for the express purpose of studying Asiatic cholera. Dr. Leale returned to New York City during the same year (1866), and has carried on practice there ever since that time. From 1866-71 he was in charge of the children's class of the Northwestern Dispensary. Later he was physician to the Central Dispensary for two years; was a member of the Chairman of the Committee of the Floating Hospital; and Consulting Physician to Bellevue Hospital, New York City, and to the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. Dr. Leale is a Fellow of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and was a delegate to the London International Medical Congress in 1881; and a member of the Council, of the Philadelphia International Medical Congress, in 1887. He is a member of the New York Pathological and the New York Neurological Societies, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Society of Medicine Jurisprudence and State Medicine, and the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Companion 1st class, of the Military Order of the North West Medical and Surgical Society (1872), the Alumni Association of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College (1875), the New York County Medical Association (1885-86), and Saint John's Guild (1891-92). He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the American Museum of Natural History. He is the author of numerous essays on medical, surgery and scientific subjects. On 3 September, 1867, Dr. Leale married Rebecca Medwin, daughter of John Copcutt, of New York.

HAZARD, Arthur Potter, merchant and musician, b. in Providence, Rhode Island, 24 June, 1841; d. in Brookline, Massachusetts, 25 July, 1921, son of John and Isabella (Potter) Hazard. His father was a master mechanic and engineer on the first steamboat that plied the Mississippi River. The family is directly descended from "Shepherd Tom" Hazard, who settled in Newport early in the 17th century. His earliest American ancestor was probably the famous Roger Williams, who came from England, settled in Salem, but after being banished, because of his religious convictions, became the leader in settling Providence, Rhode Island. Arthur P. Hazard received his early education in the grammar and high schools of his native city, and then learned the trade of a jeweler. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted as a bugler, and served throughout the entire conflict as a musician with the Thirty-third Regimental Band. He was the last surviving member of that famous organization. Mr. Hazard participated in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Valley, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Cassville, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Savannah, Averysboro, Bentonville, and Raleigh. In his work as a member of the famous band, he was musician, author, stage manager and property man, and always one of the leading spirits in the organization. He was attached to General Sherman's Headquarters, and was with his regiment during the great military triumph of the Union arms, known as "Sherman's March to the Sea" through Georgia, in which the value of the enemy property destroyed was estimated as over $1,000,000 a day. This band was General Sherman's chief source of relaxation, and it played at his headquarters nearly every night during the great campaign. General Sherman so favored the band that he called it his own, and requested the services so often that he became very friendly with Mr. Hazard and many of the members, always showing great regard and kindness for them many years after the close of the great struggle. After two weeks' competition of all the bands of the Army of the Potomac, the band of which Mr. Hazard was a member was selected to play for President Lincoln for the two weeks that he was at the front, and also when the martyr President, standing on the White House steps, reviewed the army before the regiments laid down the arms that they had carried for four years of bitter fighting. During the occupation of Atlanta, General Sherman turned over the Opera House to Mr. Hazard who immediately planned a performance made up of vaudeville artists in the Army. Due to his special skill and tact this theatrical venture netted a sum of $9,000, with which the regiment's debt of $3,000 was paid off, the balance being divided among the artists who participated. The remarkable success of this undertaking was attributed to Mr. Hazard, who played the role of manager, director, orchestra leader, stage manager, and actor. At the close of the War, Mr. Hazard settled in North Bridgewater, now Brockton, Massachusetts. His first business association after the War was with Snell and Atherton, manufacturers of machinery and shoe tools. Of an inventive turn of mind, he improved the original edge planer on which he received royalties of many thousands of dollars. This planer is still in use, and is known by his name, the "Hazard Edge Planer." He succeeded to his father-in-law's business as a merchant, continuing successfully for more than a quarter of a century, until his retirement, a few years before his death. He was elected an alderman of Brockton in 1897, being an un-

Arthur P. Hazard

opposed Republican candidate, but declined to accept the nomination for the Mayoralty of that city. Mr. Hazard was a writer of much ability, and in 1879 contributed a series of articles on his personal experiences in the War and on the observations of the events which occurred during those thrilling years in which the country was bereft of its progress and industry. His numerous articles were published in the Boston "Transcript", "Herald", and "Globe", the "National Tribune", and in other newspapers throughout the country. Being a keen observer of nature, his story of the conflict and his vivid reminiscence proved intensely interesting to countless readers. After his retirement from business, his hobby of fishing took him to Florida in the winter and to the lakes of Maine in the summer. His fraternal membership included the Paul Revere Lodge, Free Masons; Satucket Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Fletcher Webster Post, Grand Army of the Republic. In May, 1869, Mr. Hazard married Mary Anne Hervey, daughter of Lorenzo D. Hervey, of North Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He is survived by one son, Arthur Menton Hazard, an artist, whose paintings have received notable recognition. During the late world war he performed his full share by the marvelously fine spirit of his paintings for the Liberty Bond drives. He was commissioned by the New England Women's Liberty Loan Committee to paint patriotic pictures to stimulate interest in the sale of the bonds. "Not by Might" and "The Spirit of the Armistice" were considered such masterpieces of war art that they have been hung in the United States National Gallery connected with Smithsonian Institution, Washington. The Daughters of the Empire of Canada gave him a commission to execute a painting to aid the Dominion's victory loan campaign, and the result was his "Not Unto Death, but to Everlasting Life". This painting, considered by many one of the most appealing conceptions of the entire war period, has been placed in the Parliament Building at Ottawa, as a permanent exhibit. Arthur M. Hazard has two children, Faith Louise, and Roger Williams Hazard.

ABBE, Cleveland, astronomer and meteorologist, b. in New York City, 3 December, 1838; d. at Chevy Chase, Maryland, 28 October, 1916; son of George Waldo and Charlotte (Colgate) Abbe. His ancestry on both sides was of pure English and French Huguenot stock. His colonial ancestor, John Abbe, was born in England about 1613 and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1635. A brother of Mr. Cleveland Abbe, Robert Abbe, is one of the most distinguished surgeons in New York. Cleveland Abbe was graduated at the Free Academy, now College of the City of New York, in 1857. He then taught at Trinity Church School, New York (1857-1858), and from there went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to study astronomy with Brünnow. From 1860—1864 he was under Dr. B. A. Gould, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, assisting also during this period in the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. He spent the two years, 1865 and 1866, at the great Nicholas Central Observatory, at Poulkova, near Petrograd, of which the illustrious Dr. Otto Struve was then director. Like several other young men he was a guest at this famous institution, permitted to pursue his own studies independently while participating at his pleasure in the work of the observatory. On his return to the United States in 1867, Mr. Abbe entered upon his work at the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., and in June, 1868, transferred his activities to the Observatory at Cincinnati, to which he had been appointed a few months before. Prior to this time his work had been largely preparatory and educational. He now entered upon a period fruitful of great results. In his inaugural address, 30 June, 1868, he outlined a plan of work in astronomy, meteorology, terrestrial magnetism, surveying and engineering, of unusual scope. Among the suggestions made by him was a proposal for the creation of a system of storm warnings and forecasts by means of weather reports collected by electric telegraph. The Western Union Telegraph Company offered the use of their lines at a nominal price, and the "Bulletin" began to be issued in manuscript form (1 September, 1868), for use of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, and a week later was printed as an independent publication. Mr. Abbe showed a true spirit of prophecy at this time, when he wrote to his father, "I have started that which the country will not willingly let die." Gradually modifications and improvements were made, the invention introduced at Cincinnati, obtained an even wider publicity and the idea finally suggested itself, "why not utilize this plan for the benefit of the entire nation?" On 14 December, 1869, Hon. Halbert E. Paine, member of Congress from Wisconsin, introduced a bill to create a weather warning service under the Secretary of War. The document accompanying this bill consisted of a memorial of Professor Increase A. Lapham of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, entitled "Disasters on the Lakes," and comprised a record of the maritime disasters on the Lakes for 1869. By a Joint Resolution, which passed both the House of Representatives and the Senate, and was signed by the President, 9 February, 1870, the United States Weather Bureau was established—Mr. Abbe being appointed the assistant, or meteorologist, of General Albert J. Myer, chief signal officer of the army. In this capacity Mr. Abbe remained for twenty years, that is, while the Weather Bureau was under the jurisdiction of the Department of War. But a few of the numerous inventions introduced by him may here be cited: In 1871 he organized the work of the so-called "probability" or study-room, by reason of which designation he became somewhat familiarly known throughout the country as "Old Probability." In 1872 he began the work of publishing a monthly weather review, and recommended that the method of observations be adopted throughout the world, and the success of the negotiations of the Vienna Congress of 1874 was undoubtedly due primarily to his example and suggestions. In 1875 he started the publication of the "Daily Bulletin of Simultaneons International Meteorological Observations." The organization of the numerous

state weather services is also due to his initiative. He was chairman of the standard time committee of the American Meteorological Society and subsequently was appointed delegate of the United States to the International Meridian and Time Conference, which met at Washington, D. C., in October, 1884, and as a result of which the railroads of the United States adopted the present system of standard time. In 1891 the Weather Bureau, as such, was transferred to the Department of Agriculture. General A. W. Greely, who was in command of the signal corps at this time, pays the following tribute to Professor Abbe: "During twenty years of his service I was intimately associated with Abbe as his subordinate and pupil, as a co–worker, and as his administrative chief. During this term of years there inevitably developed situations which were complex, annoying and embarrassing to the administrative force. Yet in all such conditions I never knew him to display bad temper, to unduly prolong discussions, to advance personal interests, nor to abate his most strenuous efforts to carry out such policies as were judged needful for the good of the service—even though they had originally met with his approval." He was the Editor of the "Monthly Weather Review" from 1892 to 1915; Editor of the "Bulletin of the Mount Weather Observatory" from 1909 to 1913; Professor of Meteorology at the Columbian, now George Washington, University, from 1886 to 1905; and lecturer on Meteorology at John Hopkins University, from 1896 to 1914. The list of his literary works is a very long one. A few of the more important of them are: "Report on the "Total Solar Eclipse of 29 July, 1879" (1881), "Report on Standard Time" (1879); which started the agitation which resulted in the modern standard hour Meridians from Greenwich; "Preliminary Studies in Storm and Weather Predictions" (1889); "The Altitude of the Aurora" (1896), and "Physical Basis of Long Range Forecasting" (1902). He was the recipient of many honorary degrees, and a member of numerous scientific societies. He married Frances Martha Neal, of Cincinnati, 10 May, 1870. They had threee sons.

HEAD, Franklin Harvey, lawyer, capitalist, and author, b. in Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., 24 January, 1832; d. at Maplewood, N. H., 28 June, 1914, son of Harvey and Calista (Simmons) Head. He was prepared for college at Cazenovia Seminary and was graduated in 1856, at Hamilton College, which conferred on him, in 1859, the degree of M.A. and, in 1896, that of LL.D. At Hamilton he studied law under Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, and, in 1858, after a year of European travel, with especial reference to literary interests and associations, he returned to America and began to practice law at Kenosha, Wis. In 1865, after an illness, he went on to the newer West, crossing the plains in a wagon from Omaha. In Utah he became interested in mining, ranching, and Indian affairs. Here he was secretary to Governor Durkee, a relative, and was highly successful with the Indians, who appreciated his friendliness and trusted his sense of justice. He was present at the driving of the spike, which signaled the meeting of the two sections of the Union Pacific, and returned eastward over the completed road. About 1870 he settled in Chicago, where he soon became prominent in the commercial and intellectual activities of the city, and where he passed the remainder of his life. Mr. Head, at different times, was President of the Chicago Malleable Iron Company, the Chicago and Iowa Railway Company, the Elk Rapids Iron Company, the Cedar Rapids Improvement Company, the Bangor Chemical Company, and similar enterprises. He also served as director in many banks and other corporations and institutions, and was much in demand as presiding officer, especially in times of stress. He was a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, and a member of the jury of awards at the Exposition Universelle at Paris, in 1900, for which service he was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. He was a governing member of the Chicago Art Institute, was twice president of the Union League Club, and from 1904 to 1910 was president of the Chicago Historical Society. He was also president of the Illinois Industrial School for Boys. He was a member of the Mayflower Society, of the Cliff Dwellers, and of the Little Room. He gave considerable attention to the cause of good government in Chicago. He was president of the Civic Federation in 1898-99, and he made a notable address at the dedication of the Haymarket Monument, commemorative of members of the police force who fell in 1886 at the time of the anarchist riots. From his college days Mr. Head had shown a keen interest in literature and a fine capacity for literary expression. In his earlier years he was a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly" and to the "Overland Monthly." As a young man in Kenosha he was president of a Shakespeare Society, and here he arranged several series of lectures for Ralph Waldo Emerson and other eminent visitors. He was president of the Chicago Literary Club in 1890–1891, and remained actively interested in it throughout his life. He was president of the Twentieth Century Club for many years, up to the time of his death. He was a director of the Chicago Athenæum, and a trustee of the Newberry Library, where, as a member of the book committee, he aided the symmetrical development of that institution during its formative period. He had a wide acquaintance with men of letters and eminent scholars in all parts of the country, many of whom visited Chicago as his guests and carried on their work in his house. He was thus highly serviceable through the period when Chicago was shaping itself as a literary and social center. His house, for many years, was a focus of intellectual interests, in which he himself appeared as the urbane college man animated by the finest pioneer spirit. Mr. Head became generally known as an author with the publication, in 1887, of "Shakespeare's Insomnia and the Causes Thereof." This *jeu d'esprit* was widely accepted as a serious contribution to Shakespeareana, and was followed, at short intervals, by other brochures, privately printed, in the same whimsical and ingenious vein; among them: "Dante's Boodling

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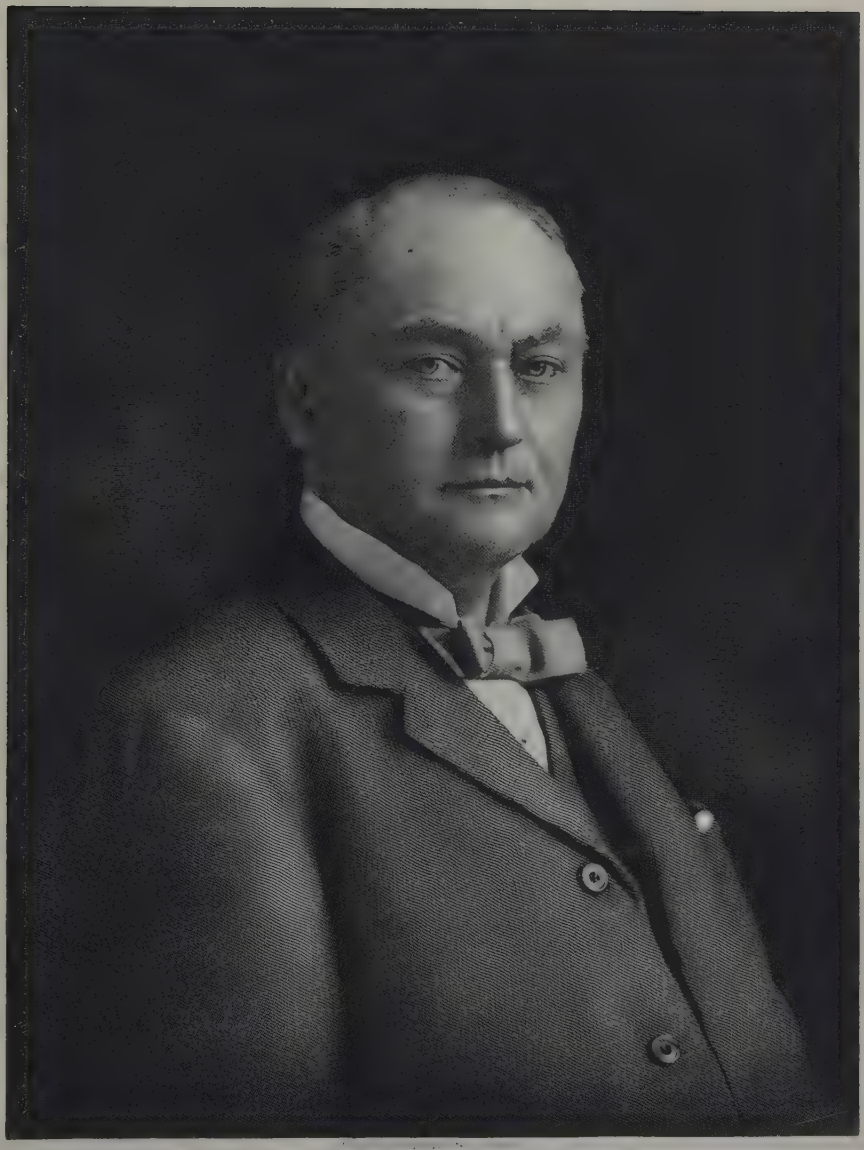
and Its Influence on His Work," "The Legends of Jekyl Island," "A Notable Lawsuit," etc.—works full of fancy and of historical verisimilitude. He was the "historian" of the Commercial Club, and he contributed prefaces and introductions to a variety of works by literary friends. In 1860 he married Catherine Putnam, daughter of Harvey and Martha (Dana) Durkee, of Kenosha, Wis. Mrs. Head died in Chicago in 1890, leaving three daughters: Elizabeth Palmer (Mrs. Merrill E. Gates), Katharine Putnam (Mrs. George W. Breck), and Margaret Dana (Mrs. Herbert E. Perkins), all of whom survive their father.

WALKER, John Baldwin, surgeon, b. at Lodi, New Jersey, 16 January, 1860, son of Avery Skinner and Rosanna (Baldwin) Walker. His earliest American ancestor was Phillip Walker, who came to this country from England in the middle of the seventeenth century, and settled in Massachusetts. From him and his wife, Jane Butterworth, the line of descent is traced through their son Philip Walker, 2nd, and his wife Mary Bowen, their son Daniel, his wife Mary Perry, their son Gideon, his wife Rachel Foster, their son Jesse, his wife Prudence Sawyer, their son Hiram, his wife Cynthia. Avery Skinner Walker, the father of John B. Walker, was a minister in the Congregational Church. John Baldwin Walker was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. After two years at Amherst College he matriculated at Harvard University, and was graduated in 1884 with the degree of A.B. He made his medical studies at the Harvard Medical School, and after his graduation in 1888, was appointed surgeon in the Boston City Hospital, where he remained for eighteen months. Thereafter for four years he studied in Europe, and on returning to New York in 1893, was appointed Inspector of the New York Board of Health. This position he held for three years, at the same time serving as instructor in surgery at the New York Post Graduate Hospital. He then became assistant surgeon in the General Memorial Hospital, where he remained until 1899. In 1894 he was appointed instructor in surgery at the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and assistant surgeon in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled. In 1897 he became instructor of operative surgery at Columbia University. Dr. Walker early became convinced through his surgical experience of the need of a large and fully equipped private hospital where special surgical attention could be provided, and in 1898 with Drs. Wm. T. Bull, Robert F. Weir, Vergil P. Gibney and Wm. L. Polk, he founded the private hospital association popularly known as "Dr. Bull's Private Hospital." To Dr. Walker's executive ability, as much as to the skill of its staff of eminent surgeons, is due the marked success of this hospital, which has become world famous for the treatment of surgical cases. In 1899 Dr. Walker was made visiting surgeon to the New York City Hospital, and in 1900 became visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. In 1902 he was appointed associate surgeon in the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled; in 1904 clinical lecturer on surgery at the college of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1910 he was made Professor of Clinical Surgery in this institution. Dr. Walker is the author of numerous surgical publications, more recently his work and writings are concerned with the operative treatment of hernia and the modern treatment of fractures. He is a member of New York Academy of Medicine, New York Surgical Society, Medical Association, Greater City of New York, American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, American Surgical Association, American Association for Advancement of Science, Societé Internationale de Chirurgie, American College of Surgeons. Dr. Walker is an Associate Surgeon, Medical Reserve Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant. Dr. Walker's clubs are: Harvard Club of New York, University Club, New England Society in the City of New York, Brook Club, Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, Society of Colonial Wars, Century Association, Church Club, Sleepy Hollow Club, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York Zoological Society, Garden City Golf Club, National Association of Audubon Societies and the American Museum of Natural History. He was married 22 June, 1910, at Easthampton, Long Island, to Mai Elmendorf Hackstaff, daughter of Charles Ludovic Hackstaff, of New York City. They are the parents of four children, John Baldwin, Jr., Margaret Elmendorf, Eugene Hoffman, and Rosanna Gouverneur Walker.

STANCHFIELD, John Barry, lawyer, b. at Elmira, N. Y., 30 March, 1855, son of John K. and Glovina S. Stanchfield, both of English descent. His grandfather, Samuel Stanchfield, the first of the family in America, was a native of Leeds, England, and became upon his arrival in the United States a founder of the town in Maine which bears the name of his English birthplace. His father, a physician, removed to New York State in 1852, and practiced medicine at Elmira, for over thirty years. Mr. Stanchfield received his education at the Free Academy of his native city and at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1876. He was successful in his studies as well as socially popular, becoming a member of the famous Psi Upsilon Fraternity. His career as an all-around athlete brought him wide acquaintance. He was, while in college a semi-professional baseball player, and is generally given credit as a pitcher for having first pitched the "curve ball" in the season of 1874-75. His natural bent was toward the law, and this he developed at the Harvard Law School, where he spent the two years following his graduation. Returning to Elmira in 1878, he entered the offices of Hon. David B. Hill, and here supplemented his studies with a valuable practical training. Admitted to the bar in the same year, he became Mr. Hill's partner in the following, after which the firm of Hill and Stanchfield continued for six years as one of the most prominent in the state. From this connection, it was perhaps natural that Mr. Stanchfield should become a factor in politics and from the outset his sympathies were on the Democratic side. In 1880 he was elected district attorney of Chemung County, and was re-elected for a second term of three years in

1883. This was followed by his election as Mayor of Elmira in 1886, and after two years in this office he returned to the practice of his profession. He represented his district in the assembly at Albany during 1895-96. In 1900 Mr. Stanchfield's firm was changed to Reynolds, Stanchfield and Collin and later opened an office in New York City, where Mr. Stanchfield has since taken up his residence. In the same year he was the candidate of his party for governor of the state, receiving a larger percentage of the total vote than the Democratic candidate for president received either in that or the previous election. Mr. Stanchfield's professional work has been chiefly in civil cases, but he also handled successfully many criminal cases which have become famous in the annals of the law. Among these may be mentioned People ex rel. Forbes vs. Taylor, which established a defendant's right to refuse to answer any question tending to connect him with a criminal offence. His client, Taylor, refusing to testify by Mr. Stanchfield's advice, was indicted for contempt of court, but in the subsequent trial the supreme court sustained the latter's contention that the decision as to what would tend to incriminate rested with the witness and not with the judge sitting in the case. Mr. Stanchfield is eminently a lawyer of the modern school, in that he does not rely alone upon his eloquence and brilliant wit with which he is so generously endowed. His success is rather the result of profound learning not only in a strictly legal sense but covering a wide field of general knowledge and culture. His services have been sought by his party on many important occasions, and he has been frequently mentioned for the highest honors within its gift. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of New York, a member of the University, Manhattan, National Democratic and New York Athletic clubs of New York, and of the City, Century and Country clubs of Elmira; the Oakland and Garden City golf clubs, and the Masonic order. He married, 2 September, 1886, Clara S., daughter of Henry C. Spaulding, of Elmira, New York. They have two children.

WARREN, Edward Kirk, manufacturer and philanthropist, b. in Ludlow, Vermont, 7 April, 1847; d. in Evanston, Illinois, 16 January, 1919, son of Walters (1801-1888) and Caroline Clarissa (Parsons) Warren. Through his father he was descended from Joseph Warren, a native of England, who located in New England in 1635. Richard Warren, a brother of Joseph, came to Cape Cod from England as early as 1620, and later settled in New Plymouth. From Joseph the line of descent runs as follows: through his son, Jacob (1642-1727) and his wife Mary Hildreth; their son, Joseph (1670-1740) and his wife Ruth Wheeler; their son Ephriam (1704-1788) and his wife Esther Parker; their son Thomas (1743-1812) and his wife Tabitha Dustin; and their son John (1768-1852) and his wife Lydia Chamberlain, who were the grandparents of Edward K. Warren. Several of the Warren family fought in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Warren's father, a native of Vermont, was a Congregational minister of the stern old Puritan type. The story is told that on one occasion he thrashed a bully who had disturbed the church service. At a time when even in New England, the anti-slavery movement was very unpopular, he early took a stand against slavery. Gradually he became the object of so much persecution that he gave up his pastorate at East Berkshire, Vermont, and sought a new home for himself and his family in the West. In 1858 he located as a missionary at Three Oaks, Michigan, then known as Chamberlain's Side-track. The journey from Vermont was accomplished only after severe trials, and the life of the family in their new home was one of primitive hardship. Henry Chamberlain, father of the future Mrs. Warren, was the first settler in the community of Three Oaks. Edward K. Warren attended the traditional log schoolhouse until he was sixteen years old, and gained a general knowledge which served as a foundation for the broad general culture he later acquired. At the age of fourteen he became a salesman for an invention of his father's, known as Warren's Patented Glass Beehive. Another of his boyhood operations was that of hauling cordwood to the Michigan Central Railroad for use in its locomotives. The first work for which he received pay was that of piling scantlings for the Pomeroy and Bird Mill, at the rate of fifty cents a day. Mr. Warren began his business career on 24 January, 1864, as a junior clerk in the general store of Henry Chamberlain. After four years he joined James L. McKie, his associate clerk, in a partnership and entered upon a general merchandise business conducted under the name of McKie and Warren. He continued in this association until 1879, when he bought the business of his former employer, Henry Chamberlain, and continued it in his own name. In 1882 he formulated a plan which he had had under general consideration for some years. In his retail experience he had observed that whalebone often proved unsatisfactory for elastic stiffening and for dress stays. He had observed, also, that in the feather duster business turkey wing pointers were discarded as waste. After experimenting for a year with this by-product, he organized Warren Featherbone Company. The E. K. Warren mercantile business now became a partnership consisting of the former sole owner, Edward K. Warren, and two others, William Chamberlain, and J. H. Hatfield. With the organization of the Warren Featherbone Company, Mr. Warren ceased his mercantile life. He spent the next ten years in developing the featherbone business and its processes, and in finding a market for the new product. There were almost insurmountable difficulties to be met, such as his lack of capital and of previous manufacturing experience, but his indomitable will carried over every obstacle and the featherbone experiment steadily grew into the firmly established business of today. Mr. Warren had too active a mind, however, to allow him to be bound to one enterprise. In 1886 he acquired the Oak Meadow Farm, just east of Three Oaks, which has

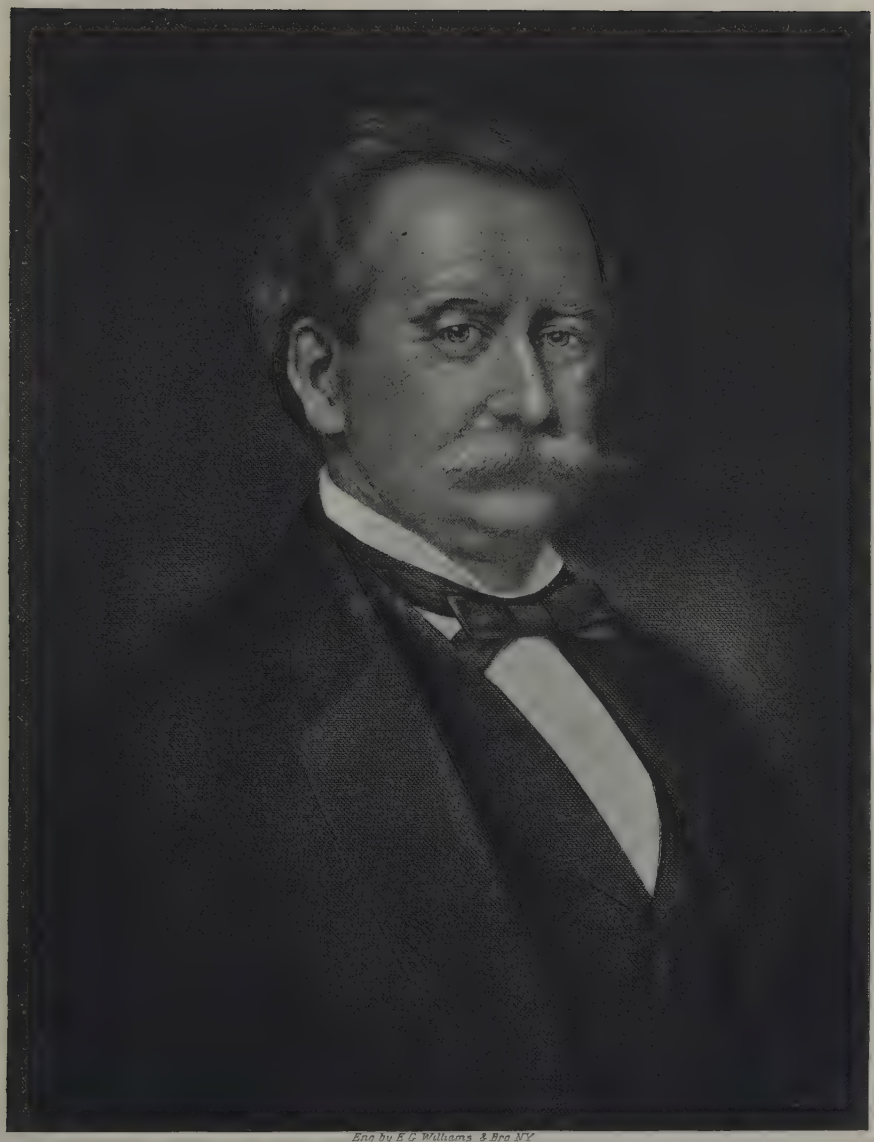


E. K. Warren

since developed into a two thousand acre farm, a model of its kind. In 1903 he purchased a large tract of grazing land in the Texas Panhandle which was partially subdivided into small farms in 1909. In 1910 he purchased land in Chihuahua, Mexico. To this he added, and in 1913 purchased the Alamo Hueco Ranch in New Mexico, about twenty-five miles from his Mexico holdings. In 1902, Mr. Warren, together with his son, Charles K. Warren and Alec Watson, organized the banking firm of E. K. Warren and Company at Three Oaks, in which he always took the greatest interest and pride by reason of the high international reputation which it deservedly won. In this connection again his straightforward business methods and his following of the highest ideals in his business life brought his name into high standing among financiers, as well as among men engaged in the manufacturing and cattle industries. While Mr. Warren had terminated his active life as a merchant when he commenced the development of Featherbone, he nevertheless keenly missed the stimulating personal contact with his customers, and decided to apply the broader ideas of the department store to the general merchandise business in a country town. In 1909, mindful of his early business success, with his son he founded a department store at Three Oaks under the name of Chas. K. Warren and Company, and built up a business which, in quality and extent, has been almost unparalleled in the history of country merchandising. In spite of his varied activities Mr. Warren found time to devote to civic and church affairs. In his earlier life he filled various township offices, such as those of clerk, treasurer and supervisor. Early he was actively engaged in combating the liquor traffic, and on one occasion this opposition brought an attempt against his life. In 1896 Mr. Warren offered to make good the loss of licence income from liquor if the town of Three Oaks would abolish the saloons. In 1915, however, the county prohibited the liquor traffic, so that it was not necessary to accept Mr. Warren's offer. In 1896 he was instrumental in giving to Three Oaks a municipal water and lighting plant. Mr. Warren was a Congregationalist, but his interests were broader than the confines of any one denomination He took probably his keenest pleasure in co-operating toward the advancement of church interests. He believed that in the organized Sunday school movement lay the greatest opportunity to break down denominational barriers; to inculate the teachings of the church in a rising generation; and to broadcast missionary propaganda through far-reaching organizations. His capacity for leadership, evinced early in his career, was an asset of great value to him in all of his activities. Although he never sought an office in his church work, he was perhaps the only man who simultaneously held high positions in his home Sunday school and in every intermediate organization—township, county, state and international—including the World's Association. In that body he was a co-worker with such men as Bishop Hartzell, and H. J. Heinz. He was the founder of his township Sunday School Association and was its first president; founded the Berrien County Association; and was one of the organizers of the Michigan State Association. With B. F. Jacobs, William Reynolds and Dr. H. M. Hamill, he was a pioneer in the field of standardizing Bible study through the medium of the International Lessons, and paved the way for the whole religious educational movement of today. He presided at the sessions of the memorable World's Sunday School Convention held at Jerusalem in 1904. At that time he conceived the idea that the World's Sunday Schools should act as Good Samaritan to the ancient Samaritan nation. At the World's Sunday School Convention held at Zurich, in 1913, at his suggestion a Samaritan Committee was formed to care for the surviving Samaritans. Day schools were established and the financial needs of the colony were adequately met. The greater part of the fund was contributed by Mr. Warren himself, who had been elected Chairman of the committee. He was the dominant figure in Sunday school work for the last ten years of his life, and gave unreservedly of his time and energy in this field that he had chosen. Mr. Warren was a Vice-President and Trustee of the Moody Bible Institute, and gave substantial assistance to the Family Altar League. He was President of the International Sunday School Association from 1915 to 1918, and upon the completion of this term he asked to be relieved of any further official responsibility. This request was granted, but not until the World Convention of Sunday Schools had adopted the following resolution: "To Edward K. Warren. We learn with deep regret that owing to illness and other reasons you cannot continue your official connection with our Association. We are very thankful for the choice and self-sacrificing service you have rendered to the organized Sunday school work for the past forty years as a Township, County, State and International officer, and as our great leader. You have been a constant example and inspiration to us all. We wish you yet many years of blessed service. To give some slight expression of our appreciation we now extend to you our earnest invitation to attend any of our Conventions—International, State, Provincial, County, City or Township—and when in attendance to be our Special Guest of Honor. Assuring you of our continued love and prayers we ask you to accept the courtesy which we feel honored to offer you." Mr. Warren had the rare combination of broad vision and the practical ability to make the vision a reality. His greatest interests lay along religious lines, but he did not confine himself to religious interests alone. He was one of the first fully to recognize the beauty of the shores of Lake Michigan, and to realize the necessity of preserving some measure of wild life from the encroachments of civilization. Many years ago, he purchased considerable tracts of shore lands, and with them a tract of timber, of late years known as Warren Woods. He became more and more interested in the preservation of the primeval forest, and to that end created the Edward K. Warren Foundations, wth the function of maintaining two game reservations in Michi-

gan. Embodied in the Foundations is the Chamberlain Memorial Museum, established by Mr. Warren and his wife in honor of Henry Chamberlain. Mr. Warren was a many-sided man with world interests. He was a member of the Union League Club of Chicago, Chikaming Country Club, Geographic Society of Chicago, Friends of our Native Landscape, Wild Flower Preservation Society of America, Michigan Historical Society, Chicago Historical Society, Wisconsin Archaeological Society, New England Society of Chicago, and the Chicago Sunday Evening Club. Mr. Warren married, first, 3 November, 1867, Sarah E. Stevens, daughter of Thomas M. Stevens of Avery, Michigan. They had a son, Charles K., associated in business with his father, and a daughter, Edna M., (Mrs. George A. Lackey) of Mount Vernon, New York. Mrs. Warren died 3 January, 1879. Mr. Warren married second, 18 February, 1880, Mary Louise Chamberlain, daughter of Henry Chamberlain, of Three Oaks, Michigan. Of this marriage there were born three children: Paul Chamberlain Warren of Evanston, an associate in business with his father; Lydia Warren, who married Frederic W. Chamberlain of Evanston; and Frederic K. Parsons Warren.

HOWLAND, Peleg C., banker, b. in Westport, Massachusetts, 29 April, 1830; d. in New Bedford, Massachusetts, 26 October, 1885, son of Stephen and Meribah (Cornell) Howland. Through his father (1794-1855) he came of English Colonial ancestry, being descended from Henry Howland, who with his brother Arthur is believed to have come to America some time prior to 1625. The Howlands were members of the Society of Friends —as were their descendants for many generations and as many of the family still are— and appeared on the records of the Plymouth Colony in the early days of its settlement. Arthur Howland later became a landlord and a resident of Marshfield, Massachusetts; while Henry Howland, the progenitor of Peleg C. Howland lived in Duxbury, where he is mentioned, in 1624, in the allotment of cattle to the inhabitants of Duxbury. He was made a freeman in 1633; was chosen constable for Duxbury in 1635; bought land there in 1640; and was surveyor of the highways. In 1657 he joined the Society of Friends and met with much persecution on that account; with others bought a large tract of land in Dartmouth; was one of the twenty purchasers of what is now Freetown in 1659, receiving as his share the sixth lot, afterwards the heritance of his son Samuel Howland; and was one of the grantees of Bridgewater. From Henry and his wife, Mary Newland, the line runs as follows: their son Zoeth and his wife Abigail; their son Henry and his wife Deborah Briggs; Zoeth and his wife Sarah; Philip and his wife Thankful; Isaac and his wife of Lydia Cornell, who were the grandparents of the subject of this biography. Zoeth Howland I, born in Duxbury, was a Quaker and was killed by the Indians at Pocasset, 21 January, 1676. Henry Howland (1698-1766), was also a Quaker, did a large business in lumber, and was held in much honor by his fellow townsmen, being town treasurer of Dartmouth, 1716; selectman 1724-28-29, and constable in 1729. Zoeth Howland II. (1701-1731), Philip Howland (1731-1814), and Isaac Howland (1763) were all substantial farmers of Westport, Massachusetts, and of excellent standing. Stephen Howland, the father of Peleg C. Howland, was a prominent business man of Westport and highly respected. Peleg C. Howland received his early education in the public schools of Westport and subsequently studied at the Bartlett School in Poughkeepsie, New York. His earliest business experience was that of clerk with a grocery firm at Westport, Massachusetts. On 13 August, 1846, he entered the Merchants' Bank of New Bedford in the same capacity. At that time John Avery Parker was president and James B. Congdon teller of the institution. Mr. Howland's progress was rapid. His work was congenial and banking a calling for which he had a remarkable natural aptitude; knowledge of the rules and principles of financiering seeming to reach him almost by intuition. Even in the early days he gave the interests of the bank the same constant and undivided attention that characterized his later activities. So great was his devotion to the institution with which it had been his privilege to cast in his lot and so intense his youthful ambition to succeed that he even slept in the bank. His hard work and sincerity of purpose was rewarded on 30 May, 1851, by his promotion to teller. On 1 January, 1858, he was promoted to cashier, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of James B. Congdon, who had filled this position since its organization in 1825. This position Mr. Howland held until his death and his untiring and unselfish devotion to the institution, his remarkable financial ability, his skill as an organizer, and faithful performance of his duties were chiefly instrumental in making of the Merchants' Bank one of the leading financial enterprises of New England. Upon the occasion of Mr. Howland's death a meeting was held by his associates in the institution and the following resolutions adopted: "The directors of the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford desire to give expression to their sense of the loss which they, and the corporation which they represent, have sustained by the death of Peleg C. Howland, whose connection with the Merchants' Bank, beginning August 13, 1846, continued after its organization under a federal charter until his death on the 26th of October, 1885, a period of thirty-nine years of continuous service; and while it is more fitting that the character of our late cashier in his home and as a citizen should receive proper recognition elsewhere, of his qualities as a man of affairs and of business we may speak; and so speaking we would commemorate his unvarying courtesy of manner, his integrity, his comprehensive grasp of the largest transactions as well as the minutest details—none too minute to receive that attention which was always his best; his rare financial ability; his ripe experience and extensive knowledge of banking; his unstinting devotion to the trusts committed to his charge; his wise foresight and anxious care for the interests of the bank, and his pride in its success—all these combine to make him what he



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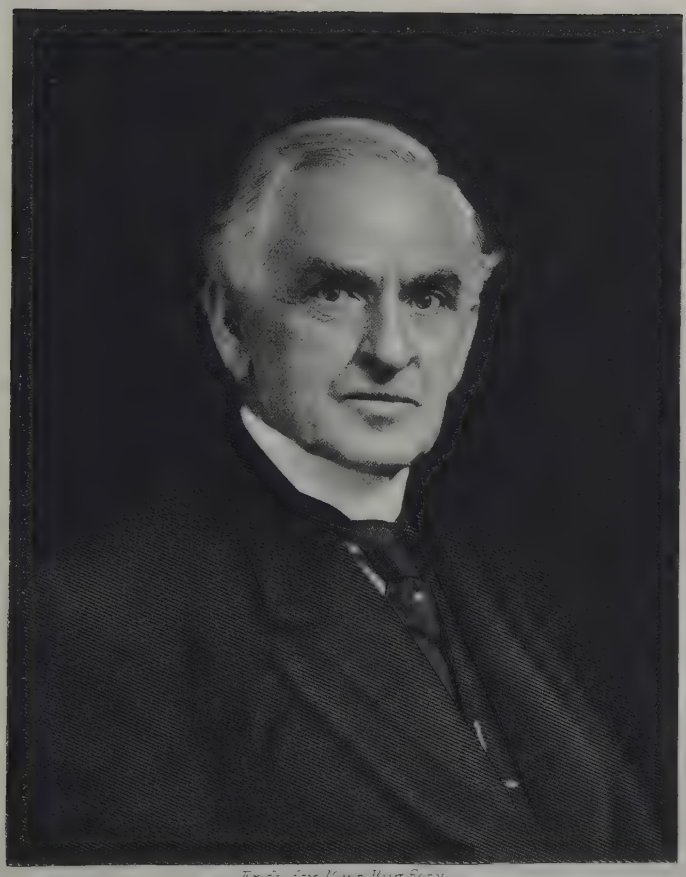
was, and was recognized to be, a model corporation officer and cashier." Dr. Howland was popular socially and found his chief pleasure in the society of his friends and in his home circle. He married, first, 3 June, 1851, Lucy C. Congdon, daughter of James B. Congdon. Mrs. Howland died 8 October, 1869. He married, second, 29 October, 1872, Clara E. Kempton, daughter of Horatio A. Kempton. Following her death, which occurred 15 August, 1879, he married, third, 16 November, 1882, Elizabeth T. Kempton, the sister of his second wife. By Clara E. Kempton, he was the father of three children: Elizabeth Kempton, Horatio Kempton, and Clara Earle, who married Joseph Cornell Nowell. Mr. and Mrs. Nowell have two children.

FOOTE, ARTHUR, pianist, organist and composer, b. in Salem, Massachusetts, 5 March, 1853, son of Caleb and Mary Wilder (White) Foote. His father was for more than fifty years editor of the "Salem Gazette". Arthur Foote was educated in the public schools of Salem and at Harvard University, where he was graduated in 1875. He studied composition with Professor John K. Paine, and organ and piano with B. J. Lang of Boston. Since 1876 he has been engaged in teaching piano at Boston. He was organist at the First Unitarian Church, Boston, from 1878 to 1910. Mr. Foote has given numerous piano, organ and chamber-music recitals. He is also widely known as a composer. As one of his biographers has expressed it, "The name of Arthur Foote has been carried on the wings of song to the furthermost corners of the globe. Wherever the English language is spoken and sung, Foote's music is known." It was in 1886 that his best known song, "I'm Wearin' Awa," was written—the song of two verses, which established his name. In 1893, Sir Gilbert Parker wished to get some one to write music for certain stanzes in his volume, "Pierre and His People." While he was in Boston, that year, he arranged that Mr. Foote should do this for him. Thus originated "The Irish Folk Song," which is continually used professionally. Its unusual beauty and pathos carry a strong appeal and give the song a place close to that of "I'm Wearin' Awa." Another of Mr. Foote's famous songs, "Go Lovely Rose," was written for the well-known singer, Mrs. Henschel in 1884. The text of several of his vocal compositions has been translated into German. Mr. Foote is a prodigious worker. His pen is over busy, his output is enormous. All of his chamber-music compositions have been published; most of them were first performed by the Kneisel Quartette His orchestral compositions likewise have all appeared in print. Nearly all of them were first performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, among them, the symphonic prologue, "Francesca da Rimini"; four character pieces after "Omar Khayyam"; the overture, "In the Mountains"; the Suites in d minor", and several other first works. Mr. Foote has written about 125 songs and approximately fifty piano pieces, as well as church anthems, vocal duets, quartettes for men's and women's and mixed voices. Mr. Foote is a simple, kindly and helpful man, always ready to assist his colleagues in the profession. Although he has never sought preferment, he has had many honors bestowed upon him. He has been Honorary President of the American Guild of Organists; President of the "Cecilia Society;" a member of the executive committee of the Music Teachers' National Association, and President of the Oliver Ditson Society for the Relief of Needy Musicians. In this last named organization, Mr. Foote has long been vitally interested. He is also a member of the Tavern, Harvard and Brae Burn Country Clubs. On 7 July, 1880, he married Kate G. Knowlton. They have one daughter, Katherine, a well-known soprano singer.

DAVIS, Norman H., financier, b. in Normandy, Tennessee, 9 August, 1878, son of Maclin H. and Christina Lee (Shofner) Davis. The earliest representative of the family on record in this country was Snead Davis, born in South Carolina, 1 August, 1752, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He died at Kentucky, Tennessee, 30 September, 1838. Mr. Davis was educated at Webb's School, at Bellbuckle, Tennessee. Following this he entered Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; and later studied for a year at Leland Stanford Junior University, California. After several years of business experience in his native state, he went to Cuba in 1905, and there organized the Trust Company of Cuba, Havana. He was President of this corporation until 1917, when he resigned to devote his whole time to war work for the government. He acted as financial adviser to the United States Treasury on Foreign Loans and to the American Peace Commission which met at Paris; was United States Representative on the Armistice Commission and on the Supreme Economic Council; member of the Reparations Commission and Financial Commission of the Peace Conference. Mr. Davis returned to this country in July, 1919, and was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of foreign loans. On 15 June, 1920, he was transferred to the Department of State and served in the capacity of Under Secretary of State until 5 March, 1921. On several occasions he was obliged to perform the duties of Acting Secretary of State. He was also Chairman of the Preliminary International Conference on Electrical Communications and of the International Communication Conference at Washington, D. C.; special United States delegate to Spain, London and Paris and official financial adviser to President Wilson. In 1921, in recognition of the patriotic service rendered during the war, Mr. Davis received the honorary D.C.L. from the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee. Mr. Davis has also conducted Round Table discussions on international aspects of the reparation questions at the Institute of Politics, Williams College, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase Clubs, of Washington, D. C., the Metropolitan Club of New York City; the Links Golf Club and the Piping Rock Country Club. Mr. Davis married, 18 January, 1898, Mackie, daughter of Walter G. Paschall, of Atlanta, Georgia. They are the parents of eight children.

PROUTY, Charles Newton, manufacturer, b. 6 October, 1842, on a farm in Spencer, Massachusetts; d. there 16 January, 1916, son of Isaac and Mary Anne (Newton) Prouty. His mother was a daughter of Charles Newton and Sophia (Browning) Newton. His first American ancestor was Richard Prouty, who came from Gloucestershire, England, in 1667, and settled in Scituate, Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts. "Captain" Isaac Prouty, the father of the subject of this biography, was in the fourth generation from Richard Prouty. He was married twice and had eleven children, Charles being the first child of the second marriage. Their home was on a farm located about four miles north of the center of the town, in high and rugged country, in a small community known as North Spencer. This community had its own store and was far enough away from the center of the town to have a life of its own. As a boy Captain Prouty learned the shoemaker's trade. With his home and family established on this farm he naturally looked to his early trade for occupation during the long winter. The farmers in the neighborhood, having time on their hands during the winter season, were glad to find occupation assisting him in the making of farmers' boots in the little workship near his home. Isaac Prouty soon had a real business established. He bought leather in the Boston and New York markets and hauled it a long five miles from the railroad station to his farm factory. Here with the help of his neighbors it was made into boots which were packed and hauled back again the same long five-mile trip to the railroad where they were shipped to markets in Boston and New York. It was in this healthful atmosphere of the country that Charles Newton Prouty spent a portion of his boyhood. He saw the work go on and drove often with the load of boots being taken to the railroad for shipment. He remembered when in the panic of 1851 his father, unable always to receive payment for his goods in money, took flour or merchandise which he in turn distributed to pay his neighbors for their work. The boot business which had become more important than the farm work had developed to the point where in 1851 a fair sized factory was built in the center of the town of Spencer. The family then moved from the farm to a new home in the town. His school life which had been begun in the little red brick school house still standing in North Spencer was continued in the school of the town until he was seventeen years of age, when he spent a year in the varied duties of clerk in a general store in Spencer in which his father was a partner. Here the farmers brought their butter, eggs and other farm products and traded them for flour, coffee, tea, cotton and woolen cloths. This experience with its long hours and many practical lessons he always regarded as of great value. After this year came two years of study at the Academy in Wilbraham, Massachusetts. On his return he at once entered into the active work of the boot business, then well established in Spencer under the firm name of Isaac Prouty and Company. His vigor of body, tireless energy and constant application soon gave him a complete knowledge of the routine work of the business and in January, 1864, when he was little more than twenty-one years of age, he was admitted as an equal partner in the firm with his father and his two older brothers, Lewis and George. As a workman and a foreman under his father he had acquired a thorough insight into working conditions, managing of men, gaining their confidence and inspiring their loyalty. At twenty-six he was made superintendent of the factory where he had an opportunity to become acquainted with general business problems. His ambition and eager interest kept him closely in touch with his oldest brother, Lewis, who by this time was the active manager of the business. The sudden death of his father and of his brother Lewis from pneumonia within a week of one another, early in January, 1872, seemed a catastrophe and developed at once a critical situation. Charles, then only a young man of twenty-nine, realized that the management of the business devolved upon him. He had had no experience outside the factory; no acquaintance with the buying of leather or selling of the produce, or with the financial management. He took up these problems, however, with courage, and his quick, resourceful mind enabled him to meet the situations as they arose. The first business year was happily a fortunate one. The profits were larger than during any previous year in the history of the business and he at once made plans to enlarge the factory. The first factory built in the town had already been abandoned by his father and his brother Lewis in favor of a larger and better situated building. The new factory was equipped with a boiler and steam engine. Up to this time the work had been done entirely by hand and foot power. The twenty years following from 1872 were years of continuous growth and prosperity. The larger problems of a growing business arose and were met in a strong and vigorous fashion. In 1886 the labor union movement which for some time had been developing with its minor strikes and aggravations, made a culminating effort in a great strike which closed the plant, the first time in its history, for about two months. The strike involved most of the boot manufacturers in Worcester County and resulted in the development of the free shop movement. In this fight Mr. Prouty was one of the leaders and during all his later life was a strong supporter of the free or open shop principle. In spite of the pressure brought to bear at various times in later years his company has continuously been maintained as an open shop. As early as 1875 Mr. Prouty saw that boots were likely to be replaced by shoes. He at once began the manufacture of shoes and developed this new branch of the business rapidly until it soon became the principal part of the factory output. The increased business required further enlargements of the factory, and construction either of new buildings or improvement of the old was almost continuous. The manufacture of the wood and paper boxes required by the company came as a natural development of his far-sighted policy.



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Charles N. Bowditch

Mr. Prouty was keenly interested in new and better methods of manufacturing and in every device that lessened labor and increased production. Through his wise and efficient management the business increased rapidly. In fact, the Prouty plant at the height of its boot business was said to be the largest boot factory in the world. Although the demands of his business had kept him out of any political activities he had a broad interest in public problems. Throughout his life he was a staunch Republican. In 1892 he was sent as a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency. The development and welfare of his home town, and particularly the interests of the First Congregational Church, of which he was a loyal member, had a very strong appeal for him. During his later business life when his sons had taken a larger share of the responsibilities of the great business which he had developed, his interest in public matters grew. In 1906 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate and after two years of service was re-elected by a large majority which well demonstrated the esteem of his fellow citizens and their appreciation of his services. While a member of that body he served on the Committee of Mercantile Affairs and Towns; was Chairman of the Committee on Parishes and Religious Societies, and was also Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Prouty was a leader in the community. He was a generous benefactor not only to the varied interests of his town but also to a wide range of religious and educational movements throughout the country. Mr. Prouty married when he was twenty-one years old, Jennie A. Richardson, the daughter of Selby and Azubah (Rice) Richardson. They had six children, five of whom are now living (1921); Lewis Isaac, George Selby, Charles Newton, Jr., Anna Prouty Darling and Marion Rice Bensen.

HALL, Daniel, lawyer, b. in Barrington, New Hampshire, 28 February, 1832; d. in Dover, New Hampshire, 8 January, 1920, son of Gilman (b. in 1810) and Eliza (Tuttle) Hall. The family is one of the oldest in New Hampshire, the original of that name being John Hall, an Englishman, who settled at Dover Point, early in the seventeenth century. It was a sturdy race of men possessing those solid and enduring qualities which have proved such a valuable inheritance to those of this day. Daniel Hall spent the early years of his life on the farm of his father, a staunch Democrat, who represented New Hampshire in the State legislature and was Postmaster of Barrington for many years. Early in life, Daniel Hall determined to secure a college education. He prepared himself for Dartmouth College and with the exception of a term at New Hampshire Conference Seminary at Tilton and two terms at Strafford Academy he worked without supervision. He entered college with less preparation than any member of his class, and to defray expenses he taught school during the winter months. He was graduated in 1854 as valedictorian of his class and subsequently studied law in the office of Daniel M. Christie in Dover, passing the New Hampshire bar examinations in May, 1860. From 1859 to 1860, he was a school commissioner of Strafford County, and in 1861 he served as clerk of the U. S. Senate Committee on naval affairs. Through the aid of Senator John P. Hale he secured a commission as aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain on the staff of Gen. A. W. Whipple, and was later transferred to the staff of the late Gen. Oliver O. Howard. He was an active participant in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, being slightly wounded in the latter engagement, and was retired from active service in the latter part of 1863. From then until the end of the war he served as Provost Marshall of the 1st New Hampshire district of Portsmouth, a position of great responsibility and personal hazzard. Daniel Hall made his home in Dover at the conclusion of the Civil War, and served as Judge of the Dover Police Court from 1866 until 1874 and was state reporter of the Supreme Court Decisions from 1876 to 1877. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1876, and with several other New Hampshire delegates was instrumental in effecting the nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee from 1874 until 1877. He was made naval officer for the port of Boston 1877, and held this post for twelve years, being removed by President Cleveland. He served on the staff of Governor Walter Harriman, with the rank of Colonel, which title clung to him throughout life. From the close of his service in the Boston Custom House, he resided in Dover quietly practicing law and devoting his spare time to study. Banking was a matter of absorbing interest to him in later life and he served for many years as trustee of the Strafford Savings Bank and Director of the Strafford National Bank of Dover. Colonel Hall was a scholar of the old school. He was thoroughly grounded in the classics and mathematics. The study of Greek and Roman authors was ever a fascinating diversion to him, and he was thoroughly conversant with the masters of English and American literature. Accuracy was the keynote of his character. All matters under his jurisdiction were handled with the utmost care, all reckoning being scrupulously and punctiliously made. He had little taste for the everyday practice of the law, with its attendant examinations, cross-examinations, refutations, and arguments; but in the care and settlements of estates requiring a knowledge of the intricacies of the laws

of descent and distribution, testimentary disposition and the various laws of inheritance taxation, he was in his own field. Such accounts of his, now in the Probate Court of Strafford County and other counties as well, are models of accurate and intelligent workmanship showing keen knowledge of the subject and painstaking attention to all matters of detail. He had a keen sense of humor and a fund of reminiscent knowledge that were practically inexhaustible. His politics were to him a matter of profound principle and from early life he held unwavering faith in the tenants of the Republican party. His partisanship though positive and uncompromising was free from venom or rancour. He was a member of the Massachusetts Commandery Military Order of the Loyal Legion and is the author of many articles contributed to the local press pertaining to his political views. He was trustee of the Benwick Academy, Dover Public Library, Chairman of the Board of Trustees Wentworth Home for the Aged, Wentworth Hospital, all of Dover; manager of New Hampshire Soldiers' Home, Tilton, N. H., 1888-1907; member New Hampshire Bar Association, Strafford County Bar Association of which he was President; New Hampshire Historical Society; Grand Army of the Republic (Commander of the Department of New Hampshire, 1892), Loyal Legion. He was married in Rochester, N. H., 25 January, 1877, to Sophia Dodge, daughter of Jonathan T. Dodge, a hotel owner of Rochester. Their son, Arthur W. Hall, is now a practicing attorney in Dover, New Hampshire.

FREW, William Nimick, capitalist, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 10 July, 1854; d. in Pittsburgh, 28 October, 1915, son of William and Martha Elliot (Long) Frew. His father was a member of the famous old firm of Lockhart and Frew and one of Pittsburgh's pioneer oil refiners and producers. He was a patriotic citizen and during the Civil War served as Major with the 15th Pennsylvania State Troops; was also a supporter of the Christian and Sanitary Commission; was interested in the cause of education and took an active part in the philanthropic and religious work of the city; was a member of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, and Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Female College; served as Chairman of the investigating committee of the Western University of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pittsburgh, and a liberal supporter of the Y.M.C.A. It is said that William Frew was one of the strongest of the strong men of the old city. William Nimick Frew received his preparatory education in the public and private schools of Pittsburgh, subsequently, in 1876, was graduated from Yale University. Entering Columbia University the same year he completed the law course at that institution and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1879. He then returned to Pittsburgh and entered upon the practice of his profession, but the death of his father, in 1880, made it necessary for him to change his plans. The elder Frew left to his son extensive interests in oil, and the young man was obliged to give up his promising future at the bar and enter the ranks of business. He was identified as a director with the Union Trust Company, the Mellon National Bank, The Union Savings Bank and the City Deposit Bank. He was President and Trustee of the Carnegie Free Library of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Institute, and the Carnegie Music Hall; Trustee of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, member of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., and a director of the Pittsburgh, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad. He was a trustee for the Pennsylvania College for Women and of the State Library Commission of Pennsylvania. Mr. Frew's life long friendship with Andrew Carnegie was such that it has been said that Mr. Carnegie never undertook a new benefaction or enlarged an existing one without first consulting Mr. Frew. He was closely identified with all of the Carnegie philanthropies, acting as advisor to Mr. Carnegie on a number of institution that are known by his name. It was through Mr. Frew that Mr. Carnegie made known to the public his plans for the construction of the Carnegie Institute. In everything pertaining to the city's welfare Mr. Frew's interest was deep and sincere and no project which in his judgment, tendered to further that end, lacked his co-operation and support. He was an active member of the Republican Party, but with the exception of three years as a member of the Select Council of Pittsburgh (1885-1888), he never held office. No good work done in the name of charity or religion appealed to him in vain, and he brought to bear in his work of this character the same discrimination and thoroughness which were manifest in his business life. His interests were broad—his whole nature opposed to narrowness. Upon the death of Mr. Frew, at the comparatively early age of sixty-one and in the prime of his powers, the Pittsburgh papers announced the demise of a man "whose genius was credited with the successful fruition of the gigantic philanthropic projects of Andrew Carnegie." Mr. Frew was a member of the Duquesne, Union, Allegheny Country and Pittsburgh Golf clubs, and of the Pittsburgh Club of which he was at one time President. He was a former President of the Associated Western Yale clubs. His religious membership was in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, with which he had been identified from his youth; he always took a deep interest in all branches of its work. He married, 13 January, 1881, Emily W. Berry, daughter of George A. Berry, a prominent business man of Pittsburgh. They were the parents of three children: William Frew, Margaret Frew, who married Rufus S. Rowland; and Virginia Frew, wife of Thurston Wright. "Beechwood Hall", the home of the Frews was always a center of hospitality and the scene of many of Pittsburgh's most brilliant social functions.

BLOOMFIELD, Maurice, orientalist, b. 23 February, 1855, at Bielitz, Austria. His family removed to the United States when he was four years old. He was educated at the old University of Chicago (1872–1874), and at Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, where he received the degree of Master

W. N. Frew.

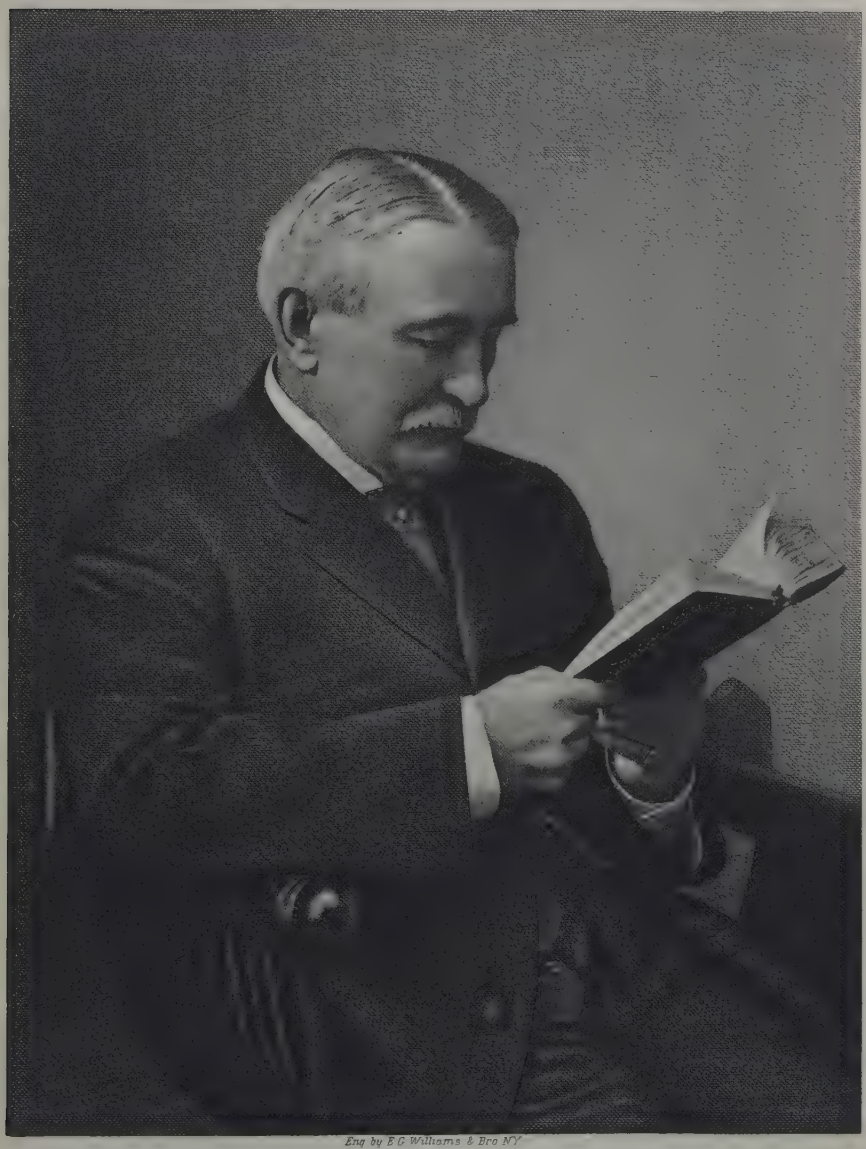
of Arts in 1877 and where he had enjoyed the salutary influence of scholars like Prof. Crawford H. Toy. In 1877 he entered Yale to pursue further post-graduate studies, chiefly under William Dwight Whitney. Here he definitely chose the career which he was subsequently to follow. He was awarded a fellowship in the newly opened John Hopkins University, where he was graduated Ph. D., in June, 1879. The following year he spent in Germany where he was brought under the powerful influence of the rising schools of philologists. In 1881 he was recalled by President Gilman to take charge of the work in Sanskrit at John Hopkins University, where he has since been Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. Apart from several visits to Europe to confer and co-operate with famous orientalists in Tübinger and elsewhere, he was sent abroad three times as the special representative of John Hopkins University, to the International Congress of Orientalists held respectively at Hamburg (1902), Algiers (1905) and Copenhagen (1908). In the Danish Capital he laid before the Congress his "Verdi Concordance," for which the Royal Academy of Bavaria subsequently awarded him the Hardy Prize. In 1911 he was the delegate to the five-hundredth anniversary celebration of the University of St. Andrews' Scotland. As regards Prof. Bloomfield's investigations, one of his chief interests has been the interpretation of the Vedie texts, more especially dwelling on the Rig Veda and the Atharva Veda. In connection with the last mentioned he has published interpretations of Atharva hymns; an edition of the "Kausika Sutra"; a translation of "Hymns of the Atharva Veda" for the "Sacred Books of the East"; "The Chromophotographic Reproduction of the Kashmirian Atharva Veda; and the brilliant volume on "The Atharva Veda" for the "Grundriss der indo-arischen Philologie," which is regarded as the standard work on the subject. He is the greatest living Atharvanist, being in this field absolutely unapproached. His "Vedic Concordance," referred to above, can be compared only with the St. Petersburg Lexicon and will probably never oulive its usefulness to Vedie scholars. Prof. Bloomfield has also devoted much time and research to Indian religions as evidenced by his famous work, "The Religion of the "Veda.", which has been called the best account of Vedic religion in the English language, and perhaps in any language." As regards Comparative Philology, it was formerly the custom among Indologists to cultivate this field in conjunction with their own. Owing to the gradual extension of these two departments of inquiry, they have become somewhat separated, and greater specialization has resulted. Prof. Bloomfield is one of the extremely few living scholars in his domain whose active interest in Comparative Philology has never diminished. A bibliography of his very numerous published writings arranged chronologically from 1878 to 1920, was brought out by a group of his pupils under the title, "Studies in Honor of Maurice Bloomfield" (Yale University Press, 1920). Prof. Bloomfield has been President of the American Oriental Society; a member and Councilor of the American Philosophical Society; a member of the German Philological Association; International Committee for Congresses on the History of Religions; Advisory Council of the American Simplified Spelling Society; National Institute of Social Sciences; Bohemian Academy of Prague (foreign member); Finno-Ugrian Society of Helsingfors (honorary member); and American Academy of Arts and Sciences. On 20 June, 1885, he married Rosa Zeisler (d. 25 June, 1920). He has two children; Elinor Marie (now Mrs. A. Sanders De Witt, of Detroit, Michigan; and Arthur Leonard, now associated in medicine in John Hopkins University.

HOMER, Louise (née Louise Dilworth Beatty), dramatic contralto, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, about 1872, a daughter of Rev. William Trimble and Sarah (Fulton) Beatty. Her father (1834-1882), who was for a long time pastor of the Shady Side Presbyterian Church, took an active interest in educational matters. He was the founder of the Pennsylvania Female College. Madame Homer, first studied music under Abbie Winnery and Alice Groff, in Philadelphia, and later under William Whitney at the New England Conservatory, and Sydney Homer, the famous song composer. She then went to Paris, where Fidéle König and Paul Lhérie were her teachers in voice culture and dramatic action respectively. She made her first appearance at Vichy, France, as Leonora in "La Favorita," in May, 1898. After undertaking other parts, such as Ortrud in "Lohengrin" and Dalila in Saint-Saëns' "Samson and Dalila," she went to London, where she made her début as Amneris in "Aida," meeting with instantaneous success. At Angers, where she had sung for some time previous to her London engagement, she had created the part of Katelyn in Blockx's "Princesse d' Auberge." She was called from London to Brussels, where she created the rôle of Mme. de la Haltiére in Massenet's "Cendrillon," at the Théâtre de la Monnaie. Here she participated in eighty performances, singing in "Fidelio," "Hamlet," "L'Attaque du Moulin," and other operas. The success of Massenet's "Cendrillon," which saw forty performances, was due largely to Mme. Homer's magnificent interpretation of her part. At the beginning of her career, she sang in French; on her first appearance (1900) she sang most of the contralto parts of the Wagnerian operas in German. During that same season she also sang at a concert given before Queen Victoria in Buckingham Palace. She made her first appearance in America under the management of Maurice Grau, at San Francisco, 14 November, 1900, and later came with his company to the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. There she made her début as Amneris, 22 December, 1900. She subsequently became one of the favorite singers at the Metropolitan, where her fine presence, excellent acting, and splendid voice were always among the chief attractions. After 1912 she appeared principally in concerts. The perfect ease with which she sang, and the purity, fullness and unusual compass of her voice (f to c-2), combined with the rare command,

which she possessed of all the other means of interpretation, left their impress upon every rôle which she undertook. Among those, besides those already mentioned, were Laura ("Gioconda"); Azucena ("Il Trovatore"); The Witch (in "Königskinder," first produced in New York); Orfeo, in Gluck's famous opora, of the same name; and Brangäne, Fricks, and other contralto parts in Wagner's "Ring." On 9 January, 1895, she married Sydney Homer, her former teacher (b. in Boston, 9 December, 1864). They have four children.

ALLYN, John, book publisher, b. in Belfast, Maine, 6 August, 1843; d. at Magnolia, Massachusetts, 3 September, 1921. His father was Rufus Bradford Allyn (1793-1857) a graduate of Harvard University in 1810 and a lawyer by profession. The earliest American ancestor was Thomas Allyn who came from Barnstable, Devonshire, England, and settled in Barnstable, Massachusetts, in 1640. He was the seventh in descent from Governor Bradford whose descendants formed a part of the earliest colonies on Cape Cod. The staunch character, noble aim and aptitude in the practical arts found scope and expression in John Allyn, while he was still a youth. Fitted for college at Exeter Academy, he entered Harvard in the class of 1863. But before he had completed his studies the conflict between the North and the South was at its height. True to the patriotic instincts of the Allyns, he responded to the call of war, which tested men's ideals and mettle. He enlisted and was assigned to Company A., Forty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment as Sergeant. Throughout the war he rendered the most valuable service, facing danger as a scout, and exhibiting at all times the greatest courage and remarkably sound judgment. With the close of hostilities, he returned to Boston and became an importer and publisher of school and college text books, for several years alone and later under the firm name of Allyn and Bacon, of which he was senior partner. This broad, New England business man of those days, with his high character and public spirit, was a marked figure in American life, and an influential factor in public policy. In that sturdy class Mr. Allyn was a pioneer, and the history of the firm which he established is unique, for back of its unfolding, the firm had the staunch qualities, initiative and the optimistic energy of its founder. Integrity and generosity in his relations with others may be reckoned the foundation of his career, the success of which was due, perhaps, in large measure, to his thoroughness in whatever he undertook. Capable, far-sighted and rugged, his ability impressed itself upon the activity of his firm, and made it one of the leading publishing houses in the United States. He worked not for himself nor by himself, but rather in a spirit of co-operation for the common good. Of a peculiar cheerful and hopeful disposition, he infused his cheerfulness into the organization of men which he had brought together. They found in him a strong and forceful personality, a bulwark of strength in time of trouble, and a source of help and inspiration. A man of wide and varied attainments, Mr. Allyn was an excellent linguist, and a delightful raconteur, having traveled extensively in Europe, China and Japan. His winters were spent in Italy, accompanied by members of his family. An earnest student, to the end of his life, he kept in the front of intellectual progress, and possessed the faculty, as rare as it is valuable, of applying his knowledge to practical ends. Gifted with a voice of rare beauty, he furnished many an evening's pleasure to his family, friends, and associates. For thirty-five years he was a member of the Old Cambridge Shakespeare Club. On 19 June, 1872, Mr. Allyn married Anna Winter Page, daughter of Harrison Perry Page, of Watertown, who survived him, together with five children, Alice Page, Rufus Bradford, Philip Morton, Dorothea Durant and Samuel Bradford. In the minds and hearts of his friends and associates, Mr. Allyn was esteemed as a foremost citizen, and a worthy friend. He left behind him a legacy of unique values in memories, friendships, and loyal service.

CHAPMAN, Charles Edward, educator, b. at Franklin, New Hampshire, 3 June, 1880, son of Frank Hilton and Frances (James) Chapman. He received his education at Princeton (1898-1900), Tufts College (A.B., 1902), Harvard (LL.B. 1905), the University of California (A.M., 1909), and the University of Seville, Spain, (1912-1913). The University of California conferred the degree of Ph.D. on him in 1915. After his admission to the bar of Massachusetts and of California (1906), he was first engaged by the United Railways of San Francisco (1906-07), and later by the Western Electric Company (1907-1908). He was then associated as teacher of history with the Riverside California High School (1909-10), and during the two following years, taught at the University of California. He was engaged in research work in Spain from 1912 to 1914, and on his return in the following year was appointed Assistant Professor at the University of California, with which institution he has since become associated. In December, 1917, he became a member of the Board of Editors of the Hispanic and American Historical Review. He was the representative of the State and University of California at the celebration held to commemorate the second centenary of the birth of Father Serra, held at Petra, Majorca, 1913. He also represented California at the American Congress of Bibliography and History, held in Buenos Ayres in 1916. Among his works are "An Expedition to the Sacramento and San Joaquin River in 1817" (1911); "The Founding of Spanish California" (New York, The MacMillan Company, 1916); "A Californian in South America" (1917); "History of Spain" (New York, The MacMillan Company, 1918); "Catalogue of Materials in the Archivo General de Indias for the History of the Pacific Coast and the American Southwest" (University of California Press, 1919); "History of California" (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1921). The last mentioned work is a particularly valuable contribution to history, setting forth, as it does, not only the facts of the northwesterly landward movement toward California from Mexico, but also the



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motives which underlay that movement, and the reasons which had delayed it until the latter part of the eighteenth century. Not only the above mentioned works but numerous articles on the history of Spain, California and Hispanic America, bear testimony to the valuable and unremitting researches of Professor Chapman in this interesting field. Professor Chapman is a member of the advisory board of the California Historical Commission; fellow of the Texas State Historical Society; and corresponding member of the Hispanic Society of America. The travels of Professor Chapman have taken him to every continent of the globe. He married, on 29 June, 1907, Elizabeth Adams Russell, of Winchester, Massachusetts.

DAWLEY, Thomas Robinson, Jr., writer, b. in New York City, in April, 1862, son of Thomas Robinson and Antoinette (Hoxsie) Dawley. At the age of seventeen he left home in search of adventure, taking passage on a cattle boat to Liverpool, and thence making his way on foot to London. After his return to New York he was engaged in the printing business, and then again swayed by the spirit of adventure, started on what proved to be an extensive tour of foreign lands. During the next ten years he traveled in the West Indies, Central America, Spain and France, and then returned once more to New York City. For a time he taught in a district school on Block Island, Rhode Island, and then began the study of law, in Providence. At the age of thirty-four (in 1896), Mr. Dawley received his first journalistic assignment, being sent to Cuba by "Harper's Weekly", to report the progress of hostilities between the Spanish and the Cuban troops. In this capacity he visited the insurgent camps, and also fought with the Spanish Army. On several occasions he was placed under arrest, and at one time was imprisoned for two weeks in Morro Castle by the Spanish authorities. Eventually he was expelled from Cuba by General Weyler. The next year (1897), however, he returned to Cuba, and spent some time with the army of General Gomez. He was on the Island when diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain were severed, and in the early part of the Spanish-American War, was a volunteer aid on the staff of General Miles. In 1898 he was transferred to the staff of General Shafter. After Santiago had been captured by the United States troops, Mr. Dawley once more resumed his literary activities, and began publishing an American daily newspaper, the "Times of Cuba." Not long afterwards his printing plant was seized by the Cuban authorities, and he himself was imprisoned at Havana. After his release he returned to New York City, where he received an assignment from the Century Company to report on general conditions in Spain. His successful work on this and other missions led to his employment by the "Outlook", as special representative at the Pan-American Congress, Mexico, in 1901. In the following year he received an even more important commission, this time from the United States Government, as delegate to the International Coffee Congress in New York City. This was the first of a number of important literary undertakings directly or indirectly related to the Government. In 1904 he spent considerable time on the Island of Santo Domingo, making an extensive study of social and political conditions. His observations were embodied in a report which he addressed to the President of the United States. Three years later (1907) Mr. Dawley was appointed a Special Agent of the United States Bureau of Labor. In this capacity, and by authority of an Act of Congress, he was assigned to study and report upon the effect of employment on the women and children who left the farms of the South to work in the cotton mills. Subsequently he carried on a thorough study of rural conditions in the Appalachian Mountains. In 1916 Mr. Dawley accepted a position on the staff of the "Providence Journal" with which he was associated for two years. During this period he visited Guatemala, where he endeavored to introduce welfare work and shared actively in the efforts that culmulated in the overthrow of the Cabrera Government. Mr. Dawley was appointed to the post of Official Publicist under President Herrera, and also edited the "Cuban Annual Cyclopedia" in 1887, to which he contributed numerous articles. He has been a frequent contributor of stories and articles dealing with Latin-American countries, Spain and the West Indies, and is the author of a book, "The Child That Toileth Not" (1912).

CHAMBERLAIN, John Loomis, army officer, b. in New York City, 20 January, 1858, son of Jabez Lewis and Charity (Hart) Chamberlain. He was graduated from the Genesee State Normal School in 1876 and was appointed from New York to the U. S. Military Academy where he was graduated in 1880. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of the 1st Artillery, 12 June, 1880, and was promoted first lieutenant, 14 August, 1887. He was made major chief ordnance officer of volunteers, 18 July, 1898, and captain, U. S. A., 2 March, 1889. On 21 November, 1904, he had risen to colonel inspector-general. He served in the campaign against the Sioux Indians (1890-91); in the Spanish-American War 1898-99); in the campaign against the Moros, April, 1903; and in the World War (1917-1918). Valuable service was rendered by him while on a tour of inspection to France with the American Expeditionary Force (10 July-20 September, 1918). He had been appointed major-general, 6 October, 1917, and on 13 February, 1919, was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious service to the United States Government. Apart from his active duties in the army he has a record as an instructor in military science, acting in this capacity at the United States Military Academy (1884-88) and at the Peekskill Military Academy (1895-96). He is regarded as an authority on military science and tactics, and his long experience and ripe judgment secured for him an appointment as military attaché to the United States Embassy in Vienna (1897-98) and also the position of inspector-general of California and the Philippine Islands (1901-5). He is a member of the Army and Navy Club and of the Metropolitan Club (Washington).

CARBONE, Philip Lawrence, importer, b. in Boston, 22 July, 1867; d. there 30 January, 1922. His father was James Philip Carbone (1828-1897), a native of Messina, Sicily. The story of his life is closely allied with the prolonged and heroic struggle for Italian Independence, in which he took a leading part. An active opponent of the Royal party, during the memorable revolt of 1848, he was sent into exile. For two years the young rebel remained in New Orleans, but unable to stifle the fires of patriotism, he boldly returned to Messina, to lay down his life if need be for his party. Again thrown into prison, he eventually succeeded in gaining his liberty, but was compelled to flee to the United States. When Italy's triumph came, he helped hoist a flag of the new government, in the Italian ship "Ananamo", which was the first to sail under Italian national colors from the port of Boston, where its flag was made. The Carbone family trace their origin on the maternal side to James Stoddard, who came from England in 1638 and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. Philip Lawrence Carbone was educated at Derby Academy at Hingham, and later took a course in horticulture at the Bussey Institute of the Arnold Arboretum, Boston. Inheriting a great and true love for the beautiful, a taste and appreciation of art in its higher sense, he always strove to transfuse his artistic feeling into his work with flowers, which earned for him the reputation of being the foremost in the country in the art of demonstrating what can be done in flower decoration. His first place of business was a small flower stand which he opened in 1894 in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union on Boylston Street, Boston. Untiring effort and loyal service brought success and prestige, and within a short time another store was opened on the same street, followed still later with a store in Harvard Square, Cambridge, where for ten years Mr. Carbone catered to an exclusive trade in that vicinity. But advancing the idea of one large business to cover his trade in all vicinities, Mr. Carbone established in Boston one of the largest and most interesting flower stores in the country, and the name "Carbone" is a synonym for all that is beautiful, artistic and distinctive in flowerland. Early in his life he conceived the idea of importing specimens of the hand-crafts of Italy and other European countries for use with his flowers. This idea met with immediate success, with the result that florists the country over followed his lead in arranging their flowers in appropriate pottery bowls, glass vases or willow baskets, thus causing what was almost an artistic revolution in the flower business. His ambition to make the world a more beautiful place in which to live was demonstrated and mirrored in the great business which he built up, a business which in itself expresses a life passionately in love with beauty, making that beauty a solace and joy to mankind; for in the heart of flowers did Mr. Carbone find his own joys, to him they personified life's deeper meaning, and he sought to make them a healing ministry to a crowded city. Mr. Carbone made no less than thirty-two trips to Europe to look up and purchase desirable novelties for his clientele, which grew to be extremely large and the most exclusive of its kind in Boston. In 1916 a large warehouse was built to accomodate the extensive importation, and there certain specialties were prepared for the trade. The business was incorporated in recent years as it grew too large for individual management. Gentle in spirit, kindly in sympathy, Mr. Carbone was constant in his devotion to human welfare. At the time of the earthquake disaster at Messina, Italy, he was appointed by Governor Guild to help in administering the Massachusetts Relief Fund for the afflicted people. He was also an active member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Carbone married 1 December, 1908, Anne Marie Yvonne Viaud, daughter of Antoine Viaud of Paris, France, who survives together with two sisters.

PARKER, Horatio William, pianist, organist and composer, b. at Auburndale, near Boston, Massachusetts, 15 September, 1863; d. 18 December, 1919, son of Charles Edward (d. 1891) and Isabella Graham (Jennings) Parker. His ancestors originally came from Chelmsford, in the County of Essex, England, locating in America in 1635. His father was for forty years a prominent architect of Boston. He held the position of Superintendent of Construction and Repairs for all Government buildings in New England. His mother, a daughter of the Rev. Joan Jennings, is a lady of rare literary and musical accomplishment, who has done excellent work as a translator and librettist. She formerly held the position of organist of Grace Episcopal Church at Newton, Massachusetts, where her husband and her two eldest sons sang in the choir. Horatio W. Parker was a pupil, in Boston, of Emery (theory), G. Orth (pianoforte), and Chadwick (composition). For a time he was organist both in Dedham and in Boston. Later he studied in Munich (1882-85) with Rheinberger (organ and composition) and L. Abel (conducting). Rheinberger thought so well of young Parker's organ playing that he selected him to give at Munich the first public performance of Rheinberger's "Organ Concerto in F," for organ, strings, and horns. Several of the young composer's works were performed at the Odeon Saal by the orchestra of the Royal Music School, and were favorably received by the German cities. At this time, also, appeared his cantata, "King Trojan." On his return to the United States, in 1885, he became director of musical instruction at St. Paul's School for Boys, and St. Mary's School for Girls, both in Garden City, Long Island. When in New York City, he was organist, successively at St. Andrews Church in Harlem, and at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. In 1894 the performance of his oratorio, "Hora Novissima" met with such success that he was appointed Professor of Music at Yale University. In this capacity he served until his death. For many years he taught composition, counterpoint and instrumentation, gave lectures on the history of music, and conducted six orchestral concerts every season. In 1899 he was invited to England to conduct his "Hora Novissima" at

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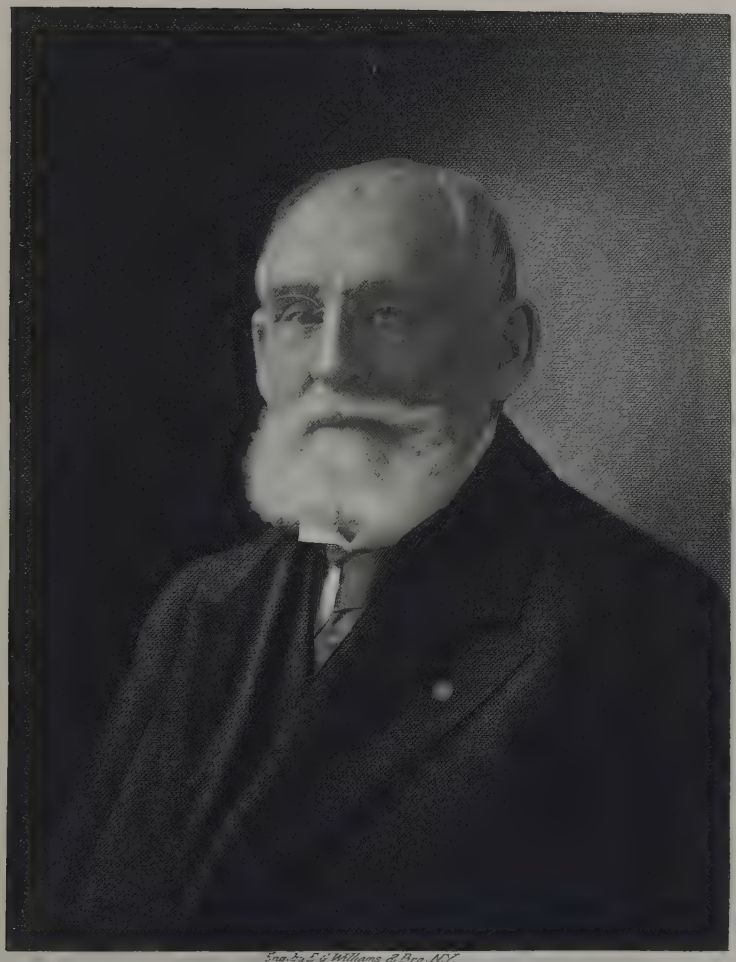
the Three Choir Festival, at Worcester. Upon the conclusion of the concert, he was commissioned to contribute a new work for the Hereford Festival, to be held the following year. Mr. Parker wrote for that occasion a musical setting for the "Wanderer's Psalm" (the 107th, called the " Cantus Peregrinus"). In 1902 he composed a Greek ode for male chorus and orchestra, the "Hymnos Andron," for the Bicentennial of Yale University. In 1911, his opera "Mona" won the prize offered by the Metropolitan Opera Company for the best grand opera written in English and composed by an American. The libretto was the work of Brian Hooker. In 1914 his opera "Fairyland", won a similar prize offered by the Women's Federated Musical Clubs. His last work was the music for the commemoration poem by Brian Hooker, in memory of the Yale men who gave their lives to their country in the World War. In this composition, as his friend, Mr. George Chadwick expressed it, he has "written his own requiem; to this noble poem he has given a very impressive setting, elegiac in spirit, but with some thrilling dramatic touches, as for instance, at the words 'one shall have sweet sleep'—the trumpet is heard in the distance sounding taps." Mr. Parker has left nearly one hundred works, consisting of orchestral, choral and chamber-music compositions, as well as organ pieces. A number of these works were composed for special occasions: among them, "Union and Liberty," a patriotic song with orchestra, for the inauguration of President Roosevelt (1905, and "The Spirit of Beauty," an ode for the dedication of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo (1905). Mr. Parker's most important composition for orchestra alone is his "Northern Ballad," first performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. There are in existence but few compositions for organ and orchestra, and his organ concerto, noble and dignified in its conception, is an important addition to the limited number. It was first performed by Mr. Parker himself, with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mr. George W. Chadwick, who knew him so well, in an eloquent tribute to his ability and character says of him: "Mr. Parker felt that he needed words as a vehicle, and poetry for his inspiration, and in writing for voices he was in his element. ..... He wrote with great facility and his industry was prodigious ..... As a congenial companion, a loyal comrade, and a steadfast friend, Parker has left a blessed memory."

STUBBS, Ralph Sprengle, executive, b. at Ashland, Ohio, 3 February, 1882, son of Joseph Edward and Ella America (Sprengle) Stubbs. He is a descendant of Thomas Stubbs, a native of England, who was an early settler of Pennsylvania. His father (1850–1914) was a noted educator, particularly famous for his important part in the founding and upbuilding of the University of Nevada, of which he was President for twenty years (1894-1914). He was also President of the Ohio College Association in 1891-1892, and of the American Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations in 1899-1900. Mr. Stubbs was educated in the University of Nevada Training School and in the scientific department of the University, being graduated B.S. in 1901. He entered upon his active career in the employ of the J. K. Armsby Company of San Francisco, California, with whom he was connected for one year. Thereafter, for three years, he was associated with the Armour Car Lines of Chicago, and in 1904 became General Eastern Agent for the Continental Fruit Express headquarters at Chicago. By the experience gained in these connections he was well qualified for greater responsibilities in the railroad field. Accordingly, in 1905, he accepted the position of Foreign Freight Agent of the Southern Pacific Lines in New York, which he held for five years. During 1900-1911 he served as General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific Company at Tucson, Arizona, and from 1912 to 1916 was the company's General Eastern Freight Agent in New York City. At this time he was offered, and accepted, the position of Traffic Manager for the American Sugar Refining Company, New York. In 1917 he became General Manager, and in 1920, Vice-President. Mr. Stubbs' rapid rise from a junior position to an executive office in one of the largest corporations in the country is to be attributed to earnest and intensive study of one branch of business and complete mastery of all its details. Through this he won an enviable reputation for ability to handle even the largest matters with skill and precision. Mr. Stubbs is a member of the Traffic Club of New York City, and was its President in 1919. He is also a member of the Ardsley Club of Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y., of the Merchants' Association of New York, and of the Chamber of Commerce of Brooklyn. He married 11 December, 1912, Leonora H. Keck of New York.

HANFORD, Samuel, merchant, b. in New Canaan, Connecticut, 22 April, 1832; d. in Washington, D. C., 20 June, 1918, son of John Mead and Polly (McCall) Hanford. The family descends from Sir John Hanford Knight, who in 1536 settled in Wallas Hall, Pershore, England. This home has always been in the hands of the Hanford family and is now owned and occupied by John Compton Hanford. In 1642, Rev. Thomas Hanford, emigrated to America and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts. Later he served as pastor in New Haven, whence he was called to become pastor of the Congregational Church of Norwalk, Connecticut, where he remained for forty-one years. Samuel Hanford was educated at Albion Academy, Albion, New York. In 1852 he removed to California, and made his first venture in mercantile business at Sutter Creek, Amador County. He was prominently connected with various mercantile enterprises in California for over twenty years. In 1872 he retired from active business and removed to Binghamton, New York, where he resided for thirty-five years. Later he made his home in Washington, D. C., where he remained for the rest of his life. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, and served as its supervisor for several terms. He married 26 July, 1855, Helen, daughter of Soloman Hatch, a farmer, of Baree Center, New York.

WARREN, Lucius Henry, lawyer, b. in Charlestown, Massachusetts, 6 October, 1838, son of George Washington Warren (1813-1883). The original paternal ancestor of the name John Warren, a descendant of the Earl of Warren, and a native of England, located in Watertown, Massachusetts. The maternal ancestry is traceable through Jonathan Newell, M.D., of Stowe, to the martyr John Rogers. George Washington Warren (1813-1883), father of Lucius Warren, served as Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston from 1862 until his death, and was one of the city's most prominent and distinguished citizens. His life spanned the important events of the Civil War and the Reconstruction periods in which he was an important figure. For twenty-nine years Judge Warren was President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, presiding at the celebrations of 1850, 1857, and 1875; President of the American Colonization Society; and Deputy Grand Master of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons. After completing his course at the Charlestown High School, in the class of 1857, Lucius H. Warren entered Princeton College and received the degrees of A.B. in 1860 and A.M. in 1863. He entered the Harvard Law School and was graduated with the degree of LL.B. in 1862. On 28 July, 1862, he was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar, and two days later enlisted in the 32nd Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment. He was commissioned second lieutenant 31 July, 1862, and his military career, marked by most efficient service and splendid energy, initiative and courage, constituted a record of fine patriotic achievement. On 15 August, 1862, he joined the Second (Griffin's) Brigade, First Division Fifth Army Corps, the first reinforcements which McClelland received on the Peninsula, was present with Porter's Corps at the second Battle of Bull Run, and was engaged at Antietam, at Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorville. On 13 December, 1862, he was made first lieutenant "for bravery at Fredericksburg." In that encounter Griffin's Division made the last charge and held the brow of the hill until the evening following the engagement. He also commanded a company at Chancellorville, and as company commander participated in various skirmishes and battles of the Army of the Potomac until 8 April, 1864. Mr. Warren was on duty as Judge Advocate during the winter of 1863-1864. On 8 April, 1864, he was commissioned Major of the 38th Regiment, United States colored troops, which in June was attached to the 18th Army Corps, Army of the James. Upon the organization of the 25th Corps, this regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of that Corps, under the command of Major General Paine, of Boston. Major Warren took part in the sieges of Petersburg and Richmond, and was twice wounded. He was in command of the regiment most of the time, and upon the evacuation of Richmond, 1 April, 1865, he commanded the first colored troops which entered that city. On 12 April, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and in May of that same year, he was sent with troops to Texas, under General Sheridan, to campaign against Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico. During the spring and summer of 1866, he was in command at Brazos, Santiago, but was transferred in the fall of that year to the District of Indianola, Texas. In July, 1867, while in command of a company and post at New Iberia, Louisiana, during the suppression of a mutiny, Lieutenant-Colonel Warren received seven bayonet wounds in his left arm. On 25 January, 1867, he was honorably mustered out of the service, and in the following year was appointed Aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General Robert C. Buchanan, commanding the Department of Louisiana and Texas. During the Reconstruction Period he became Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on General Buchanan's staff. He was later brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and Brigadier-General of the United States Volunteers, and Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States Army. On 15 October, 1871, General Warren resigned from military service, and took up the practice of law in Philadelphia, where he remained until April, 1892. He took a prominent part in the civic and charitable activities of that city, serving as Secretary and Treasurer of the First Unitarian Church, Chairman of the Building Commission of the New Church from 1878 to 1886, and Inspector of the Philadelphia County Prison. General Warren and his wife toured the world in 1886, and from 1892 to 1914 lived in Europe, visiting the United States occasionally. Since 1914 he has resided in Boston. He was Counselor of the State Club in Schuylkill, Philadelphia; has membership in the Philadelphia Club, and in the Harvard Club of Boston; is Vice-President of the University Club of Philadelphia; Vice-Commander of the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He married 1 October, 1868, Jennie Marie Hollingsworth, daughter of Amos Hollingsworth, paper manufacturer of Boston and Milton. His wife died 3 July, 1917.

WARREN, George Washington, lawyer, legislator, and Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, b. in Charlestown, Massachusetts, 1 October, 1813; d 13 May, 1883. With an ancestry that was identified with all that is most characteristic of the Commonwealth, he was descended from the Earl of Warren of Headboro, in Devon, England, whose descendant, John Warren, came over with Sir Richard Saltonstall in Winthrop's Fleet in 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Isaac Warren (1758–1837), father of G. Washington Warren, was a merchant, prominently identified with the public and church affairs of his section. He served as a deacon of the First Church of Charlestown, of which Dr. Morse, famous geographer was pastor. He was also the founder of the Warren Academy at Woburn. Born within the shadows of Bunker Hill, George Washington Warren always cherished an intense devotion for that section, and remained loyal to its highest traditions. He received his early education at Hampton Academy, Hampton, New Hampshire, 1823-1824, Framingham Academy, 1825, and Stowe Academy, later attended Amherst College, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1830, at the age of seventeen. The



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Lucius H. Warren

following year he became assistant teacher at Warren Academy, Woburn, Massachusetts, was later assistant teacher in Friends' Academy at New Bedford, and in 1834 he founded a young ladies' school which for some time he conducted himself. Mr. Warren later entered the law office of Rand and Fiske, and within two years formed a partnership and, under the name of Warren and Farrar, opened a law office in Charlestown, where he established a large and substantial practice. Mr. Warren later became one of the founders of the Charlestown Branch Railroad, now the Fitchburg Railroad, and of the Lexington and West Cambridge Railroad. He established the Charlestown Gas Company, of which he was the first president, was a trustee of the Warren Institution for Savings for forty-four years, and for nearly forty-three years was trustee of Warren Academy. For thirty-three years of that period president of the Academy. For eight years, 1839-1847, he served as secretary of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, in his own home territory; was its president for twenty-eight years, from 1847 to 1875; and was a director for eight years. His father had made him a member of this Association at the age of eleven years. His labor in the interests of this organization, in one capacity or another, extended over more than a half century, and its substantial development bore witness to his ability. His public service began in 1837 with his appointment as Justice of the Peace. He was made Master in Chancery in 1840, and in 1844 was elected from his district as Representative to the Massachusetts General Court. He proved himself a keen and vigorous legislator, and stood always conscientiously for the rights of his constituents. Mr Warren was instrumental in securing the city charter for Charlestown. He was elected its first Mayor in 1847, at the age of thirty-four, and was re-elected for three successive terms. In 1853 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate. He served for two years, during which time he was associated with important measures that benefited his district. In 1858 Mr. Warren established a law office in Boston and practiced there until 12 April, 1862. At that time he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Charlestown, and continued in that capacity until his death. During his long term of service he acquired a well-deserved reputation for both sympathetic and efficient administration of justice. In the course of his professional life he numbered among his friends such men as Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, and Daniel Webster. In 1882 Judge Warren was appointed a delegate to the peace conference held in Liverpool. He was a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, the Royal Historical Society of London, the Suffolk Bar Association, and the Thursday Evening Club. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, a Knight-Templar, and Deputy Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. By his high-minded dealings in both public and private life Judge Warren won the regard and esteem of a wide circle of friends among all classes. He married, first on 30 April, 1835, Lucy Rogers Newell, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Newell, a physician of Stowe, Massachusetts, and by this marriage had one son, Lucius Henry Warren. He married, second, in 1842, Georgiana Thompson, daughter of Joseph Thompson of Charlestown, Massachusetts, and granddaughter of Captain John Pratt of Boston. He had five children by this marriage, and is survived by a son, Henry Lee Jacques, a mining engineer, and a daughter, Helen Talcott (Mrs. Frank B. Jones).

EAMES, Emma, dramatic soprano, b. in Shanghai, China, 13 August, 1867, daughter of Ithamar and Emma (Hayden) Eames. She is of old colonial ancestry. Her paternal grandfather was a successful Maine Captain who traded in the East Indies and accumulated considerable wealth. Her mother is of Huguenot ancestry, descended from the famous Le Mont who accompanied Hendrick Hudson, and who subsequently undertook a voyage up the Kennebec. He settled in Bath, Maine, where he acquired a large amount of land. At the age of five, Emma Eames went to Bath, Maine, with her mother, who was hereself a fine musician and her first teacher. In 1883 she began her studies with Miss Munger, in Boston, and remained with her for three years. Here she become a protégé of Professor Paine, of Harvard University, whose lectures on old church music she helped to illustrate with her beautiful voice. The fact that she was later so great a Mozart singer is probably traceable to the effect of early experience in classical music thus acquired. Professor Gericke, then leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, also took a lively interest in her ,and she appeared at one of his concerts. From 1886 to 1888 she continued her studies in Paris under Marchesi (voice) and M. Plugue (stage technique). Here, too, her voice attracted marked attention, and Professor Gevaert, head of the Brussels Conservatory of Music, gave her instructions in several of her roles. She was engaged for the Opéra Comique in 1888, expecting to appear in "La Traviata." Because of delay, however, she canceled this engagement and made her debut in Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette", at the Grand Opera, 13 March, 1889. It is said that Gounod sang the entire rôle of Romeo with her in the rehearsals, something that he had never undertaken to do before. Her success was instantaneous. She sang at the opera for two years, creating rôles of Colombe in Saint Saëns "Ascanio," and of Zaire in the opera of the same name. She made her debut at Convent Garden, 7 April, 1891, as Marguerite in "Faust," with equal success, and in the following December apeared at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, in Gounod's opera, "Romeo et Juliette," Jean and Edouard de Reszke were in the cast with her. After that she sang regularly in New York and London with only two interruptions until her retirement from the operatic stage because of ill health, in February, 1909, just twenty years after her Parisian debut. La Tosca was her farewell performance, and the 15 February, 1909, ovation which the New York public tendered her on that occasion, stirred her deeply. Called before the curtain, she said: "This is good-bye. Whatever is

good in me you have brought out. You have been very exacting and have insisted always on the best that is in me. In the eighteen years that I have sung here, I have endeavored to give you my best. My love I leave you. Good-bye." The repertory of Emma Eames, who sang in English, German, French and Italian, included many rôles, among which were Santuzza, Michaela, in "Carmen", the Countess in "Figaro", Eva in "Die Meistersinger", Sieglinde in "Die Walküre", Mrs. Ford in "Falstaff", Donna Elvira and a number of others equally well known. Madame Eames had a voice of remarkable clearness, well-trained, and susceptible of the most delicate nuances. She was best in parts suited to her temperament, which has rightly been described as aristocratic. She was famous, especially during the latter part of her career, for the beauty and appropriateness of her costumes. Emma Eames married, first, Julian Story, 1 August, 1891, a portrait painter of some repute, who died 24 February, 1919; second, Emilio de Gogorza, the famous operatic bass, 12 July, 1911.

PECK, Frederick Stanhope, merchant and banker, b. in Providence, Rhode Island, 16 December, 1868, son of Leander and Sarah Gould (Cannon) Peck. His earliest American ancester was Joseph Peck of Hingham, Massachusetts, baptised at Beccles, Suffolk County, England, 30 April, 1587, who was a son of Robert Peck, and a descendant in the twenty-first generation from John Peck of Belton, Yorkshire. He resided at Hingham, Norfolk County, England, but in 1638 was obliged to flee to America with his brother Robert Peck, to escape religious persecution. They landed in New England after a tempestuous voyage in the ship "Diligent" of Ipswich, John Martin master, and named the place of their abode Hingham, in honor of their former home. The records of Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638, state: "Mr. Joseph Peck received a grant of seven acres of land, for a house lot, next to Robert Peck, his brother; he also received other grants." During his seven years residence at Hingham, he was one of its leading men; was Representative or Deputy to the General Court in 1639, 1640, 1641 and 1642; and served as selectman, justice of the peace, assessor, and in other public capacities. In 1641 he became one of the principal purchasers of Indian lands of that tract of land called "Seacunk" or "Seeckonk", afterwards incorporated into the town since known as Rehoboth, Massachusetts, which now includes Rehoboth, Seeckonk and Pawtucket. In addition to his interest in the first purchase of the town of Seeckonk, Joseph Peck afterward bought other rights which made him a large owner. Upon his decease his rights in the common undivided lands descended to his sons, and, in many instances, still remain in the names, and are owned and occupied by his descendants. The Pecks of Barrington, Massachusetts, now occupy lands given to his sons, Nathaniel and Israel Peck. He married, first, at Hingham, England, 21 May, 1617, Rebecca Clark, who died at Hingham, 24 October, 1637. The record of his second marriage is not found. From Joseph Peck the line runs through his son Nathaniel, and his wife, Deliverance May; through their son Nathaniel, 2d, and his wife, Judith Smith, through their son Solomon, and his wife, Keziah Barnes; through their son Solomon, 2d, and his wife Abigail Barney; through their son, Ellis and his wife Sarah Hill; through their son, Asa, and his wife Lucretia S. Remington, parents of Leander Remington Peck. Through his mother, Sarah Gould (Cannon) Peck, Frederick S. Peck is a descendant of John Howland of the "Mayflower". The line of descent runs through John Howland's daughter Desire, who married Captain John Gorham; through their daughter Desire (1644-1700), who married Captain John Hawes (d. 1701); through their daughter, Elizabeth (1662-1733), who married Captain Thomas Daggett (1658-1726); through their daughter Elizabeth, who married John Butler; through their daughter Keziah (1710-1768), who married Samuel Osborn (d. 1754); through their daughter Anna (1750-1826), who married Benjamin Fitch (1751-1818); through their daughter Keziah (1771-1855), who married Peter Pease, Jr. (1765-1850); through their daughter Mary (1790-1866), who married Rufus Fisher (d. 1833); through their daughter Mary Pease (1814-1905), who married Charles Cannon (1813-1869), and through their daughter Sarah Gould (b. 1844), who married Leander R. Peck (1843–1909). After completing his education in the schools of Providence, Frederick S. Peck entered upon his business career in 1885, in the employ of Asa Peck and Company, dealers in wool. This firm had been established by his grandfather, Asa Peck, and his father had succeeded to its management. Beginning as office boy, he soon became a valuable assistant to his father, and served in this capacity until 1903, when he was elected Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the company. Before the death of his father in 1909, he succeeded to the Presidency, which he continues to hold in connection with the Treasurership. In addition to this corporation, he is associated with the National Exchange Bank of Providence, and the Eastern Coal Company of Providence, as Vice-President; and the Lawton Spinning Company, Woonsocket, Rhode Island, as Chairman of the Board of Directors. He is also a director of the United Electric Railway of Providence, the Providence Gas Company, and the First National Bank of Attleboro, Massachusetts. Mr. Peck was a member of the Republican State Central Committee and was elected to the Rhode Island Legislature in 1911 and 1913, and served as Chairman of the House Committee on Finance. Since 1919 he has been a member of the Republican National Commitee, which, under the chairmanship of Will H. Hays, later Postmaster General of the United States, was responsible for accomplishing the election of Warren G. Harding to the Presidency. He is a member of the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association, Barrington Yacht Club, Bay Spring Yacht Club, Boston Wool Trade Association, Commercial Club, Economic Club, National Association of Wool Manufacturers, Pomham Club, Providence Art Club, Rhode Island Country Club, Rhode Island Historical Society, Rhode Island School of Design, Sons of the American Revolution,

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Society of Colonial Wars, Society of Mayflower Descendants in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Squantum Association, and the Turk's Head Club. Mr. Peck married, in Providence, Rhode Island, 6 June, 1894, Mary Rothwell, the only daughter of Edwin Harris Burlingame, a civil engineer and a descendant of Roger Burlingame, who settled in Stonington, Connecticut, in 1654. "Osamequin Farm," which has been the home of his ancestors for more than two hundred fifty years, and which was the birthplace of his father, is now owned by Mr. Peck. Adjoining this beautiful and extensive estate is "Belton Court", so named by Mr. Peck in honor of Belton, the early home of the Peck family in England. These two estates are counted among Rhode Island's finest show places. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have one daughter, Helen Peck.

JONES, Edward Raymond, banker, b. in New York City, 15 September, 1884, son of Edward Paul and Mary (Farrell) Jones. The first member of the family to come to the United States was Edward Jones, who was born in Wales and settled in New York City in 1850. Mr. Jones attended the public schools and DeWitt Clinton High School, graduating in the class of 1901. On 27 April of that year he entered the service of the Royal Bank of Canada. On one occasion he was asked what his position there was. He replied, "I was chief of the office boys at $200 a year." But Mr. Jones was studious and ambitious. He soon acquired so thorough a knowledge of foreign banking that after being advanced to a clerkship he, in 1906, was placed in charge of one of the foreign departments of the bank and, later became its general agent in New York. He was associated with the Royal Bank of Canada for seventeen years, during which time he had occasion to travel extensively in Canada, the United States and the West Indies. On 1 August, 1917, he entered the Merchants' National Bank as a Vice-President and in January, 1919, was elected President of that institution, to succeed Theodore E. Burton, who became Chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Jones has the distinction of being the youngest bank president in the city. The Merchants' National Bank was organized in 1803 and its articles of association were drawn by Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Jones is the eleventh president. Not only has he achieved distinction as a banker but his expert knowledge of the sugar industry also has secured for him a directorship in such enterprises as the Sugar Sales Corporations (of which he was formerly president) and the Rio Canto Sugar Company. He is also President and Director of the Breathitt Coal and Timber Corporation and Vice-President and Director of the Escondida Company. Among the societies to which he belongs are the American Bankers' Association, the New York Credit Men's Association, St. George's Society, Japan Society, and the Italian-American Society. His clubs are the Essex County (Country), Bankers', India House, Metropolitan, Dwight Chemical and Economic. He married, on 24 January, 1912, Sallie Downing, daughter of Michael Downing (deceased), at Lakewood, New Jersey.

BAKER, Ray Stannard, (occasional penname, David Greyson), b. in Lansing, Michigan, 17 April, 1870, son of Major Joseph Stannard and Alice (Potter) Baker. Through his father he is decended from Captain Remember Baker, an office among the Green Mountain Boys of Vermont. His uncle, General Baker, was a well-known civil service officer, who figured conspicuously in the Civil War. It was he who captured John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, and whose many exploits during that period have been recorded in many of the writings of his nephew. Through his mother, Mr. Baker is descended from Ezra Stiles, first President of Yale College. He was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and Minnesota and was graduated B.S. at the Michigan Agricultural College in 1889. He subsequently carried on post-graduate work at the University of Michigan and also studied law there for a while. After following the real estate business, in which his father was engaged, for about two years, in 1892, he became associated with the Chicago "Record" as a reporter. His reports on "Coxey's Army", whose march to Washington was the sensation of the day, together with other excellent articles, soon made him famous. Some time afterward he became one of the editors of the "Record", with which he remained until 1897. His contributions to "McClure's Magazine", especially a series of War stories, were widely read. In 1897 he became Managing Editor of the McClure's Syndicate, and was Associate Editor of "McClure's Magazine" from 1899 to 1905. In 1906 he secured an interest in the "American Magazine", of which he was Editor from 1906 to 1915. He was Special Commissioner of the Department of State of Great Britain, France and Italy (1918), and was Director of the Press Bureau of the American Commission sent to Paris to negotiate peace. Ray Stannard Baker has written a great variety of articles covering a broad range of subjects. His style is both brilliant and varied, accommodating itself admirably to the subject treated. Much that he has written is the result of actual experience, as, of example, his account of "Coxey's Army", with which he tramped along as a reporter, or his first-hand report of the procedures in the great coal strike, of 1902. Many of his writings treat of sociological and economic problems, such as the labor question in the United States, and the negro problem in the South. In all of them he reaches his conclusion logically and scientifically, often only after many interviews with people of different points of view, or after a visit to specific localities, to substantiate his opinions. His experience has developed in him an extraordinary power of seeing below the surface and of gauging the real motives and intentions of the people, whose doings he records. His articles on the negro problem, for example, were based upon observation, and investigations carried on for two years throughout the Southern States. Some of his writings on economics are prescribed as part of the curriculum of Harvard University. Among his books are: "Boys' Book of Inventions" (1899); "Seen in Germany" (1901); "Following the Color Line" (1908); "New

Ideals in Healing" (1909); "What Wilson Did at Paris" (1919). Under the pen-name of David Grayson, he has published: "Adventures in Contentment" (1907); "Adventures in Friendship" (1910); "The Friendly Road" (1913); "Humpfield" (1915); "Great Possessions" (1919). Mr. Baker is a member of the City and Players' Clubs of New York. On 2 January, 1896, he married Jessie I., daughter of Professor W. J. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College. They have two sons and two daughters.

CHANEY, George Leonard, social worker,, b. in Salem, Massachusetts, 24 December, 1836; d. there in Salem, 10 April, 1922, son of James and Harriet (Webb) Chaney. He received his early education in the Phillips' Grammar School and the Salem High School, and Salem Latin School, and was graduated from Harvard College with the class of 1859. He then attended the Meadville Theological Seminary and upon his graduation in 1862 received several calls from both east and west. He accepted the pastorate of the Hollis Street Church in Boston, as the successor of Thomas Starr King and that long and illustrious line of noted preachers, Mather Byles, Samuel West, Horace Holley and John Pierpont. Alert of body and mind, with new ideas, he brought to his labors rare qualities of leadership and the elements that draw one man to another. His own pioneer training stood him in good stead, and in the course of his pastorate which covered a period of fifteen years, Mr. Chaney won the united esteem of his parishioners who looked to him as their leader, their counselor, and their friend. He devoted much time to the charitable work of the church and the city—which resulted in the establishment of the Associated Charities. This society, built for its large Sunday school and mission work, a chapel adjoining the church, in which chapel was founded the Flower Mission, the beneficence of which has extended beyond the most sanguine expectations. Through social welfare work, in the establishing of centers, as the Whittling School for Boys at the Hollis Street Chapel, which is intended especially for newsboys and boys without evening interests, teaching them the use of wood working tools, Mr. Chaney was the originator of manual training in the schools of Boston. The work which began in the Hollis Street Chapel had received the commendation of the United States Commission on Education and after twelve years on the Boston School Board of strenuous and indefatigable work in its interests, the Boston School Board permitted manual training in two of the schools as an experiment. Most of the principals feared its encroachment upon the academic work of the school, but the standing of the pupils of these two schools proved to be the highest in the competitive examinations. Manual training was then gradually extended until it became general and now occupies a recognized position in the educational forces of the whole country. Leaving the Hollis Street Church, he went to Hawaii, returning to take charge of the First Parish in Cambridge during the absence of its pastor in Europe for a year. Here as in his previous pastorate he exhibited those sterling qualities of strength and confidence, that brought his flock into a closer understanding and sympathy with him. Mr. Chaney received eight calls for settlement but decided at the invitation of the American Unitarian Association, of which he was a director for many years to undertake church extension work in the South. In 1881 he went to Atlanta where he found two Unitarian families and many unchurched people. With the same earnestness and aggressiveness he set to work and within two years, without any assistance from the American Unitarian Association, had built a church. He was later actively identified with church work in other directions, establishing church societies in Richmond, Chattanooga, and other Southern cities. Deeply interested in the work of Booker T. Washington, Mr. Chaney served as Adviser to the Tuskeegee Institute, a member of the Board of Trustees, and as President of the Board. He formed the Artisans Institute, with the assistance of efficient members of his church in Atlanta, and maintained it until public interest in manual training and mechanical drawing could be sufficiently aroused to enable the city to offer the inducement needed for the location in Atlanta of a Technical School which grew rapidly into the Georgia Institute of Technology. During the years 1893 to 1895, as the editor and publisher of the "Southern Unitarian," Mr. Chaney was widely known, and he continued his editorial work, which included a book of travels in Hawaii, a book of essays, "Every Day Life and Every Day Morals," and "Belief", together with the printed manuscript novels. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, the Institute of 1770, and President of the O. K. Club of Harvard College; a member of the Examiner Club, the Essex Institute of Salem, President of the Industrial Association, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Tuskeegee Institute, a Director of the American Unitarian Association, and a member of the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University. Having lived his life well and for the good of his fellows—seeking and finding the truth—speaking it firmly but kindly—George Leonard Chaney became the exponent of the true, simple gentleman in its highest quality. On 3 January, 1871, Mr. Chaney married Caroline Isabel Carter of Boston, daughter of William Sawyer Carter, of Leominster, Massachusetts, who survives, together with one son, George Carter Chaney, attorney, of Boston.

HERBERT, Victor, composer and conductor, b. in Dublin, Ireland, 1 February, 1859, son of Edward and Fanny (Lover) Herbert. His grandfather was Samuel Lover, famous for his "Handy Andy" and many other rollicking Irish novels. Samuel Lover was also well known for his miniatures in water colors, and as an actor. In 1846 and 1848 he appeared at the old Broadway Theatre in his own plays, "Macarty Moore of Nine P'ints o' the Law," and "The White Horse of the Peppers." Thomas Moore, the famous Irish poet, who had an excellent baritone voice, was a regular visitor at Lover's house, where he often sang old Irish melodies to which he had written

GEORGE L. CHANEY

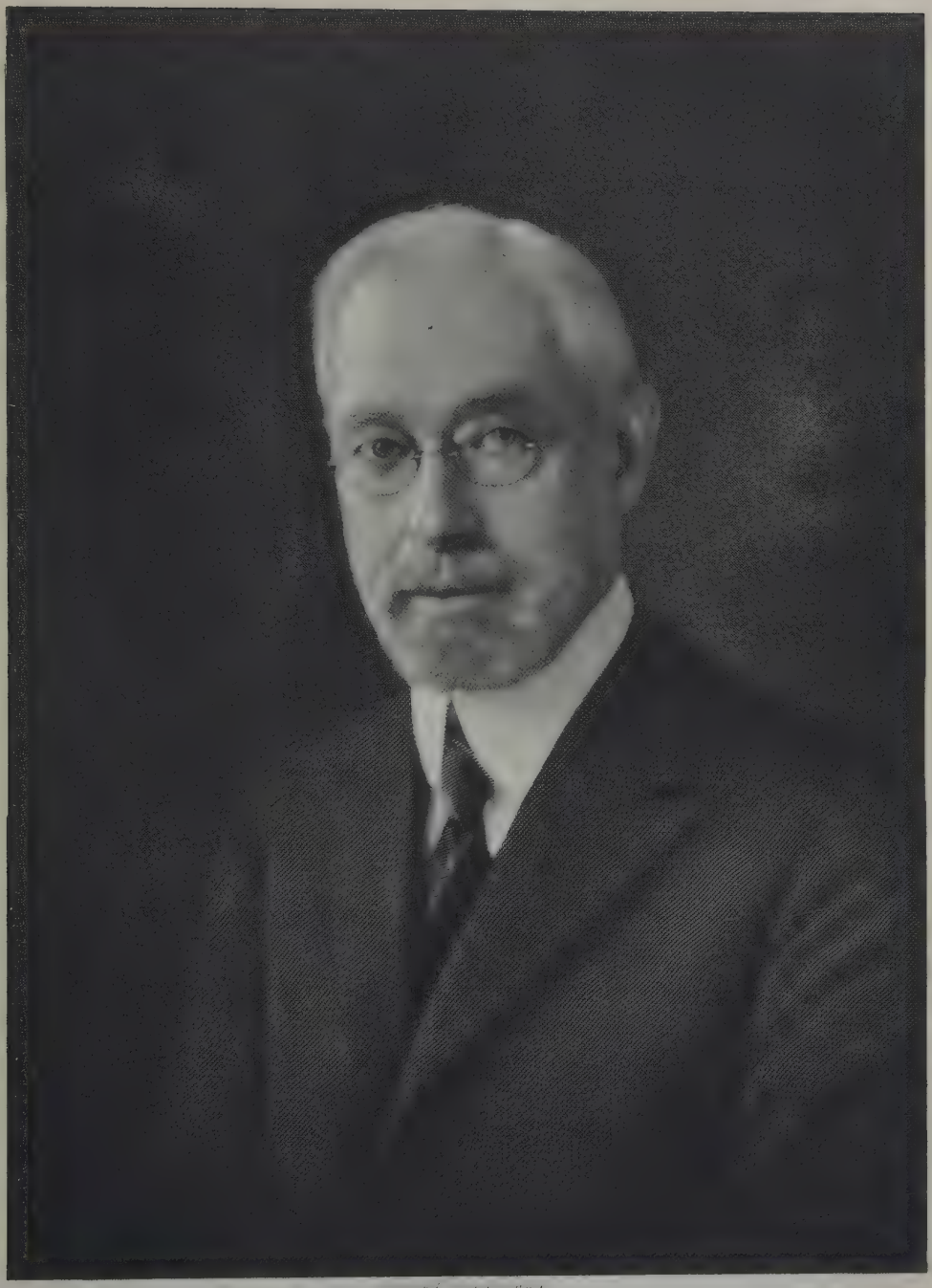
new verses. Victor Herbert had been taught these tunes by his mother, who said he was able to sing them before he could talk. At the age of seven, when his mother traveled extensively in Europe, he accompanied her. Later he was sent to school at Stuttgart. In 1876 he became a private pupil of Professor Cossman's household. "I had exceptional advantages," he once declared in an interview, "advantages it seems to me, not offered to students nowadays. My lessons were no 15-minute affairs, and then away at something else. I was under the constant eye of my master, and I could not help making rapid progress." On the completion of his course, he toured Germany, France and Italy as a 'cello soloist. In 1882 he was first 'cellist of the Strauss Orchestra in Vienna; during 1883 to 1886 he was a member of the court orchestra in Stuttgart, and also studied composition under Max Seifritz. In 1886 he accepted the position of first 'celloist at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. He also became first 'cellist in Theodore Thomas's orchestra, and first 'cellist and assistant-conductor of the Seidel orchestra. Mr. Herbert wrote an oratorio, "The Captive," for the Worcester Festival, and upon this occasion (1889-91) he acted as associate-conductor. Meanwhile he had won laurels everywhere as a 'cello soloist. In 1893, he succeeded Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore as bandmaster of the famous 22nd Regiment Band. He has since been conductor of the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra (1898-1904), and one of the "Star" conductors (ranking with Colonel Wood, Safonov, Weingartner and others) of the New York Philharmonic Society, in 1905 and again in 1906. He was conductor at Madison Square Garden, New York, of an orchestra of 420 performers at a benefit concert given of the sufferers of the Galveston Flood. He also conducted the great benefit concert given at the Hippodrome in 1906, in which several hundred participated. The program was given in behalf of the sufferers of the San Francisco Earthquake. Mr. Herbert has written several serious orchestra and choral compositions, but he is chiefly known to-day as a composer of light operas. It is said that he discovered his talent for this branch of composition in the following manner. In 1893 William MacDonald, the manager of the Bostonians, suggested that he set to music the libretto of "Prince Ananias." Mr. Herbert acted upon this suggestion, and the work was performed in New York, 20 November, 1894, with such success, that the composer determined to devote himself thenceforth to the field of light operas. He has displayed ingenuity, taste and ability which have given his works a distinction above that of many others credited as being in the same class. Among the thirty-five or more light operas which he has written are "The Wizard of the Nile" (Chicago, 1895); "The Gold Bug," (New York, 1896); "The Idol's Eye" (Troy, 1897); "Babes in Toyland" (Chicago, 1903); "It Happened in Nordland" (Harrisburg, 1904); "Miss Dolly Dollars" (Rochester, 1905); "The Rose of Algeria" (Atlantic City, 1908); "Naughty Marietta" (Syracuse, 1910); "The Only Girl" (New York, 1914); and "Princess Pat" (New York, 1915). He has essayed more serious forms of writing, notably in his "Natoma" (Philadelphia, 21 February, 1911), which has been interestingly reviewed by the well-known composer and writer, Arthur Farwell (American Opera on American Themes," North American Review, 1 April, 1911. On 14 August, 1886, Mr. Herbert married Therese Forster, a singer.

COERNE, Louis Adolphe, composer and educator, b. in Newark, New Jersey, 27 February, 1870; d. 11 September, 1922, son of Adolphe N. and Elizabeth (Homan) Coerne. His father was of Swedish and Dutch ancestry, and was a man of great learning who possessed a knowledge of ten modern languages. Mr. Coerne received his earliest education in Germany and France. He subsequently completed the course at the Boston Latin School (1888), and attended Harvard University, where he studied harmony and composition with John K. Paine (1888-1890). He was a violin pupil of Franz Kneisel, and later took a course in organ and composition with Rheinberger at the Royal Academy of Music in Munich. He was graduated from that institution with honors in 1893. On his return to Boston, the same year, he personally conducted his symphonic poem, "Hiawatha," with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The work had already received high praise in Munich from both press and public, as had been the case also with his organ concerto in E major. This he had performed there, and he subsequently played it at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. He had been officially appointed solo organist for the Exposition after acting as organist and choirmaster at Roxbury and Cambridge, Massachusetts. He went to Buffalo in 1894 as Director of the Liedertafel and the Vocal Society of that city, and as organist of the Church of the Messiah. In 1897 he was appointed organist and choirmaster of Trinity Church in Columbus, Ohio, and also Director of the Arion Club and of the Columbus Männerchor, famous musical organizations of the West. After a sojourn of three years abroad (1899-1902), he returned to Boston, where, in 1903, he was in charge of the Summer School of Music of Harvard University. In the following year he became Associate-Professor of Music at Smith College. In 1905 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Harvard University for his thesis on "The Evolution of the Modern Orchestration." This was the first Ph.D. degree ever granted for musical work. From 1905 to 1907 he again lived abroad. He was present at five performances of his opera "Zenobia", at Bremen, under the direction of Egon Pollak, and his presentation marked the first instances of a performance in Europe of a grand opera composed by a native of the United States. Upon his return to America he successfully held the following positions: Director at Troy, New York (1907-1909); Director of the Conservatory of Music at Olivet College, Michigan, (1909-1910); and Professor of Music at the University of Wisconsin (until 1915); and at Connecticut College, New London, Connecticut until his death. During his short

life he composed eighty-two complete works, many of them of high merit. Among the most noteworthy are his two operas, "Zenobia" and "A Woman of Marblehead"; the "Jubilee March", written for massed band, and performed at the Chicago Exposition of 1893; "Beloved America", a patriotic hymn for male voices and orchestra; "Sakuntala", a melodrama, performed at Smith College in 1904, and at Albany, New York, in 1914; "Dedication Ode" for orchestra, written for and performed at the first opening exercises of Connecticut College, 1915; and ten sets of vocal and instrumental music, Op. 72-81. These works speak for themselves, and have made their way solely on their novel and intrinsic value to conductors both here and abroad. Nearly every branch of music is included in his productions, many of which have been accepted for publication by German houses. Owing to his ability as a contrapuntist, his organ works are of great merit, as are also his orchestral productions, among which "Hiawatha" is probably the most popular. This composition, as its title indicates, is based upon a strictly American subject, as are several others by this composer. Personally, Mr. Corene was reserved and absolutely free from the very common fault of self-advertisement. What he accomplished was the result of genuine merit. He was a member of several musical societies and of the St. Nicholas (New York), Cliff Dwellers (Chicago), and University (Madison) clubs. In 1897 he married Adele, daughter of John Turton, of New York City.

FILLEBROWN, Herbert Martin, manufacturer, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 2 August, 1868. Educated in the common schools of Medford, he subsequently attended the Boston English High School for one year. From 1886 to 1888 he was employed by George E. Keith, a shoe manufacturer, of Brockton, Massachusetts. Entering the International Young Men's Christian Association College, at Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1888, he was graduated in 1890, and spent six years thereafter in Young Men's Christian Association work in various parts of the United States. In 1900 he organized the Taft Machine Company of Providence, manufacturers of carpet sewing machines. For two years he served as Secretary, after which he was elected President, holding this office until 1913. From 1901 until 1903, he also served as Treasurer of the J. B. and S. M. Knowles Company of Providence, for fifty years leading manufacturers of Sterling silverware. In October, 1905, Mr. Fillebrown became Manager and Treasurer of the Anchor Webbing Company of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, a business he had started in the previous year. This office he still holds. The company's headquarters in 1917 were removed to the new Pawtucket plant and his residence was also removed to that city. The company now operates plants in Woonsocket, Pawtucket, and Valley Falls, Rhode Island. On 15 December, 1915, he was elected President and Treasurer of Thompson Brothers, Incorporated, of Brockton, Massachusetts. This company has developed extensively under Mr. Fillebrown's oversight and management, and now has a capacity of forty-eight hundred pair of fine shoes per day. In 1919 the name was changed to Thompson Brothers Shoe Company, and twenty of the leading young men of the organization became stockholders. Mr. Fillebrown has always maintained an enthusiastic and devoted interest in religious work. He has served in various capacities in connection with the Young Men's Christian Associaton work in various parts of the United States, also as trustee of the Summer School at Silver Bay, New York, the International Young Men's Christian Association College at Springfield, and the Gordon Bible College of Boston. He is also an earnest and active member of the Baptist Church, and has served as a member of the National Committee of the Northern Baptist Layman having taken a leading part in both the Million and the Six Million Dollar campaigns. In 1918 he was elected to the Board of Managers of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society of New York City, and is still serving in this capacity. Mr. Fillebrown is a member of the Pawtucket Golf Club, the Commercial Club of Brockton, the Old Colony Club of New York City, and of the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C. On 6 June, 1892, Mr. Fillebrown married Lora Martin Curtis, the daughter of Benjamin Buck and Abigail (Martin) Curtis of Brockton. They have one child, Rachel, wife of Alan Thomas Deibert of Washington, D. C.

BABCOCK, William Wayne, surgeon, b. at East Worcester, Otsego County, New York, 10 June, 1872, son of William Wayne and Sarah Jane (Butler) Babcock. He was educated at the high school of Binghamton, New York, and was graduated M.D. in 1893 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland, and received the same degree in 1895 at the University of Pennsylvania. In the same year he was appointed Resident Physician at the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine. After he had completed his term of service at that institution, he became House Surgeon for the Kensington Hospital for Women, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (1896-98). At the same time he accepted an appointment as Demonstrator and Lecturer in Pathology and Bacteriology, in the Medico-Chirurgical College, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This connection he maintained for eight years (1886-1903), and during that same period he held the position of the Curator to the Pathological Society, of Philadelphia. In 1903 he accepted the Chair of Surgery and of Gynecology in Temple College, Philadelphia, holding the former until 1917, and the latter to the present time (1923). In 1907–1908 also Dr. Babcock occupied the Chair of Oral Surgery at the Philadelphia Dental College. During the World War he rendered professional service of high merit, in various capacities. He was commissioned Captain in the Medical Reserve Corps, 9 May, 1917, and later entered upon active service, at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. During August, 1917, he was Regimental Surgeon of the 318th Field Artillery, at Camp Jackson. In September of the same year he was appointed Sur-



H. W. Stillebrown

geon-in-Chief of General Hospital, Number 6, at Fort McPherson. He served in this capacity for two years, until September, 1919, and during that time was in command as Major (November, 1917) and as Lieutenant-Colonel (June, 1918). Dr. Babcock has also been surgeon to the Samaritan, Garretson and American Stomach hospitals, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1904 Pennsylvania College conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A., in recognition of his distinction in the field of medicine. He is a member of the American Medical Association; the American Therapeutical Society, of which he was President, 1917-18; the Pathological Society of Philadelphia; the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and the Phi Chi fraternity. Dr. Babcock is the author of "Preventative Medicine" (prize essay, 1902), and joint author of "Prophylaxis" (1903).

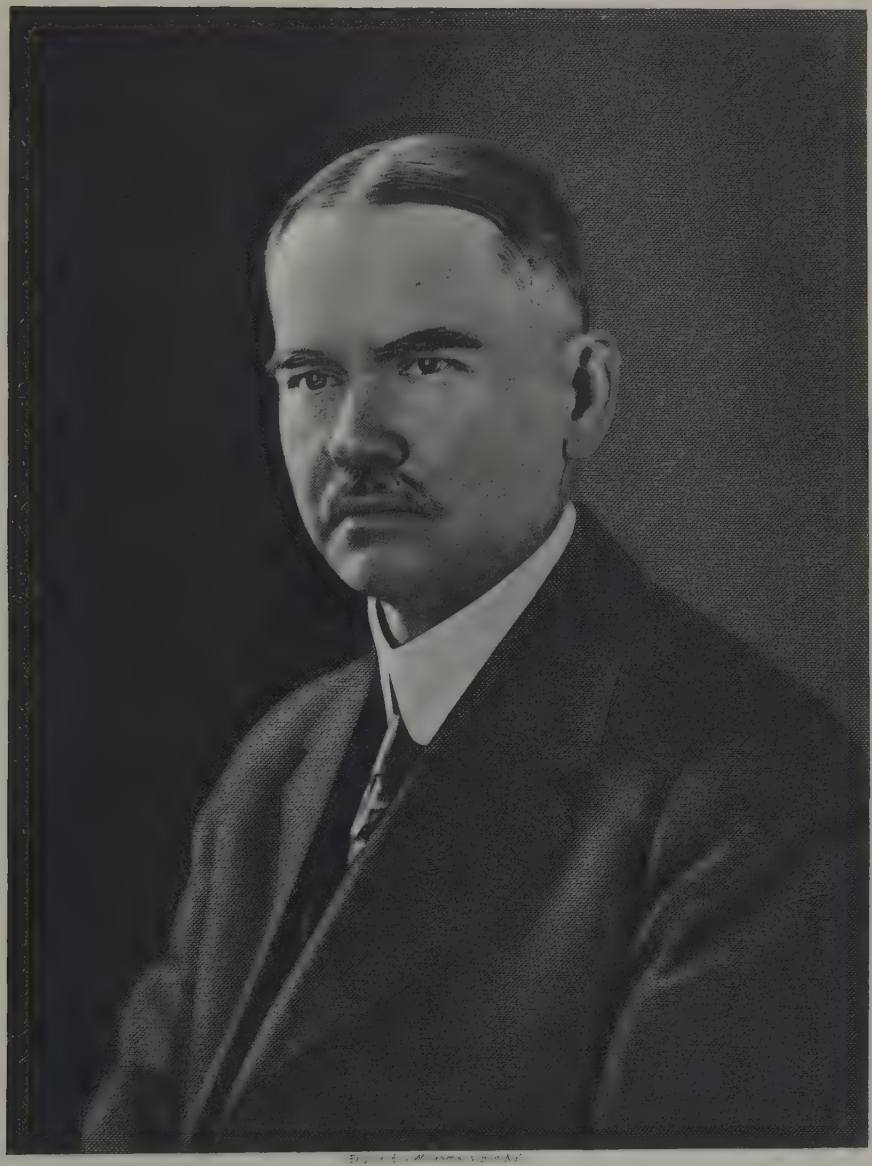
BURR, William Hubert, civil engineer, b. at Watertown, Connecticut, 14 July, 1851, son of George William and Marion Foote (Scovill) Burr. He received his technical education at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated C.E., in 1872. Immediately he began his engineering practice. Four years after his graduation he returned to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute as Professor of Rational and Technical Mechanics. In this capacity he served for nine years, 1876-1884. In 1884 he became Assistant to the Chief Engineer of the Phoenix Bridge Company, and later was made General Manager. He gave up this position and during 1892-93 he was Professor of Engineering at Harvard University. In 1893 Mr. Burr accepted the position of Professor of Civil Engineering at Columbia University. Here he remained until 1916 when he resigned and was made Professor Emeritus. From 1893-97 Mr. Burr held a number of important positions in the employ of the City of New York. During 1893-95 he was Consulting Engineer to the Department of Public Works, and from 1895-97 Consulting Engineer to the Department of Parks and to the Department of Docks. In 1894 President Cleveland appointed him a member of the Board of Engineers to investigate the feasibility of building a bridge across the North River, and two years later he was made a member of the board which undertook to locate a deep-water harbor on the southern coast of California. In 1899 Mr. Burr was appointed by President McKinley to the Isthmian Canal Commission. To this body was assigned the highly important duty of determining the most practicable route for an interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The next year (1900), he won first place in the national competition for the design of the proposed memorial bridge to be thrown across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C. About this time, also, Mr. Burr served as a member, and Chairman, of the Commission on Additional Water Supply for the City of New York. In 1904 he was again appointed by President Roosevelt, a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and since 1905 he has been a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers, who advise on matters pertaining to the canal. Mr. Burr was appointed by Governor Dix, in 1911, to the Advisory Board of Engineers for the construction of the Barge Canal by the State of New York. In 1919 he was appointed to one of the most important positions of the many he has held. The Commissions of the State of New York and New Jersey designated him a member of the Board of Consulting Engineers to advise on the construction of the vehicular tunnel under the Hudson River in New York City. Mr. Burr is Consulting Engineer to the Department of Bridges and to the Board of Water Supply, of the City of New York. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Science, a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a trustee of the Cathedral of Saint John, the Divine (New York City) and a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. Besides being a frequent contributor to engineering publications, Mr. Burr is the author of the following works: "The Stresses in Bridge and Roof Trusses" (1881); "Elasticity and Resistance of the Materials of Engineering" (1883); "Ancient and Modern Engineering and the Isthmian Canal" (1902); "The Graphic Method by Influence Lines for Bridge and Roof Computation" (With M. S. Falk), (1905); "The Design and Construction of Metallic Bridges (with M. S. Falk), (1912); "Suspension Bridges Arch Ribs and Cantilevers" (1913). In 1876 Mr. Burr married Caroline Kent Seely, (d. 1894).

CISNEROS, Eleonora de (Née Broadfoot), dramatic mezzo-soprano, b. in New York City, 1 November 1887, daughter of John Campbell and Ella (Small) Broadfoot. She received her earliest musical education in New York, and later studied under Mme. Murio-Celli in Italy, and with Jean de Reszke and Trabadello in Paris. Before her departure for Europe, however, she had made her debut as Rossweisse in "Die Walkure" at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The occasion was particularly noteworthy because no other American singer without European training had ever made a first appearance there. After a year's study in Italy, she appeared in 1902 at the Reggio, Turin, in what later proved to be one of her leading roles, Amneris in "Aida." Such was her success that within a short time afterward she was engaged to sing at nearly all the important opera-houses of Italy. Her popularity is strikingly evidenced by the fact that she appeared in sixteen cities. She created the title rôle in the first Italian performance of Tschaikowsky's "Pique Dame." Clytemnestra, at the first performance in Italy of Strauss' "Elektra;" and Candia della Leonessa in Franchetti's "La Figlia di Jorio," at La Scala in Milan. She next sang at the San Carlo, Naples. Here under the famous conductor, Cleofante Campanini, she appeared in Verdi's "Don Carlos," as well as in "Lohengrin" and "Le Prophéte." She was among the singers selected for the first Verdi Centenary, at Parma, Italy, where she sang the part of Princess Eboli in "Don Carlos." She sang for two seasons at Lisbon, Spain, and then made a tour of Europe, meeting with marked success in Vienna, at Convent Garden, London, in Paris

and elsewhere. She also visited America, Mexico and Cuba, where she proved equally popular. During 1906-1908 she was the leading mezzo-soprano under Oscar Hammerstein's management at the Manhattan Opera House, New York. Her repertory, which is unusually large, includes the rôles of Ortrud, Gioconda, Kundry, Herodias in Richard Strauss' "Salome" and Ammeris in "Aida." She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In 1901 she married Francisco G. de Cisneros, of Havana.

HITCH, Robert Mark, lawyer, b. at Morven, Georgia, 14 February, 1872. His father, Dr. Robert M. Hitch, was born in Lorenz County, South Carolina, 6 June, 1832, and was a graduate of Augusta Medical College. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was active in the organization of Company B of the 13th Georgia Regiment and was Captain of that Company during a large part of the war, participating in numerous battles, including the battle of Chickamauga and the battles around Atlanta. He served as Regimental Surgeon and at the close of the war was mustered out with the rank of Major. In commemoration of his services as a Confederate soldier, the Savannah daughters of the Confederacy awarded him a Confederate Cross of Honor. He was married to Martha Serena Falls, daughter of Calvin J. Falls, in Fayetteville, Georgia, 27 April, 1859, and with the exception of his war service, was a practicing physician throughout his life. He died at Morven, Georgia, 15 April, 1888. The family is of old English stock, the Christian name of Robert having been handed down through many generations. Robert Mark Hitch attended the Morven Academy, entering the Mercer University in 1889. He was a brilliant student and an able orator. In his junior and senior years he lead his class and in his junior year won a medal for oratory. He was graduated with the class of 1892, receiving the degree of A.B. Showing a decided predilection for law, he studied under private instructors at Quitman, Georgia. He passed his bar examinations in November that same year, and practiced in the Supreme Court at Thomasville. On 15 December, 1897, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Georgia and later to the United States Circuit and District Courts. Upon completing his studies at Quitman, Mr. Hitch settled in Savannah where he entered the employ of Gerard, Meldrim and Newman. He remained with this firm from 1893 to 1895, receiving a thorough grounding in the ethics of his profession. In the fall of 1896 he opened an office of his own and two years later formed a partnership with the late A. L. Alexander, under the title Alexander and Hitch. In 1901 he served in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, seven years later receiving an appointment to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Hitch, in 1904, formed a partnership with Mr. Remer L. Denmark, under the name of Hitch and Denmark. He was chief counsel and director of a number of railroads and banking institutions and attained a position in the profession highly complimentary to a man of his age. He is a member of the Georgia Bar Association and the American Bar Association. In June, 1892, he enlisted as a private in the Quitman Grays and two years later became a member of Company A. of the Savannah Volunteer Guards. At the merger of the Savannah Volunteer Guards with the 2nd Georgia Regiment he became a Sergeant in Company M. and several months later was honorably discharged. In 1898 he served with Company A. of the Savannah Volunteer Guards, receiving the commission of 2nd Lieutenant. In April, 1903, he became Captain of the Oglethorpe Light Infantry. He was a staunch Democrat but constantly refused office with the exception of being presidential elector in 1908. On 1 June, 1909, he delivered the Alumni address at Mercer University on the subject "The Power of Thought." Mr. Hitch is a member of the following organizations: Chivalry Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Live Oaks Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Ancient Landmark Lodge, Masonic Order; and also affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter, Knights Templar Commandary; Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine. Mr. Hitch was married 21 November, 1900, to Virginia Eppes Walker at Cedar Springs, Spartanburg County, South Carolina. Her father was Dr. Newton F. Walker of Cedar Springs, South Carolina, Superintendent of the State Institution for the Deaf and Blind. Mr. and Mrs. Hitch have two children: Virginia Eppes and Robert M., Jr.

FRENCH, Asa Palmer, lawyer, b. at Braintree, Massachusetts, 29 January, 1860, son of Asa and Sophia (Palmer) French. His father (1829–1903) was District Attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts, consisting of the counties of Norfolk and Plymouth, for eleven years (1871-82). Under the Act of Congress of 5 June, 1882, re-establishing the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, he was appointed one of the judges. The earliest American ancestor of the family was John French, who came from England to Dorchester, Massachusetts, where he resided previous to settling in Braintree in 1640. Mr. French was educated at the Brimmer School and the English High School, Boston, the Adams Academy, Quincy, and the Thayer Academy, Braintree, and was graduated at Yale University in 1882. He made his law studies in the Boston University School of Law, and in the office of his father, and in 1885 was admitted to the Norfolk County Bar. In the same year he was made clerk to the judges of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims at Washington, and served in this capacity until 1886. As a lawyer, Mr. French seems to have inherited his father's talent. Among his notable cases as an advocate in private practice may be mentioned the celebrated trial of Thomas Bram, mate of the "Herbert Fuller", indicted for the murder, in July, 1896, of the captain and his wife and the second mate of the vessel, while on the high seas. As junior counsel for the prisoner in the two long protracted trials of this case in the United States Circuit Court in Boston, and in the argument before the Supreme Court, resulting in the reversal of the judgment of



Robert McAlister

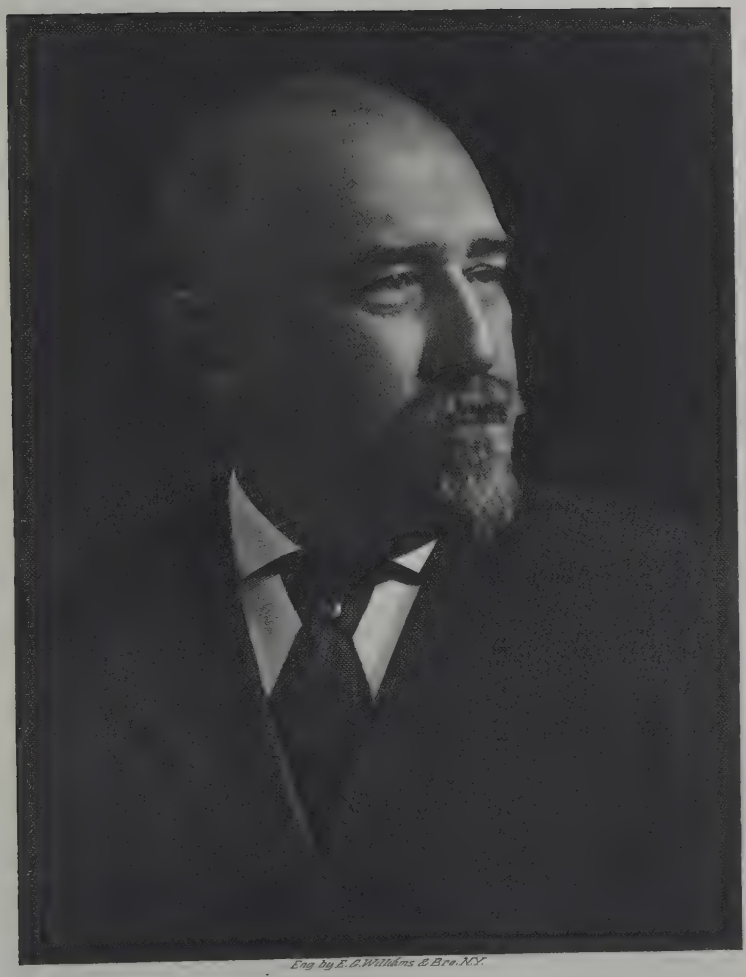
death imposed by the Circuit Court, Mr. French attained a national reputation. In 1901, he was nominated by both the Republican and Democratic parties for the office of District Attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts, and was elected. He held this office, by successive elections, until January, 1906, when he was appointed United States Attorney by President Roosevelt. In these official capacities Mr. French has rendered notable public service, and his success as an adviser, administrator and prosecutor in the most important and intricate affairs, and his unfailing fidelity to the Court, have contributed immeasurably to the maintenance of the respect which the Bar of Massachusetts has always received. He has served as president of the Randolph Savings Bank, and of the Norfolk County Bar Association; is President of the Yale Alumni Association of Boston and vicinity, and of the Tremont Trust Company, and is a director of the Norfolk Mutual Fire Insurance Company. His club membership includes the University and Yale clubs of New York, and the Algonquin and Tennis and Racquet clubs of Boston. He has been governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, and is Deputy Governor General of the General Society. Mr. French married, 13 December, 1887, Elizabeth A., daughter of George W. and Clara (Ambrose) Wales. They have one son, Jonathan W. French, and one daughter, Constance (Mrs. John L. Baxter of Brunswick, Maine).

BARTLETT, Homer Newton, organist, pianist and composer, b. at Olive, Ulster County, New York, 28 December, 1864, His family has been long resident in New England; his mother is a descendant of the martyr, John Rogers. He early manifested a love for music, and played the violin in public at the age of eight. From that time, he devoted himself to the study of the piano and the organ. At the age of fourteen he received an appointment as church organist. When he was fifteen years of age, he entered upon a period of study extending over seven years. His teachers in piano, were S. B. Mills, Emil Guyon (a pupil of Thalberg), and Alfred Pease, and his teachers in organ playing, and harmony, were Max Braun and O. F. Jacobsen. He spent some time in Europe in 1887, and since that time has taught music in New York and has been organist in several churches. He has been asscociated with the Madison Avenue Baptist Church for about thirty-five years. Mr. Bartlett is one of the founders of the American Guild of Organization. As a composer he has been very prolific. His very first composition, a piano piece entitled "Grande Polka de Concert" proved extremely popular. He has written many other pianoforte compositions and about eighty songs, which are often heard in public concerts. They include the well-known selection "Come to me, Dearest," "Moonbeams," "Rosebud," and "Laughing Eyes." One of his earliest orchestral arrangements was his instrumentation of Chopin's "Military Polonaise," which was played very frequently by Anton Seidl's orchestra and which still retains its popularity. The ending supplied by Mr. Bartlett in the form of an interweaving of the three principal themes is very effective. His "Khamsin," a dramatic aria for tenor and orchestra, is full of rich color and splendid effects. Besides several other works in manuscript, such as his three-act opera, "La Valliére (1885-1886), his oratorio "Samuel" (1888), and the orchestral caprice, "Ignis Fatuus," he had published the cantata, "The Last Chieftain," a sextette for strings and flute, glees for men's and women's voices, and quartettes, anthems and carols.

FOERSTER, Adolph Martin, teacher, conductor, composer, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 2 February, 1854, son of Emil and Elise Marie (Noll) Förster. He received his first musical instruction from his mother and later studied under Richter, Wengel, Papperitz and others at the Leipzig Conservatory (1872-1875). After his return he taught in the Ft. Wayne, Indiana Conservatory of Music for one year. Since 1876 he has been a teacher and conductor in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. His earlier compositions were more orchestral in character and, included also piano pieces, chamber-music, and other selections. Many of these were very fine and were distinguished by originality, poetic conception, a mastery of powerful effects and skilful design. One of the most pretentious of his orchestral works, the "Prelude to Goethe's Faust," gained a prize offered by the Pittsburgh Art Society. Few dramas have been so fruitful a source of musical inspiration as "Faust." Gounod, Boito, Spohr, Berlioz, Liszt, Wagner and Schumann had preceded Mr. Förster in an attempt to mirror forth in one form or another the spirit of Goethe's masterpiece. Yet the American composer has suceeded in his bold venture to attempt an independent musical sitting of so well known a subject. The composition was performed for the first time by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra under the direction of its then new conductor, Victor Herbert, in 1898. Several other orchestral compositions of Mr. Förster have also met with great favor, notably his "Festival March," first produced under Mr. Anton Seidl at the Pitsburgh May Festival in 1891; "Dedication March," at the dedication of Carnegie Music Hall in 1895 and for the dedication of Pittsburgh Exposition Music, Walter Damrosch and Frederick Stock respectively being the conductors on these occasions, and "Thusnelda," a character piece for full orchestra, based on Karl Schäfer's poem of the same name, and first produced in Baltimore under the conductor Asgar Hamerik. It is, however, as a composer of songs that Mr. Förster is chiefly noted to-day. He has not only greatly enriched the repertory of vocal music in this country, but has bequeathed to posterity songs that, judged by almost any standard, rank very high both as to form and content. How he received his early inspiration by a visit to Robert Franz, today acknowledged one of the greatest song writers the world has ever produced, is interestingly described by him in an article of which the following is a brief extract: "In the Summer of 1874, while a student at the Conservatory of Music at Leipzig, Germany, I yielded to a desire to meet the

man who was without a doubt the highest representative of what was best in song-writing. I had idolized him through his songs, and in such a frame of mind I sought the small town of Halle, with the avowed purpose of getting inspiration and advice that could prove beneficial to me in later years." In his songs Mr. Förster has expressed a great variety of moods, ranging from placid contemplation to the most impassioned outbursts of emotion. They are further distinguished by a distinct melodious quality, with here and there evidences of a declaratory style. So, for example his sitting of "The Last Rose of Summer," is broadly melodious, while, in his splendid song "Alone," the exceptional descriptive power of the composer is displayed. Here the loneliness of the landscape and of all creatures within it is depicted on a single note for the voice, until the reference to eternity at the end makes a culmination truly wonderful. The poets whom Mr. Förster preferably uses as his source of inspiration are Thomas Moore, Lord Byron and Heinrich Heine, in the order named, although Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Goethe, Shelley and Bryant are also represented. Among so much riches in a musical sense, as is contained in the songs of Mr. Förster, it is difficult to single out pieces of especial excellence. The song "An Old Melody," music by Emmy Destinn, has frequently been heard in concert, likewise "The Daisy," "Early Spring," with its elaborate accompaniment, "Spring is Here," and many others too numerous to mention. Among his most favorably known lyrics are those included in the cycle "Greek Love Songs" (opus 63), while his "Child Lyrics," a setting of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses" are artistically wrought gems which would charm old and young alike. Mr. Förster's contributions to the field of sacred music, also, are numerous, his opus 66 ("How Long Wilt Thou") and his "Ave Maria," being particularly well known. He married Henrietta M. Reineman of Allegheny.

LEVERETT, George Vasmer, lawyer, b. in Charlestown, Massachusetts, 16 February, 1846; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 18 October, 1917, son of Daniel and Charlotte (Betteley) Leverett. His first American paternal ancestor was Thomas Leverett, who migrated from England in 1632, and settled in Boston, Massachusetts. He was accompanied by his son John (later Sir John), who was then seventeen years of age, and who subsequently became Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. John returned to England in 1644, and was commissioned as commander of a company of infantry, and took active part in the struggle between the Parliament and the King, serving with distinction as well as gaining the lifelong friendship of Cromwell. Upon his return to America he became prominent in civil and military circles, holding important posts, and in 1673 becoming Governor. His military experience stood him in good stead in the war with King Phillip, and his skill and energy were instrumental in the successful issue of this conflict. In acknowledgment of his valued service to the New England Colonies in time of stress he was knighted by Charles II. Another member of this family, John Leverett was a former president of Harvard College. Memorials to the memory of Governor Leverett, in the forms of tablets suitably inscribed, are located in the First Church of Boston. The family has been identified with this church for one hundred and fifty years, and George V. Leverett was buried there. George V. Leverett was educated at the Harvard Grammar School and High School, where he ranked first in his class, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1867. He entered the Harvard Law School with the class of 1869, and was graduated LL.B. From 1868 to 1870 he was instructor in mathematics at Harvard, but resigned in 1871 to begin the practice of law in Boston. His partner was Professor James B. Thayer, of the Harvard Law School, his former instructor. The association continued until the death of Professor Thayer in 1902. In 1880 he removed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he practiced his profession for a short time, subsequently becoming official attorney for the Bell Telephone Company, and later its general counsel. On the merger of the Bell Company, with that of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. Leverett became counsel for the combination. The handling of the vast legal interests of such a company necessitated a complete and thorough knowledge of the laws of every state in the union. Mr. Leverett proved himself more than equal to the task, and his fame as a corporation lawyer became general. He was familiar with every contract of the company, every law of state legislature, or of Congress, that might affect the company's interest, and all of the current court decisions. In conjunction with his arduous tasks as a factor of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company he maintained a private practice, and with all found ample time to pursue his favorite studies. He was a Greek scholar of repute, and a musician of considerable ability. For years he was a regular attendant at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He had a magnetic personality which endeared him to those with whom he came in contact, and his remarkable memory for faces and names maintained for him a particularly large circle of friends. He was fond of mathematics and took much pleasure in solving intricate problems. He was the director of the Conveyancer's Title Insurance Company, the State Street Trust Company, and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank. He was a member of the Suffolk Bar Association, of the Massachusetts Historic-Genealogical Society, of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Science. He held membership in the Harvard Club of Boston, the Harvard Club of New York, the University Club of Boston, the University Club of New York, and the University Club of Chicago, the Union Club of Boston, the Oakley Country Club, the Bostonian Society, and the Bunker Hill Monument Association. He was actively interested in the civic affairs of Charlestown, and was a member of the Charlestown High School Association, and of the Old Schoolboys' Association. In 1915 his health failed, as the result of overwork.



Eng. by E. B. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Geo. V. Leonetti

Mr. Leverett married at Cambridge, Massachusetts, 3 April, 1888, Mary E. L. Tebbetts, a woman prominent in social welfare and charity work.

CAPPS, Washington Lee, naval officer, b. in Portsmouth, Virginia, 31 January, 1864, son of Washington Tazewell and Frances Bernard Capps. He was graduated at the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, in 1884. From 1884–86 he served on the U. S. S. Tennessee, and on the staffs of Rear-Admirals Luce and Jouett. On 1 July, 1886, he was promoted to the rank of Ensign, and for a three-year period (1886-89) he was on special duty at Glasgow, Scotland, and other points abroad. During this time he seized the unusual opportunity presented, and attended the University of Glasgow, where he was graduated B.S. in 1888. In 1889 he was assigned duties in the Navy Department, and at Cramp's Shipyard, and from 1889 to 1892 was stationed at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York. For the three years following (1892-95), he served on the Bureau of Construction and Repair, of the Navy Department, and on 28 January, 1895, he was appointed Assistant Naval Constructor. Owing to his great reputation as an expert in matters of construction, Ensign Capps was transferred to San Francisco, in 1896, where he was placed in charge of construction for the navy, at the Union Iron Works. He served there, in this capacity, until the outbreak of the Spanish-American War (1898). During 1898-99 he performed special duty on the staff of Admiral Dewey, then Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station. Having acquitted himself with high credit in this capacity, he was next assigned to the Board of Inspection and Survey, Washington, D. C. He remained a member of this board from 1899 to 1901, at which time he was made Head of the Construction Department at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York. Having served in this position for two years with marked success, he was promoted to rank of Rear-Admiral in 1903, and was made Chief of Construction, United States Navy. At the same time he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. He discharged the duties of this office from 1903 until 1907, was reappointed, and continued to serve until October, 1910. At this time he resigned, whereupon he was permanently commissioned Chief of Construction, with the rank of Rear-Admiral, effective from 1 October, 1910. During 1910–11 Rear-Admiral Capps performed special duty abroad. In 1912 he obtained the degree of D.S.C., at the University of Glasgow. Since 1912 he has been President of the boards governing hull changes for the United States Navy vessels building on the Atlantic Coast. In 1913 he was United States Commissioner at the International Maritime Conference held in London. Upon this occasion he was also Chairman of the Section on Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. Since 1917 Rear-Admiral Capps has been President of the Navy Compensation Board, and from July to December, 1917, he served with distinction as General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. In this connection he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, by the President of the United States, "for exceptionally meritorious services in a position of great responsibility." Rear-Admiral Capps is Past-President of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, and a member of numerous scientific societies and clubs, both in this country and abroad. In 1911 he married Edna, daughter of Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Aaron Ward, of Roslyn, Long Island.

BALDWIN, William James St. John, mechanical engineer, b. at sea, 4 June, 1844, and birth recorded at Waterford, Ireland. He is a son of Captain John and Giovanna Caterina (San Giovanni) Baldwin. He was educated in Boston and at St. Dunstan's, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Further, he had two years' training in naval architecture and made a special study of navigation, drawing, engineering and physics. During the Civil War he was engaged in naval construction, notably with Donald McKay, called the "Prince of Ship-Builders", who had become famous as the builder of the Great Republic, one of the finest clipper ships ever constructed. At Mr. McKay's famous shipyard in East Boston, Mr. Baldwin assisted in the conversion of several blockade runners into United States cruisers and in the construction of three monitors. In this yard which, before the war, had built famous clippers for lines running to Great Britain, around the Horn, China and the East Indies, were constructed the "Ashuelot", the sloop-of-war "Adams", and many other vessels of the Civil War period. In 1866 Mr. Baldwin was in the Brazilian service as assistant naval constructor. He erected some of the first high buildings in New York City, notably the Tribune Building. He has been for more than twenty-five years consulting engineer of the New York Telephone Company, and he is also consulting engineer for hospitals and other structures of the Department of Health of the City of New York. Mr. Baldwin has written a number of works on heating, ventilation and kindred subjects. Among these are: "An Outline of Ventilation and Warming" (1899); "The Ventilation of the Schoolroom" (1901); "Quick Rules for Heating and Ventilating" (1907); "The Ventilation of Our Court Rooms and Halls of Justice" (1910); and "Factory Heating from the Fuel Saving Angle" (1912). The book, however, which is probably most widely known, is that entitled, "Baldwin on Heating; or Steam Heating for Building Revised." It is a description of steam heating apparatus for warming and ventilating large buildings as well as private houses, and contains valuable tables and much interesting material on steam, water and air in their relation to heating. This book had already passed through sixteen editions in 1909 and is regarded as a standard book on a subject of great importance. "It was written the twenty years previous to the writing of this book (1878)," says the author, "that the warming of buildings with steam carried through pipes became anything like a science. Previously, it was a 'chaotic mass of pipes and principles' and even at the present time there is much blundering of persons who, being in some of the other engineering branches, imagine anyone may do steam heat-

ing without any special training." Mr. Baldwin has been associate editor of the "Engineering Record" (1880–89). He is lecturer and Professor of Thermal Engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and is a member of the commission of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers that formulated the standard pipe threads, known as "The Briggs Formul", for the United States and Canada, in 1886. He is a life member of the American Institute of Architects.

THORNDIKE, Augustus Larkin, real estate trustee, and for many years one of the most prominent citizens of his community, b. in Boston, 10 August, 1861; d. there 10 March, 1922, son of William Henry Thorndike. His father, b. 5 June, 1824, d. 26 December, 1884, a surgeon, was a man active in all that made for good citizenship, and was a striking example of professional success attained through loyal adherance to high standards. The Thorndike ancestry is traditionally English. The original American ancestor of the family was John Thorndike, who came from Great Carlton, Lincolnshire, England, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1636. Augustus L. Thorndike passed his boyhood and youth in his native city. He learned daily habits of thrift and industry, and at all times expended his best effort, diligently laying the foundation for a successful and substantial career. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, and in 1880 began the active work of his life in Boston in the employ of the Oriental Oil Company, where he remained for about four years. Mr. Thorndike, however, was not content to remain long in the rank and file. He sought new and larger fields of endeavor, and even at this early age evinced the ambition, earnestness, and determination that were characteristic of him throughout his career. In 1884 he was appointed trustee of the William H. Thorndike estate, in which capacity he served ably and conscientiously until the time of his death. He was trusted with many weighty responsibilities, which he discharged with faithfulness and efficiency. The impetus of Mr. Thorndike's ambition carried him forward to achievement, and by reason of his efficient methods and the confidence that he inspired in others, he attained for himself high standing as a practical business executive. His community was quick to recognize and take advantage of his abilities, and he was made Commissioner of Banks and Banking, in Massachusetts, where his wide training and experience were of high practical value in the successful carrying out of his duties. By careful and painstaking efforts Mr. Thorndike placed the state banking system on a new and more efficient basis, and at the same time rendered a useful and lasting service to his fellowmen. He was also President of the Winnisconnet National Bank and the Boston Co-operative Bank, and a trustee of many large estates. In 1837 he built the Hotel Thorndike, which was rebuilt in 1921 for business purposes. Mr. Thorndike held membership in many clubs including the Athletic Club, the Algonquin, the St. Botolph, the Country, the Corinthian Yacht, the Massachusetts Automobile, in which he served as Vice-President, and the Twentieth Century, and the Economic clubs. He was also a member of the New England Historical and Geneological Society. On 23 June, Augustus L. Thorndike married Cora Nickerson, daughter of Frederick W. Nickerson, a merchant of Boston. They had one daughter, Louise, (Mrs. Clifford R. Eddy), of West Newton, Massachusetts. Mr. Thorndike is survived by his wife and daughter. Throughout his career he was a prominent figure in the business and civic affairs of his city, and even more noteworthy than his ability as a business man were his exalted honor and trustworthiness, which found sincere expression in all that he did. His death has removed one whose public spirit and service were unmixed with selfishness, and whose achievements fully measure up to the finest New England traditions.

CARRENO, Teresa, pianist, b. at Caracas, Venezuela, 22 December, 1853; d. in New York City, 12 June, 1917. Her father was minister of finance in Venezuela, and from him a fine musician and an excellent pianist, she received her first instruction. "He not only taught me, but wrote over five hundred technical exercises for me," says Mme. Carreno. The family located in New York and, because they became impoverished, "Teresita" was brought before the public before she was nine years old, in November, 1862. Her success was so marked that she had to give eight successive concerts at Irving Hall, later Irving Place Theatre, New York City. The interest aroused by her concerts even then "was so great," she tells us, "that when the carriage which took us to the concerts arrived in the immediate neighborhood of Irving Hall, the crowds from the door to Fourteenth Street were such that we could not pass." Subsequently she played at the Academy of Music, and then went to Boston. There the Philharmonic Society, with which she appeared as soloist, unanimously voted her a member. At the request of the Mayor of Boston, she also played in a great hall, before the assembled school children, three thousand in number. While in New York she had attracted the attention of Louis Moreau Gottschalk, then at the height of his fame. For the love of his art he gave lessons to a few talented children, among whom was Teresa Carreno. She remained with him for three years. The success of her early days was due in great part to his valuable instruction and advice. After playing in Havana, she was taken by her parents to Paris, and appeared at the Salle Erard, at the age of twelve. While in Paris she received further instruction in piano from George Mathias. In 1875 she made a tour of the United States and was everywhere pronounced one of the greatest artists who had ever appeared on the concert stage. She later resided for several years in England. During a pianistic tour in 1872 she visited Edinburgh, where Colonel Mapleson, the impressario, was giving a season of Italian opera. Owing to the illness of the soprano of his company, he had tried every means to get a substitute, but in vain. He finally prevailed upon Teresa Carreno, who, still in her teens, was endowed with a beautiful voice and a fine stage-pres-

Augustus L. Shumate

BROWN

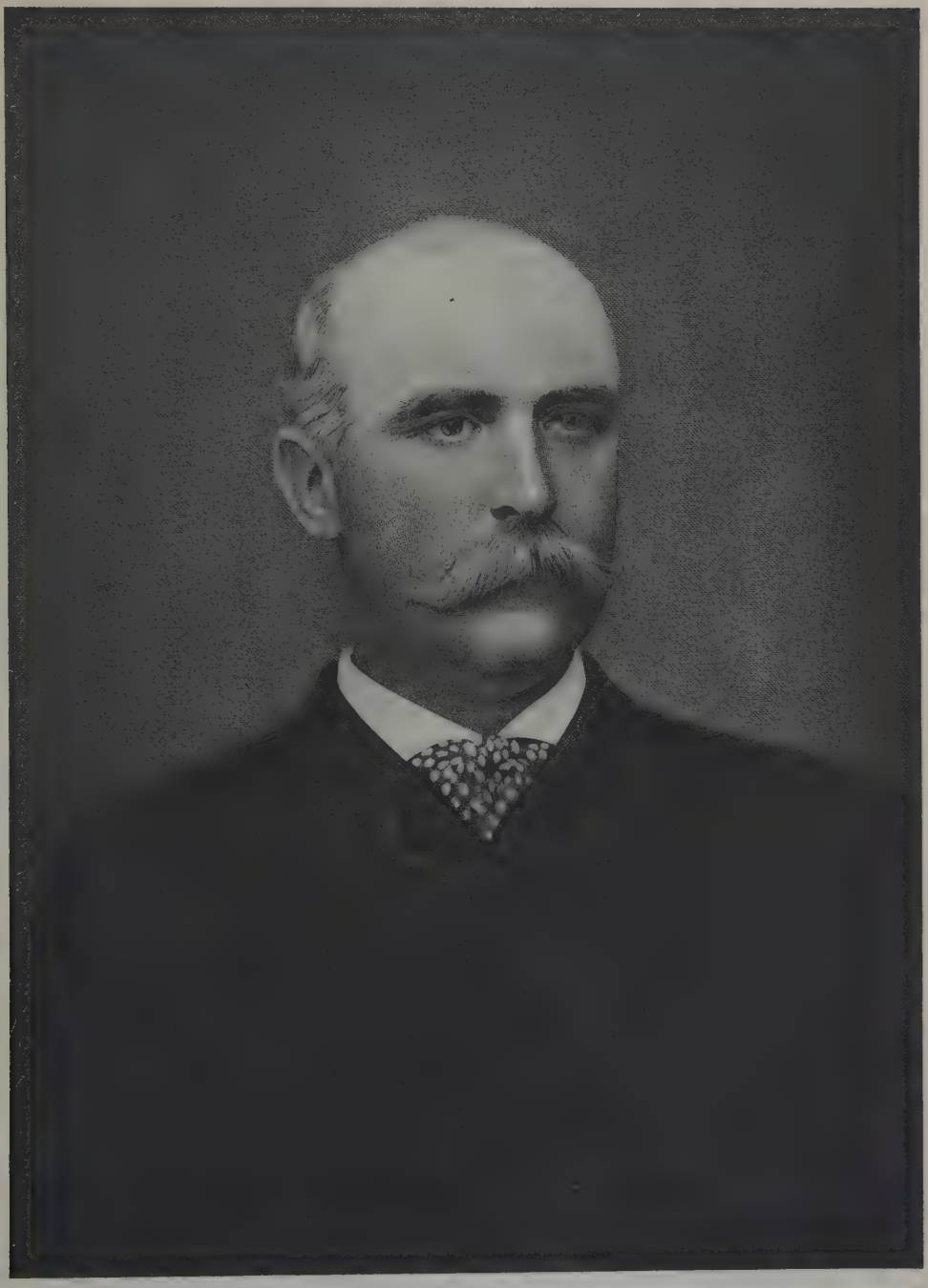
ence, to take the part. She learned the rôle, that of the Queen in the "Huguenots," in four days, and achieved a pronounced success. Some time afterward she made her regular debut as a singer, under the management of Max Strakosch, in a company including Brignoli, Tom Karl, and Tagliapietra. But this diversion to vocal music was short lived, ending in 1889. For two years, during 1889-1890, she travelled through Germany on a pianistic tour, and was everywhere received with favor. During a period of many years she played in the greatest musical centers of Europe and America. Her long carreer as a virtuoso also took her to the place of her birth, Venezuela. Indeed, she was invited to visit that country with her husband (Tagliapietra), in return for having set to music a national anthem, which was to be used at the Bolivar Centennial celebration (1883). Hans von Bulow has called Carreno "The Great Princess" among all pianists. Brahms, the critical, whose opinion of certain virtuosi was not very high, said of her, "She belongs to us." Some one has declared that it was from Rubinstein, who was her teacher for a time, that she learned the art of piano necromancy. Like Rubinstein, she was by temperament both impetuous and stormy and yet Bülow said of her that she was the only woman he had ever heard play Beethoven *in a satisfactory manner.* A beautiful tribute to her playing and to her personality was paid by one of her admirers shortly after her death, and published in "The Musical Courier," 12 July, 1917: "She was indeed the Brünnhilde of the piano, and none could approach her without feeling irresistibly drawn as by an attraction of a flame from heaven. The overflowing buoancy of her nature made a splendor of sunshine wherever she went. Saturated as she was with the divineness of arts, that rare and radiant charm of manner and speech, that keen sense of humor with its affluent expression, ever adding a telling touch to her magnetic personality, made her seem to embody music in her abundance of life, her animating spirit and her impassioned heart. Strong, brilliant, versatile, intense, she was ever in a sense indomitable." "I am a Yankee, if you like," Mme. Carreno once told the Spanish violinist Sarasate. I have lived in the United States almost all my life. It is my country." She was four times married. In 1872 she married the French violinist, Emile Sauret. They had one daughter, Emelita Sauret. Divorced after a few years, Mme. Carreno married the baritone Giovanni Tagliapietra. They had one daughter, Teresita Carreno Tagliapietra; and one son, Giovanni Tagliapietra, Jr., a distinguished singer possessed of a fine tenor voice. After her divorce from her second husband, Mme. Carreno married the pianist, Eugen d'Albert. They had two daughters, Hertha and Eugenia.

BROWN, George Van Ingen, surgeon, b. in Saint Paul, Minnesota, 15 January, 1862, son of Matthew and Emily (Lynch) Brown. He received his preparatory education at home, at the Saint Paul High School, and under a private tutor, and entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was graduated D.D.S. in 1881. After a considerable period of dental practice, Dr. Brown entered the Milwaukee Medical College, where he was graduated M.D. and C.M. (Master of Surgery) in 1895. He received his A.B. degree from Northern Illinois College, Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1898. Throughout this entire period, 1881-1898, Dr. Brown had practiced dentistry and oral surgery in Saint Paul and Duluth, Minnesota, and since 1898 he has specialized in oral surgery at Milwaukee. Dr. Brown early acquired such a high reputation in his profession that his services were sought as instructor of several institutions. In 1898 he returned to the Milwaukee Medical College, in the capacity of Professor of Operative Dentistry and Oral Surgery, and Dean of the Dental Department. He held this position until 1902. He served as Special Lecturer on Oral Surgery, in the Dental Department of the University of Illinois, 1902-1903; at the University of Iowa, 1903–1904; at the University of Tennessee, 1904, and at Vanderbilt University, 1905. From 1904-1910 Dr. Brown held the chair of Oral Surgery and Oral Pathology at the State University of Iowa, and from 1909 to 1915 he gave instruction at the Southern Dental College, Atlanta, Georgia. In 1903 he was appointed by the United States Senate a delegate to the International Medical Congress which was held at Madrid, Spain. Another special appointment was his selection in 1911, as the one best qualified to report on the hairlip and the cleft palate, before the International Medical Congress, at Budapesth. Dr. Brown holds a position on the surgical staff of the Columbia, the Saint Mary's and the Milwaukee Children's Hospital, all in Milwaukee. At the State of Wisconsin General Hospital, which is located at the University of Wisconsin, he performs important duties as plastic surgeon, and he is an associate attending member on the surgical staff of the Milwaukee County Hospital, at Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. During the World War, and for some time after the armistice, Dr. Brown accomplished extraordinary results in the field of plastic and oral surgery. From 1915 to 1919 he served successfully as 1st Lieutenant, Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army. He was President of the Board of Examiners, which examined those who applied for appointment to the Medical Reserve Corps, at Milwaukee. Later he was in charge of the Section of Plastic and Oral Surgery of the Head, in the office of the Surgeon General, at Washington, D. C. In 1918 Dr. Brown organized, at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, a school of Plastic and Oral Surgery, at which much was accomplished by way of cure and prevention of facial and dental defects. Because of his exceptional knowledge, experience and skill, Dr. Brown was placed in charge of the reconstruction work for soldiers who returned from the war disfigured in face or jaws. This surgical operative work was conducted at the United States Army General Hospital No. 11, located at Cape May, New Jersey. Later he was made Chief of the Maxillo-faciale service, at the Walter Reed Hospital, Tacoma Park, D. C. In 1919 he was appointed surgeon to the United

States Public Health Service, and in the same year he served on the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, at Milwaukee, as Consultant in Plastic Surgery. Dr. Brown is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and of the Tri-States Medical Society, (President, 1920-21), and an Associate Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine. He is a member of the American Medical Association and its affiliated associates, and of the Medical and Surgical societies of the City of Milwaukee, the County of Milwaukee, and the State of Wisconsin. He is also a member of the Delta Sigma Delta and the Alpha Rappa Kappa fraternities, as well as of many other American and foreign societies, and he is a Mason. His club memberships are in the University, Milwaukee, Town and Milwaukee Country Clubs, of Milwaukee, and the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Brown is the author of "The Surgery of Oral Diseases and Malformations" (3rd edition, 1918); a chapter in Ochsner's "Surgical Diognosis and Treatment", monographs and papers. He has also written occasional poems. On 22 September, 1884, Dr. Brown married Elizabeth Kathleen Selby Jones. of Duluth, Minnesota.

EDWARDS, George B., transportation official, b. in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 3 January, 1842; d. 19 May, 1887, son of Richard and Catherine Pond (May) Edwards. He received his early education in the public and private schools of his native county, and in 1858 removed with his family to Dubuque, Iowa. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Union Army as a sergeant in the "Curtis horse", a volunteer regiment of Iowa Cavalry. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and later received the commission of Adjutant to Colonel Lowe of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and in March, 1862, he was made acting Brigadier General and placed in command of Forts Henry and Heiman, Tennessee. In September that same year, he applied for his discharge due to ill health and left the army to devote his attention to his aged father. It was at this time that the government abolished the title of Adjutant. On his return to civil life he settled in Pittsburgh and affiliated with the Union Railroad Transportation Company, a subsidiary company of the Pennsylvania Railroad. His connection with this concern was of long duration, and his steady rise in position was characteristic of his dominant energy and extraordinary managerial ability. A true lover of system, and an organizer at heart, his personal activities were of such high standard that his influence as an example manifested itself throughout the entire organization. He was a staunch Republican and was a member of the Duquesne Post, No. 259, G.A.R., and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. George B. Edwards was married to Elizabeth Thaw, daughter of William and Eliza Burd (Blair) Thaw, in October, 1864. They were the parents of eight children of whom the following survive: Burd Blair (Mrs. Charles E. Dickson); Catherine; May; Lidia; Thaw and Mary Louise Edwards. Mrs. Edwards survived her husband exactly a quarter of a century, her death occurring 13 May, 1912.

ZEISLER, Fannie Bloomfield, pianist, b. at Bielitz, Austrian Silesia, 16 July, 1863, daughter of Salomon and Bertha (Jaeger) Bloomfield. She is a cousin of Moritz Rosenthal, pianist, and of Adolf Robinson, baritone, formerly of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and a sister of Professor Maurice Bloomfield, of John Hopkins University. She was brought to America at the age of two, and her family located in Chicago. After studying piano with Bernhard Ziehn and Carl Wolfsohn, she went to Leschetizky in Vienna on the advice of Mme. Annette Essipoff, and remained there for five years (1878-1883). Returning to the United States in 1883, she made her professional début with the Beethoven Society, Chicago, and thereafter appeared regularly in concerts for ten years. During the period of 1893-1895 she made several tours abroad, visiting Germany, Switzerland and Scandinavia, and creating a furor of enthusiasm wherever she went. The same success attended her tour through England and France in the spring of 1898. Immediately afterward she was invited to play at the Nether-Rhenish Music Festival, held at Cologne, Germany, 29-31 May, 1898. During a series of concerts which she gave in Germany, Austria and France, in 1902-1903, she appeared in Paris at a Lamoureux concert, 23 November, 1902, where a demonstration had been organized against her. Her magnificent playing of the Saint-Saëns Concerto, however, so completely carried away the audience that the hostile demonstrations were completely drowned in the general applause. On this occasion, as on so many others, the peculiarly irresistible, magnetic, rhythmical power of Mme. Zeisler's playing cast its spell over the audience. She revisited Europe in 1911, and again in 1914, when the war compelled her abruptly to terminate her concerts. Her tours in the United States, wherever she appears, are always hailed with joy by her host of admirers. She has played with the greatest orchestras everywhere, and commands a repertory of vast scope. To a question once put to her as to her specialty, she replied: "My speciality is being no specialist." She ranks as the equal of the very greatest woman pianists that have appeared on the concert platform. Indeed her playing is characterized by a force, fire, and rhythmical precession by a quality of virility—not always found in the work of women pianists. Like Mme. Carreno, she has the rare gift of casting a magnetic spell over her audience; and this spell not only endures, but increases in potency as her performance progesses. There are no dull moments in Mme. Zeisler's playing. In addition to her musical attainments, she has contributed articles on music to many periodicals and has also lectured frequently before musical and other societies. "Mme. Zeisler is very decided in all her actions," says G. M. Wilson. "She is quick to condemn that which does not please, and equally quick to praise that which meets her approval. Mme. Zeisler is a member of the Chicago Woman's Club, as well as the Women's Aid, and Three Art Clubs. In October, 1885, she married Sigmund Zeisler, a lawyer, of Chicago.



Geo. P. Edwards

ARMSTRONG, Donald B., hygienist, b. at Bangor, Pennsylvania, 19 December, 1886, son of Elmer R. and Sarah (Budd) Armstrong. He attended Lafayette College, where he was graduated Ph.B., in 1908. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Columbia University) where he was graduated M.D., in 1912. In the same year he received his A.M. degree, also from Columbia University. From Columbia he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and was graduated M.S. in 1913. Immediately after completing his post-graduate studies Dr. Armstrong was made Superintendent of the Bureau of Health and Public Hygiene, New York City, and served in this capacity until 1915. Dr. Armstrong held other important positions, also, about this time, in connection with the public health work of the City of New York. He was Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Department of Health Advisory Council; Chairman of the Committee on Block Recreation, of the Recreation Alliance; and Director of the Department of Social Welfare; and Chairman of the Sanitary Committee of the Department of Street Cleaning Advisory Council. One of the most highly important projects with which Dr. Armstrong has been associated, was the Framingham (Massachusetts) Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration, which has had a far-reaching influence in the improvement of methods employed to prevent and eradicate tuberculosis. Dr. Armstrong was appointed executive officer to direct the Demonstration, which was conducted under the auspices of the National Tuberculosis Association, and financed by means of a special gift of $100,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. One of the striking features of this demonstration was the emphasis placed upon the importance of instituting preventative measures within the family of the person afflicted by the disease, and the education of every member of the family regarding the adoption of all possible preventive means and measures. Dr. Armstrong's conduct of this project attracted wide and favorable comment in medical circles. In addition to his many other activities, he lectures on public health at Columbia University, New York University, and at the College of the City of New York. Dr. Armstrong is a member of the American Public Health Association. In this connection he was Chairman of the Influenza Committee and Secretary of the Annual Meeting of the Public Health Institute in 1921. He is a member of the American Medical Association, of New York; the Massachusetts Tuberculosis League; and Massachusetts State Medical Societies. He has membership in the Chi Phi Fraternity and the Omego Club, of New York; and the Technology and Cosmos Clubs, of Washington, D. C. Dr. Armstrong is the author of the following monograms and pamphlets: "Flies and Diarrheal Diseases" (1914); "Public Health in European Cities" (1915); "Corrective Social Measures" (1915); "Sex Hygiene for Adolescents" (Metropolitan Life Insurance Company prize essay) (1916); "Food Facts" (1916); "Framingham Monograph 1 to 8," (1917-1920). In connection with his public health studies, Dr. Armstrong carried on important investigations concerning the relation of flies to infant mortality. He has to his credit, also, the establishment of the first public laundry in New York City. On 19 September, 1913, he married Eunice Burton, of New York City.

HOPPER, William DeWOLF, comedian, b. New York City, 30 March, 1858, son of John and Rosalie (DeWolf) Hopper. His father, a lawyer, was of Quaker stock. through his mother he is decended from an old family of Rhode Island, whose homestead was for many years at Bristol. The DeWolfs can trace back to the eleventh century, and are to-day related through marriage to the Tiffanys, Lawrences, Belmonts, Perrys, and other prominent families. Mr. Hopper having completed his general education, studied law for six months, but the subject did not engage his whole-hearted interest. About this time, having successfully taken part in an amateur performance of "Conscience," at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York, he decided to devote himself to the stage. With an inheritance of $50,000—which came to him at the time of his father's death, he founded the Criterion Comedy Company. The first production, 4 November, 1878, was "Our Boys," in which Mr. Hopper took the part of Talbot Champneys. He made his first appearance in New York at Haverley's Theatre, 15 September, 1878, as William Knabe, in "Our Daughters." Shortly afterwards his company failed, and a little later Mr. Hopper entered into an engagement with Edward Harrigan, in "The Blackbird" (1882). At this time he began the study of singing under Sig. Luigi Meola, with the intention of going on the grand opera stage. "It was Annie Louisa Carey who first suggested to me that I had a voice, and Miss Georgia Cayvan told me the same," Mr. Hopper tells us. Some time afterward he abandoned his plans concerning grand opera, but continued that vocal training which enabled him to sing continuously for many years. Daniel Frohman engaged him for the Madison Square Theatre, in 1884, and there he appeared as Pittacus Green in "Hazel Kirke". In the fall of 1885 he became a member of Colonel McCaull's opera company. So great was his success while playing with this company at the Broad Street Opera House, Philadelphia, as Pomeret in "Desiret," that he was advanced to the position of chief comedian. In that capacity he appeared in "The Beggar Student," "The Black Hussar" and many other popular comic operas of the period. His début as a "star" was made at the Broadway Theatre, New York City, 5 May, 1890, as Filacondre in "Castles in the Air." Later he acted in many plays in New York City, achieving his greatest success in "Wang". On 10 July, 1899, he made his first appearance in London, at the Lyric Theatre. Here he did much to popularize John Philip Sousa's "El Capitan," in which he had already won marked success in America. He has since been one of the most popular figures on the comic opera stage. He has often toured the country, and has appeared at such New York Theatres as Weber and Fields, the Majestic, Daly's the

Casino, the Lyric, the Winter Garden, the Hippodrome and the Selwyn. In an interesting interview, the actor once gave the following characteristic opinion on his art: "I do not believe that the art of producing a real laugh or a real tear is one that can be learned. Of course, there is a certain mechanism, a few details of technique, that one may be taught. What little success I have had, I owe to a combination of circumstances, and to my own enthusiasm. You see, I have a huge time in the world, enjoy life thoroughly, love my work, and delight in it so much that my audiences laugh with me, not at me, and enjoy themselves because I have such fun myself, except on the first nights, when I have that want-to-die feeling." Mr. Hopper has been four times married. His first wife was Ella Gardiner, his second cousin on his mother's side. They were subsequently divorced. His second wife was Ida Mosher of Boston, a member of the McCaull Opera Chorus. They had one son, seven years later they were divorced, and on 23 January, 1893, Mr. Hopper married Edna Wallace, of California. In 1898 Mr. Hopper and Edna Wallace were divorced, and he married Nella Reardon Bergen, who had shared his success in "El Capitan." Mr. Hopper is a member of the Lamb's Club, New York City.

KENNEDY, Julian, mechanical engineer and inventor, b. at Poland, Mahoning County, Ohio, 15 March, 1852, son of Thomas Walker and Margaret (Truesdale) Kennedy. His paternal grandfather was born in Virginia; his mother's father was a native of Pennsylvania. He received his preliminary education in the public schools and at Poland Union Seminary. For three years during the construction of the blast furnace of the Struthers Iron Company, he was employed as a draughtsman under his father. He then entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale where he was graduated in 1875. Having received an appointment, meantime, as instructor in physics, he pursued a post-graduate course in the chemistry of iron and steel and in higher mathematics and astronomy. For several years he had charge of the illustrated lectures on physics and mechanics in various seminaries in New Haven. From 1873, when Yale won the race against twelve other colleges at Springfield, Massachusetts, he was a member of the university crew, continuing until 1876, when he rowed at Springfield in the first eight-oared race against Harvard. In 1875 at Saratoga Lake, he won the intercollegiate championship for single sculls, rowing also in other important races in which he was winner of fourteen out of eighteen. In 1876 he was stroke of the Yale four-oared crew at the centennial regatta, and in the same year, with James Riley, of Saratoga, won the pair-oared race at Greenwood Lake, New York, defeating Eustin and Downs, of the Atalanta Rowing Club, New York. He won the amateur single scull race in the same regatta at Greenwood Lake. From 1876 to 1885 Mr. Kennedy was superintendent successively of blast furnaces at the Brier Hill Iron Company's Works, the Struthers Iron Company's works, the Morse Bridge works, the Edgar Thompson Steel works, and the Lucy furnaces. During this time, in which he had charge of both construction and operation, the Edgar Thompson and Lucy furnaces held the world's record for production of pig-iron. In this connection Joseph G. Butler says: "I have always felt rather proud of the fact that Brier Hill has, in a way, been a training school. Julian Kennedy, the eminent engineer the world over, soon after he was graduated from Yale University, came to Brier Hill and did his first work, going from Brier Hill to the Carnegie plant at Pittsburgh." For three years, from 1885 to 1888, Mr. Kennedy was general superintendent for Carnegie, Phipps and Company, with headquarters at Homestead. While still retaining his relation with these works, in 1888, he became chief engineer of the Latrobe Steel Company, also having in charge their construction department. In 1890 Mr. Kennedy opened an office in Pittsburgh, and has since been engaged in general consulting and engineering pursuits. He has been consulting engineer of nearly all the leading steel manufactories in the United States, and has also done much work in England, Austria, Germany and Russia. Mr. Kennedy has secured numerous patents, chiefly in connection with the manufacture of iron and steel, and has served as expert in a large number of patent suits. His inventions include blast filling devices; improvements on hot blast stoves and in blowing engines; reversing engines; blooming mills and manipulators; and special machinery employed at the Latrobe Steel works for hammering and rolling locomotive tires. He is director of the Capon Springs Company and the Toledo Furnace Company; President and director of the Emerald Coal and Coke Company, Ontario Gas Coal Company, Orient Coke Company, and the Poland Coal Company; Vice-president and director of the Lowler Gas Coal Company. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the British Iron and Steel Institute; Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; New York Chamber of Commerce; and the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic and Engineers' clubs, of Pittsburgh; and the University Club of New York. He has received the following degrees: Ph.B., Sheffield Scientific School (Yale), 1875; A.M., Yale, 1900; D.Eng., Stevens Institute of Technology, 1909. He married, 14 November, 1878, Jennie Eliza, daughter of Joseph Brenneman. They are the parents of three sons and two daughters.

PERRY, Arthur, banker, b. in Westerly, Rhode Island, 31 March, 1857, son of Charles and Temperance (Foster) Perry. His father (1809-1890) was cashier of the Washington Bank of Westerly, Rhode Island, at the age of sixteen years; later becoming a director, and finally president of the same institution. The first of the family in America was Edward Perry, who came from Devonshire, England, and settled at Sandwich, Massachusetts, where he married Mary, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Freeman in 1853. Arthur Perry received his early education in the public schools of his native town, at the Phillips Exeter Academy, and at Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1880. Following in the footsteps of his father, Mr. Perry became identi-

Julian Kennedy

fied in 1881 with the Washington National Bank of Westerly, in the capacity of assistant cashier. He remained in that position for ten years, and then removed to Boston. He was manager of the bond department of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company of Boston, 1891-1892; was manager of the bond department of the General Electric Company, 1892-1893; and vice-president and general manager of the United Electric Securities Company, 1894-1898. He was a member of the firm of Perry, Coffin and Burr for eight years, 1898-1916, and when in April, 1916, the firm was liquidated, he formed a new association under the style of Arthur Perry and Company. By his ability and industry, he has been largely instrumental in establishing and sustaining the enviable reputation which this firm enjoys. As an able judge of securities, and as a man capable of bearing responsibility, Mr. Perry has attained a substantial measure of success. Skillful in controlling the interests which he represents his accomplishments evidence his earnest efforts and untiring zeal. Mr. Perry has been a trustee of the Washington Trust Company of Westerly, Rhode Island, a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, and a trustee of the Northfield Schools, East Northfield, Massachusetts, and of Bryn Mawr College. He also holds membership in the Religious Society of Friends, the Union Club, the Eastern Yacht Club, and the Massachusetts Automobile Club. He married, 19 January, 1882, Emma A. Foster, daughter of George Foster of Westerley, Rhode Island. They have three children: Arthur, Jr., Henry H., and Priscilla Foster, who married Dr. Francis Cooley Hall of Boston.

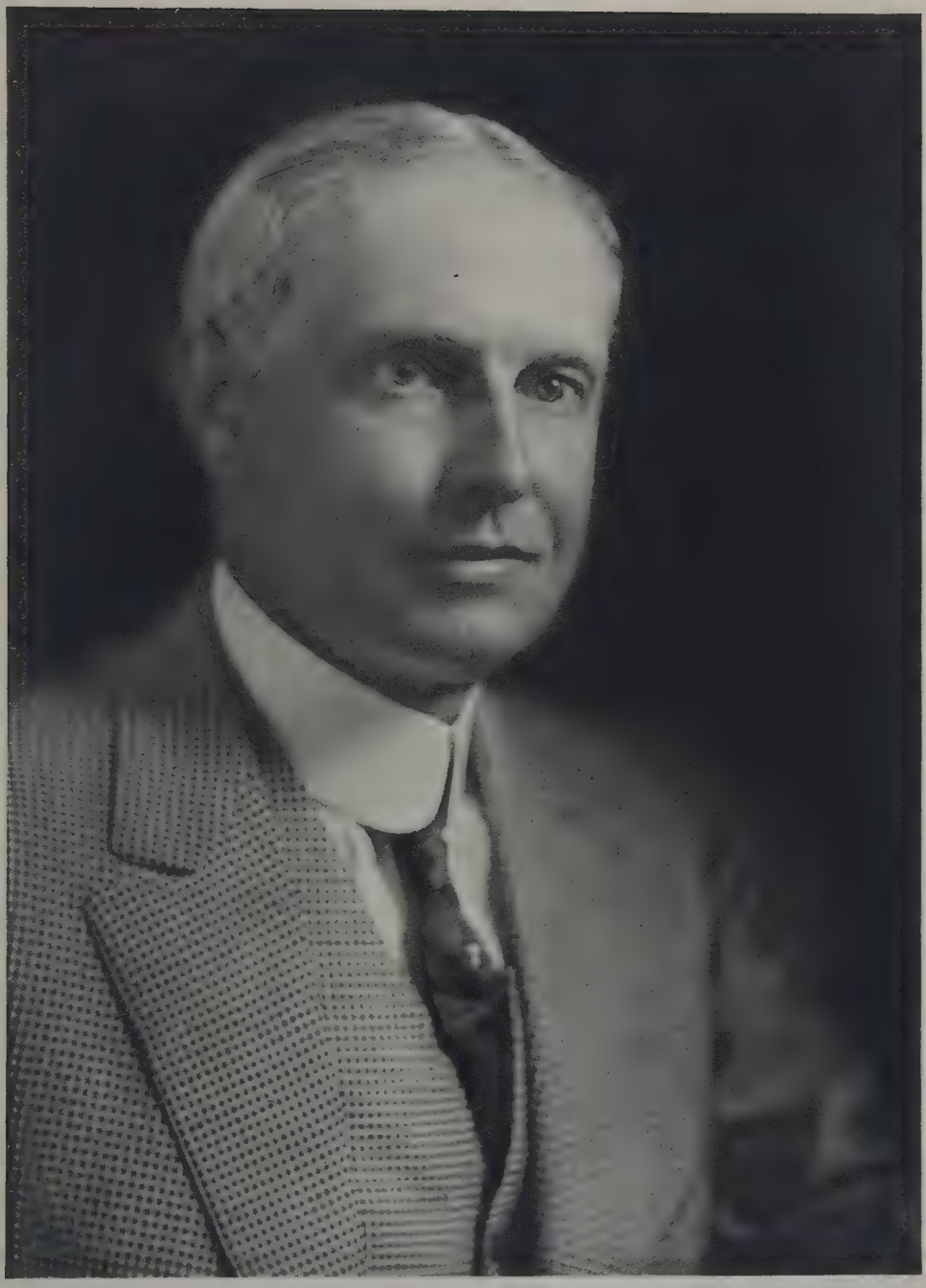
KNEISEL, Franz, violinist, conductor, b. in Bucharést, Rumania, 26 January, 1865; son of Musikdirektor Martin and Victoria (Lucas) Kneisel. His father, a native of Olmütz, Moravia, was a military bandmaster. After studying with his father, Mr. Kneisel entered the Bucharest Conservatory. There, upon completing the prescribed course, he took the first prize in violin playing, at the age of fifteen. He continued his violin studies under Grün, and his studies in chamber music under Hillmesberger at the Vienna Conservatory (1879-82). Again he won the first prize in violin playing, 1 July, 1882. He made his début with the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, 31 December, 1882, playing Joachim's Hungarian Concerto. After occupying the position of solo violinist of the Orchestra of the Hofburgtheater, Vienna (1883) and that of concertmaster of the famous Bilse Orchestra in Berlin (1884), he went to the United States as concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (1885). He remained with that organization for eighteen years. During the absence of Mr. Nikisch, he conducted the orchestra on one of its western trips, and at three concerts of the World's Fair. Mr. Kneisel has been equally conspicuous as leader of the famous quartette which bore his name. The organization itself first came into existence in Boston in November, 1885, because Mr. Henry L. Higginson of that city, desired that chamber music be brought into more prominent notice. Not only did this quartette perform at its concerts the standard works of the classic composers, but it also produced all the important novelties in the chamber music of both European and American composers. The great Bohemian musician, Dvork, was so charmed by the performances of the quartette that he gave Mr. Kneisel many of his manuscripts for their first public performance. To illustrate still further the extent and variety of its repertory, it may be stated that in the midst of a busy concert season the quartette experienced no difficulty in playing, at a series of six musicales, all the quartettes of Beethoven. On beginning its sixteenth season, in 1908, the quartette, then at the height of its popularity, consisted of Franz Kneisel, 1st violin, Hans Letz, 2nd violin, at a later period followed by Julius Roentgen; Louis Svecénski, viola, and William Willeke, 'cello. The Kneisel Quartette stood at the head of American musical organizations, until it was disbanded in 1917, not only with respect to seriousness of endeavor, but also as regards successful achievement. "It carried its ministrations from ocean to ocean, everywhere stimulating love and appreciation for the purest form of absolute music. It had no rival on this side of the Atlantic, and there are many traveled musicians, professional and amateur, who stoutly insisted that it was the equal, if not the superior, of the best and most famous of the chamber-music organizations of Europe—The Joachim Quartette of Berlin, and the Brussels and Bohemian Quartette, for instance. Its career was brilliant in the extreme, and when its members withdrew from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, to devote themselves exclusively to chamber-music, even the warmest friends of the orchestra felt that their loss in one respect, was in another a national gain" (H. E. Kneisel in the "New York Tribune"). Mr. Kneisel has been head of the Violin Department of the Institute of Musical Art, in New York City, since 1905. He has composed several violin pieces, and has published "Advanced Studies for the Violin" and "Kneisel Collection for Violin and Piano." He has received the honorary degree of Musical Doctor from Princeton and Yale Universities. In 1888 he married Marianne Thoma, of Boston. They have five children.

BEACH, Amy Marcy (Cheney), pianist and composer, b. at Henniker, Merrimack County, New Hampshire, 5 September, 1867, daughter of Charles Abbott and Clara (Marcy) Cheney. She comes of an old Colonial family, one of the members of which was General Dearborn of Revolutionary fame. As a child she was very precocious. It is said that she could accurately sing more than forty melodies when she was little more than two years old. At the age of six she begun to study piano with her mother, who was herself a very talented musician. Two years later the family located in Boston, where Miss Cheney studied piano under Ernst Perabo, and Professor Carl Baermann, and harmony under James Hill. She made her debut as a pianist in Boston, 24 October, 1885. Upon this occasion she played Moscheles' "G Minor Concerto" with orchestra, and Chopin's "Rondo

in E flat" as a solo. At the age of seventeen she gave a number of piano recitals in Boston. She also played with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Gericke, and shortly afterward with Theodore Thomas's orchestra, on which occasion she performed Mendelssohn's "D Minor Concerto." Thereafter she frequently appeared as soloist with the Pittsburgh and St. Louis Symphony orchestras, with the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra, and the Symphony orchestras of Hamburg and Leipzig. She also gave many recitals, not only in America, but in such continental centers as Breslau, Dresden and Munich, frequently performing her own compositions. Of these, the first of a pretentious nature was a "Grand Mass in E flat Major," produced by Carl Zerrahn with the Handel and Hayden Society, in February, 1892. He "Gaelic Symphony," was first performed under Mr. Emil Paur by the Boston Symphony orchestra, the year it was completed (1896), and since has been played at the chief musical centers of America. Besides the works mentioned, she has written nearly 100 songs; a "Piano Concerto, Op. 45" (performed by Mrs. Beach with the Boston Symphony Orchestra 1900); "Festival Jubilate," for mixed chorus and orchestra (written by invitation for the World's Fair Dedication Exercises, Chicago (1893); "Song of Welcome" (for the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, Omaha); "Panama Hymn" (for the Dedication of the Pan-American Exposition, 1915); and a number of pianoforte pieces and other selections. Mrs. Beach has been widely acclaimed as the greatest American woman composer. She is a member of the (Boston) Musical Arts Society, Browning Society, Attic Club, and a number of similar organizations throughout the country. On 2 December, 1885, she married Dr. Henry Harris Aubrey Beach, of Boston.

BELLOWS, Arthur Benjamin, scientist, engineer and inventor, b. at Walpole, New Hampshire, 2 March, 1868; d. at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 17 April, 1920, son of Abel Herbert and Julia Antoinette (Warren) Bellows. The earliest American ancestor was John Bellows, who when but a lad of twelve came from England in the good ship "Hopewell" (1625). Of his early life there appears to be no record, but we find him in later years a prominent citizen of Concord and Marlborough, Massachusetts. He married 9 May, 1655, Mary Wood, and to them were born ten children. The line of descent is traced as follows: (II) Benjamin, son of John and Mary (Wood) Bellows, b. 18 January, 1677. He married Dorcas (Cutler) Willard, and they became the parents of four children. (III) Their son Benjamin, (2) b. 26 May, 1712, who became a man of prominence in the community, and founder of Walpole, New Hampshire. He married (first) Abigail Stearns, and (second) Mary Hubbard, and was the father of twelve children. (IV) Joseph, son of Benjamin (2) and Abigail (Stearns) Bellows, b. in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, 26 May, 1744. He married 3 October, 1764, Lois Whitney, who bore him fourteen children. Their son, Abel, b. at Lunenburg, Massachusetts, 7 June, 1776, married 22 December, 1817, Harriet Houghton, by whom he became the father of three children. (V) Their son, Abel Herbert, b. in London, England, 28 May, 1821. He married in Concord, New Hampshire, 27 May, 1861, Julia Antoinette, daughter of Gardner and Marian (Ford) Warren, a lineal descendant of a brother of General Joseph Warren of the Revolutionary Army, who was killed at the Battle of Bunker Hill. Thus the ancestry of Arthur Benjamin Bellows on both paternal and maternal sides is of the oldest families of New England. Mr. Bellows' early education was received at the Walpole Academy and Philips Exeter, after which he attended he Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Immediately after completing this course, he spent a half year under an efficient mechanical engineer, E. D. Leavitt, Jr., well and favorably known in Boston and vicinity. In January, 1900, he was called to the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory and placed in the responsible position of inspector. At the expiration of his contract, which was for the period of one year, he resigned, and, in order to supplement his technical knowledge with practical experience, became associated with the Louisville Bridge and Iron Company, of Louisville, Kentucky, as assistant engineer. Here he remained for more than two years, January 1901 to March 1903, returning to the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory in the capacity of general manager. He was admitted to the firm which was a limited partnership, and later, in 1907, when the firm was incorporated, he became a member of the Board of Directors, with the office of vice-president and the position of manager. Under his able guidance, the corporation prospered and attained an enviable reputation. Mr. Bellows was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Inspection and Testing Laboratories, of Montreal, Canada. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Railway Clubs, The Traffic Club of Pittsburgh, The Pittsburgh Automobile Club, The Pittsburgh Athletic Association, The Duquesne and Oakmont Country Club, all of Pittsburgh, and the Engineers' Club of New York. He was a member of the Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, and believed in rational recreation. His chief outdoor amusement was golf, but his well-selected library of more than two thousand volumes was the spot where he spent some of the happiest hours of his life. He married, 8 February, 1906, Mae E. Stevenson, daughter of John B. and Martha (Hamilton) Stevenson, a charming woman of culture and refinement, an ideal wife and perfect hostess to whom it has been at all times a delight to entertain the many guests attracted to the Bellows' home.

CHAMBERS, Henry Edward, educator and author, b. in New Orleans, Louisiana, 28 March, 1860, son of Joseph A. and Marie (Charles) Chambers. After completing a course in public and private schools, he studied at Tulane University (1890-92) and later was fellow at John Hopkins (1893–94). After teaching in various rural schools of Louisiana for four years (1877-81), he was successively



H. B. Bellows

principal at Mineral Springs High School, Arkansas; President of Monticello Male and Female College; superintendent of schools in Beaumont, Texas; professor of science at the New Orleans Boys' High School; assistant professor of science at Tulane University; and professor of English and elocution at the New Orleans Boys' High School. Besides possessing a long and distinguished record as a teacher, Mr. Chambers has done much for the cause of education in his native state by reason of his literary contributions to the field of pedagogy. In 1885 he became editor of the "Progressive Teacher," and conducted that paper for four years. In 1893 he founded the "Louisiana School Review" which he edited and managed for a number of years and which had considerable influence upon the educational activities of the state. One of Mr. Chamber's most noteworthy achievements was the organization in 1893 of the Louisiana State Chautauqua, which, during the first ten years of its existence was directed by him and of which he became president in 1902. In 1890 he was elected president of the department of secondary education of the National Education Association. In 1901 he conducted the Louisiana State Teachers' Institute. After 1905 he devoted himself more exclusively to his literary labors. He was also President of the Chambers Agency from 1905 to 1912, and has been Vice-President of the La Vallière Company since 1914. Among Mr. Chamber's numerous writings, historical books preponderate. He has not only written school histories, but such fascinating books as "Mississippi Valley Beginnings," which is an outline of the early history of the earlier west (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1922). The author introduces his fascinating narrative by transporting us into th eromantic epoch of the early explorer; "The Mississippi Valley emerges from the mists of a remote port and becomes for the first time a more or less definite conception to the historian, when as wilderness of empire like extent it is penetrated by certain adventurous spirits the records of whose wanderings and explorations can never be dissociated from the period of American beginnings. In the foreground of every picture of this period, stand boldly forth De Soto with his panoplied knights and arquebused men at arms. Marquette in priestly gown with crucifix high held before, and La Salle, prince of American explorers, dream-driven to the conquest of this wilderness for France." Mr. Chambers has also written much on the special history of his native state. In "The Legend of the God Votan," he enters upon the domain of the Saga. A drama of his, entitled "Under the Stars and Bars," was staged in 1907. He married, on 27 December, 1883, at Jackson, Mississippi, Ellen White Taylor, of Crystal Springs, Mississippi.

HEMPEL, Frieda, coloratura soprano, b. in Leipzig, Germany, 26 June, 1885, daughter of Emil H., and Augusta (Moeller) Hempel. She received her musical education at the Liepzig Conservatory (piano) and at the Stern Conservatory, Berlin. She studied singing with Mme. Nicklasse-Kempner. She made her début at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, as the queen in "Les Huguenots" in August, 1905. From 1905-1907 she sang at the Court Opera in Schwerin; from 1907-1902 at the Royal Opera House, Berlin; and since 1912 she has been associated with the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City, where she made her début, 27 December, 1912, in "Les Huguenots." Before her appearance in America she had also sung at the presentations in Bayreuth, being invited to do so by Frau Cosima Wagner, though at the time she had but eight months' experience. Since her engagement at the Metropolitan she has regularly appeared between seasons at Berlin and other important musical centers of Germany, Austria, Belgium, France and Hungary. Great colorature voices are rare, and Mme. Hempel not only possesses a coloratura of extraordinary beauty, but combines with it, what is still more rare, dramatic ability of a very high order. Her voice is not only characterized by a remarkable evenness throughout its entire compass, but has been developed to a degree which makes it technically a vibrant and flexible instrument which the singer has under perfect command. She has a repertory of forty–five rôles, which include not only parts generally assigned to coloratura singers, but many also requiring pathos and sentiment. She created the rôle of the Marschallin in "Der Rosenkavalier" (Richard Strauss), in Berlin in 1911. Among the other parts in which she has appeared are Eva in "Die Meistersinger," all three piano parts in "Contes d' Hoffman"; Rosina in "Barbiere di Siviglia"; Mimi in "La Boheme" Nedda in "Pagliacci"; and numerous others. She made a very successful concert tour of the United States during the season of 1916-1917, and in 1920 was chosen to impersonate artistically the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, in the concert commemorating the birth of that great singer of a former epoch. The concert was given in Carnegie Hall, New York, 6 October, 1920, and Mme. Hempel was chosen because she was considered the only living soprano whose voice could be said to approximte in tone the pure, limped quality of that of Jenny Lind. Mr. Arthur Middleton was chosen on this memorable occasion to impersonate Signor Belletti, who had assisted Jenny Lind at her first concert in America, given at Castle Garden, New York, 11 September, 1850, under the management of Mr. P. T. Barnum. The same program given at the time was repeated and the proceeds of the concert were given to the same charitable institute to which Jenny Lind donated the proceeds of the original concert. Mme. Hempel, wearing an exact copy of the gown worn by the famous diva of former times, sang the same arias and played her own accompaniments to the group of songs on the same piano on which Jenny Lind had played them—a piano autographed by the "Swedish Nightingale" on the night of her American début. The concert was a great success both artistically and financially a result due in no slight degree to Mme. Hempel's fine voice. But, as she once stated, it is not a matter of voice alone. "Sometimes audiences are inclined to wonder," she once remarked, "why a singer does not change her program more

frequently, but I do not think they always realize how long a singer must live with a song to give all the message it contains. On 8 June, 1918 she married William B. Kahn.

HOBSON, William Andrew, clergyman, b. in Bibb County, Alabama, 5 June, 1862, son of Francis Marion and Mary Catherine (Shows) Hobson. He is of English ancestry, the first member of the family to come to America having been Joseph Marion Hobson. His father was a Baptist clergyman, for forty years pastor of the Liberty Baptist Church in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama, and for twenty-five years moderator of the Mulbury Baptist Association. Dr. Hobson received his early education in the Six Mile Academy in Bibb County, Alabama, and the University High School at Tuscaloosa. He subsequently attended the University of Alabama and Howard College, Birmingham, and was graduated A.B. in the latter institute in 1892. His professional studies were made at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, and after his ordination in 1895, he served as pastor of the Woodlawn Baptist Church, now the Fifty-sixth Street Church, in Birmingham, Alabama. For four years, 1896-1900, he was the pastor of the Ruhama Baptist Church, Birmingham, and then accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville, Florida, the oldest Protestant church in the city, which he still occupies (1923). During the World War, Dr. Hobson served as Baptist Camp pastor at Camp Joseph E. Johnston. On the twentieth anniversary of his Jacksonville pastorate Dr. Hobson said in a review of his work there: "I have often been asked how I happened to stay so long in Jacksonville. I did not happen to stay; I came to stay. It was not an easy field, a large salary, nor a gentle push in my Alabama pastorate that brought me to this city, in the first years of my ministry, nor have I stayed for lack of calls to other fields, or inducement of larger salary, I came because I saw here a big Baptist opportunity. A growing city of thirty thousand souls, with only one Baptist church, appealed to me as a great life opportunity for a young Baptist preacher. That is what brought me here and that is what has kept me here. It has been my habit, when I came upon hard places and difficult situations to work all the harder, pray oftener, forgive and forget unhappy incidents, and press forward toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus my Lord." Dr. Hobson is the president of the Ministerial Alliance of Jacksonville, Florida, an interdenominational organization. He is also a trustee of the John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, a trustee of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky, and a member of the Baptist Sunday School Board with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee. He is a member of the Southern Baptist Convention and has served as president of the Florida Baptist Convention, Incorporated, since 1912. Dr. Hobson has also filled the office of president of the State Board of Missions of his church, and was the commissioner of the organization conducting the "seventy-five million" campaign for the Southern Baptist Convention. For a time he was editor of the "Florida Baptist Witness", the Baptist state paper, in connection with his pastorate. His fruitful energy and practical turn of mind which combined with his extraordinary spiritual qualities, have made him a powerful agent for good in his community, are nowhere better illustrated than in his handling of the situation brought about by the great fire which occurred in Jacksonville, 3 May, 1901, just before his first anniversary as Pastor of the First Baptist Church. The church had planned to celebrate the occasion by starting a fund for a new church building. On the Friday before, 3 April, the city was burned. From LaVilla to the river there was scarcely a building or a living tree left. On that first anniversary the church was in ashes and the whole city was a smoking, smouldering mass of ruins. The church met for worship in the Riverside Park, and the pastor preached to his stricken people from the text: "For we know that if this earthly house of our tabernacle were dissolved we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." The pastor and many of the members were homeless that day. A timely turn was taken by the pastor in leaving immediately after the fire on a tour for help in rebuilding the church. After a campaign of seven months he returned with $20,000, contributed toward a new edifice. The present handsome stone church was erected, and the congregation held the first service in the new auditorium 14 February, 1904. A missionary campaign followed the completion and entrance into the new church, a period of great prosperity, during which the church grew rapidly in membership, and became active in city mission work. Dr. Hobson married in Birmingham, Alabama, Lou Alma Cheek, a daughter of Tolbert Francis Cheek, a real estate dealer of Birmingham. Mrs. Hobson's father and mother were the fourth family to locate in the city of Birmingham. Dr. and Mrs. Hobson are the parents of two children: Mary Kate Hobson, who died 16 January, 1904; and Tolbert Francis Hobson, a graduate of Wake Forest College, North Carolina, who has entered the profession of law.

BURROUGHS, John, naturalist, b. at Roxbury, New York, 3 April, 1837; d. 29 March, 1921, son of Chauncey A. and Amy (Kelly) Burroughs. He was of English ancestry, on his mother's he inherits a blending of Irish. His grandfather, in 1795, "cut his way across the timbered divide and hewed a farm from the mountain-side nearly two thousand feet above tide-water." Mr. Burrough's father was a farmer who had a large family, every member of which had to be usefully employed. Thus it was that the son could only attend the country school for a few weeks during the winter. At the age of seventeen he left home to take charge of a school about forty miles away from Roxbury. His eagerness for knowledge is evident from the fact that on his first trip to New York City, at about the age of eighteen, he spent almost all his slender savings, which remained after his payment of his fare, on a small stock of books, consisting of St. Pierre's "Studies of Nature", the works of Dr. Johnson, Locke's

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"Essay on the Human Understanding" and a few others of a somewhat lighter nature. He received his first real inspiration from Emerson. Still greater, however, was the influence of Audubon, the naturalist, "It was like bringing fire to tow," he tells us, "I was ripe for adventure. I was in a good bird country. How eagerly and joyously I took up the study!" The third great factor which exercised a potent influence on his development was his meeting with Walt Whitman, in Washington. Meanwhile he had received additional educational training at the Ashland Seminary for one term and he passed another term at the Cooperstown Seminary. In 1863 he was appointed first vault keeper in the Treasury Department at Washington and was later advanced to the position of chief of an organization division in the bureau of national banks. In 1871 he and two of his associates were sent to London in charge of $3,000,000 in United States bonds, to be exchanged through the Jay Cooke and Company Syndicate. After ten years of service he left his position in the Treasury Department (1873) to become United States bank examiner, and held this office for ten years. In 1874 he purchased nine acres of land on the west bank of the Hudson, midway between Newburgh and Kingston, and within easy reach of the homestead at Roxbury. Here, "in the midst of a populous bird country," he now devoted himself to the cultivation of his land and to those literary pursuits dedicated to "flower, bird and field," which have endeared his name to readers everywhere. Here, during a long series of years, Mr. Burroughs became increasingly famous as a naturalist and writer on nature topics, and the paths of persons interested in the study of wild life led to his home, "Riverby", overlooking the Hudson, and to his summer study, "Slabsides," a house built by himself out of bark-covered boards, the first cuttings off the logs. He found a congenial companion in President Roosevelt to whose support he came in the famous controversy on "nature fakirs." In the spring of 1903 he accompanied Mr. Roosevelt on a trip to Yellowstone Park which he describes in a small volume entitled, "Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt" (1907). Among his other publications are: "Notes on Walt Whitman as Poet and Person" (1867); "Wake Robin" (1871); "Winter Sunshine" (1875); "Birds and Poets" (1877); "Locusts and Wild Honey" (1879); "Pepacton" (1881); "Fresh Fields" (1884); "Signs and Seasons" (1886); "Riverby" (1884); "The Light of Day" (1900); "Squirrels and Other Fur Bearers" (1900); "Ways of Nature" (1905); "Bird and Bough," poems, (1906); "Leaf and Tendril" (1908); "The Summit of the Years" (1913); and "Under the Apple Trees" (1916). His view of life has never been better expressed than in the following words, quoted from an article by him in the "Atlantic Monthly": "One of the hardest lessons we have to learn in this life, and one that many persons never learn, is to see the divine, the celestial, the pure, in the common, the near at hand—to see that heaven lies about us here in this world." Mr. Burroughs' style, as appears from the above quotation, is extremely modest and simple, yet there is a fascination about it which is irresistible, which is like the influence of nature herself, inviting us to roam at will throughout her great domain. In a tribute which appeared shortly after the death of the famous naturalist the quintessence of his achievement has been so well expressed that a short extract from it is here quoted: "No writer about the woods and fields has ever succeeded so well in making his readers feel on homely terms with the birds and the trees, the rock pastures, and the streams where the trout have their haunts. His style was as limpid as a forest spring. There was atmosphere in all his notes of wild life and a spirit of comradeship.....Of all naturalists he was the most human, and it follows, the most loveable. He was native American to the core. He felt himself in fibre a part of the American forest, and kinsman of every tree. Every human problem interested him.. .... He liked to roam in the borderland of science and to discourse of things far removed from the study of nature in his beloved Catskills. His fame will not rest upon such speculations as 'Accepting the Universe,' but upon sunny and inspiring essays that make 'Riverby' and 'Pepacton' so dear to his troops of friends." Mr. Burroughs married, 13 September, 1857, Ursula North. He died suddenly on a train of the New York Central Railroad, en route homeward and was interred on his 84th birthday. A boulder upon which he played as a boy and upon which he loved to sit in later life forms the headstone of his grave. A few feet from the burial ground stands the old house in which he was born, and in which he resided many years.

SOTHERN, Edward Hugh, actor, b. in New Orleans, Louisiana, 6 December, 1859, son of Edward S. Sothern, the famous comedian. He received an academic education in England and later spent considerable time in Spain, where he studied painting. Soon after his return from Spain he came to the United States, and at the early age of twenty he made his first stage appearance at Abbey's Park Theatre, New York City, with his father. Not long afterward he joined the company of John McCullough and toured first the United States, and then England (1882-1883). In 1882 he secured the position of leading comedian in the McCullough Company. From this time on Mr. Sothern's progress was rapid. In 1884 he wrote a farce entitled "Whose Are They?" and during the same year he acted various parts in Boston, Brooklyn, and New York City. From 1884 to 1886 he played a leading part in each of the following productions: "One of Our Girls", "A Scrap of Paper", "Met by Chance", "Peg Woffington", and "The Love Chase." On 23 May, 1887, Mr. Sothern appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, New York City, as Jack Hammerton, in the leading rôle of the play entitled "The Highest Bidder", and soon afterward he formed his own company, with which he has starred ever since. On 3 December, 1896, Mr. Sothern married Virginia Harned, who was his leading lady at that time. They were subsequently divorced. On 17 August, 1911, he married Julia Marlowe, with whom he has starred in numerous productions,

notably in Shakespearean plays. Some of the plays in which Mr. Sothern has appeared with conspicuous success are: "Lord Chumley", "The Maister of Woodbarrow", "The Prisoner of Zenda", "An Enemy to the King", "The Adventures of Lady Ursula", "The Song of the Sword", "A Shilling's Worth" (1898), "The Sunken Bell" (1899), "Hamlet" (1900), "Richard Lovelace" (1901), "If I Were King" (1902-3), "Macbeth", "Twelfth Night", "As You Like it", "John the Baptist", "Joan of Arc", "The Proud Prince", "Lord Dundreary", "Don Quixote", "The Fool Hath Said", "Much Ado About Nothing", "The Merchant of Venice", "Romeo and Juliet", and "The Taming of the Shrew." Mr. Sothern's acting is a product of ceaseless study not only of his profession, but of the innumerable types of human character and the intricate shadings of human psychology. He is a past master in the art of representing those many details that make skillful characterizations, and in presenting them so that the audience is conscious of them not as details, but as the essential background without which the representation would be lusterless and incomplete. The part of Hamlet, the melancholy Dane, is perhaps as closely associated as any with Mr. Sothern's rare skill in tragic acting, and his impersonation of Lord Dundreary is a striking example, by way of contrast, of his ability to portray the lighter side of life.

AUSTIN, Frederick Carleton, banker, b. near Skaneateles, Onondaga County, New York, 2 June, 1853, son of Dor and Marietta (Hatch) Austin. His ancestry is English and the first of the family to come to America was John Root, a native of Badby who arrived on the ship "Increase" in 1635 and settled in the neighborhood of what is now Farmington, Connecticut. He received his education in the public schools and Skaneateles Academy and entered upon his business career in Chicago, Illinois, in 1883, becoming successively a resident partner, General Manager, Secretary and Treasurer of the firm of Goulds and Austin. Mr. Austin subsequently organized the F. C. Austin Manufacturing Company of Chicago, and was its president and sole owner. In 1897 he purchased the Harvey Steel Car Company's property containing about twenty acres at Harvey, Illinois, where he established a plant for the manufacture of an extensive line of road grading machinery. He was pioneer in the road machine business, building in 1888 the Austin all-steel reversible road grader, the first contrivance of its kind ever constructed. The advent of these machines marked the practical beginning of the good roads movement which has become general throughout the country. Subsequently Mr. Austin developed some seven hundred active working patents in various machines used in the construction and maintenance of roads. In 1902 the Harvey plant was sold to a syndicate for something more than a million dollars, Mr. Austin retaining the right to manufacture a line of ditching machinery and concrete mixers which was in process of development. Later the F. C. Austin Company, Incorporated, was organized with Mr. Austin as President, under which name was manufactured the largest line of high grade ditching and excavating machinery and concrete mixers in the world. The most careful attention was given in their development to excellence of design and quality of construction. As a result, the engineers of the United States government without solicitation on the part of the company or its agents, selected one of its products, the Austin cube concrete mixer, for exclusive use in the construction of the immense locks of the Panama Canal. The machinery manufactured under the Austin name has come into general use in all parts of the world, notably in the countries of European Russia, China, Japan, India, Australia and New Zealand. Early in 1920 the F. C. Austin Company, Incorporated, was acquired by an organization now known as the Austin Machinery Corporation for three million dollars, Mr. Austin retiring from active business affairs. Since his retirement he has confined his activities to investments in a number of centrally located business properties in Chicago, the latest and perhaps most important being the Western Union Building in the heart of the financial district. Mr. Austin has been to a measurable extent a collector of fine paintings and other valuable works of art, among which may be noted a number of the works of old masters, Rubens, Corot, Van Ostade, Teniers, Veronese, Meisonnier and Rembrandt. He also made a collection of oriental rugs declared by experts to be one of the finest in the country. Mr. Austin is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, the Chicago Club, the Chicago Yacht Club, the Circumnavigators' Club, and a charter member of the South Shore Country Club. He is a life member of the Chicago Art Institute, the Chicago Historical Society and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. He is a liberal contributor to various funds for the preservation of American antiquities, historic monuments, etc., and is one of the first fifty to contribute $50,000 to the North American Indian Fund. Mr. Austin married 11 May, 1887, Anna, daughter of John Barker, of the Haskell-Barker Car Company, of Michigan City, Indiana, manufacturers of railway cars. Mrs. Austin died while on a trip abroad in 1922.

DREW, John, actor, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 13 November, 1853, son of John and Louisa (Lane) Drew. His father (d. 1862), an Irish comedian, and his mother (d. 1879), an actress, for many years jointly managed the Arch Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. It was at this theatre that the son, John Drew, made his first appearance, 23 March, 1873, as Plumper in "Cool as a Cucumber." He remained there until 1875. Early in that year he was engaged by Augustin Daly, and on 17 February, 1875, he first appeared in New York at Daly's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Upon this occasion he played the part of Bob Ruggles in "The Big Bonanza." He remained under Augustin Daly's management until 1892, except for the brief period 1878-79 when he toured in "Diplomacy", filling the rôle of Henry Beauclair. In 1876 he appeared with Edwin Booth at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in a series of Shakespearean productions. For the two years

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(1877–78) John Drew was leading man with Fanny Davenport, and for the fourteen years (1879-92) immediately after this period he was leading man with the Augustin Daly Company. During this important connection with Daly's he created many rôles, and appeared in plays which covered a wide range of subjects calling for versatility and adaptability on the part of the actor. Some of these productions were the following: "Saratoga", "The Apostate", "The Lady of Lyons", "Needles and Pins", "The Way We Live", "The Squire", "Dollars and Sense", "Love on Crutches", "Nancy and Company", "Love in Harness", "The Great Unknown", "New Lamps for Old", "The School for Scandal", "Samson and Delilah", "Haroun-al-Raschid and His Mother-in-Law" (Arabian Nights), "The Foresters", and several Shakespearean plays, "Hamlet", "Othello", "Richard the Second", "The Merchant of Venice", "King Lear", and "The Taming of the Shrew". During this period of his engagement with Augustin Daly, John Drew made his first London appearance. On 19 July, 1884, he took the part of Courtney Corliss in "Casting the Boomerang, or Seven-Twenty-Eight", at Toole's Theatre. He also appeared with the Daly Company at other London theatres later, at the Strand in 1886, the Gaiety in 1888, and the Lyceum in 1890. In 1892 he was engaged as a "star" by Charles Frohman, under whose management he remained for twenty-four years, until 1915. His first appearance in the course of this engagement was in the rôle of Dr. Paul Blondet, in "The Masked Ball", at Palmer's Theatre, 3 October, 1892. During the same year, and at the same theatre, he appeared with Maude Adams, as Frederick Ossia in "The Butterflies". In 1894 he played the part of Lord Clivebrook in "The Bauble Shop", at the Empire Theatre. During 1895-96 he appeared in "Christopher, Jr.", and at the Garrick Theatre filled the rôle of Mr. Kilroy in "The Squire of Dames"; during 1896-97, he played the part of Sir Joseph Thorndyke in "Rosemary"; and during 1897-98 he acted the leading part, first, as the Comte de Condale, in "A Marriage of Convenience", and later as Dick Rudyard in "One Summer's Day", which was produced at Wallack's Theatre. In 1898, also, he filled the rôle of Sir Christopher Dering in "The Liars", and in 1899 he appeared as Mr. Parbury in "The Tyranny of Tears". John Drew appeared as Richard Carvel, in the play by that name (1900); as Christopher Bingham, in "The Second in Command" (1901); and Lord Lumley in "The Mummy and the Humming Bird" (1902). At the Herald Square Theatre, 14 September, 1903, he created the rôle of Captain Dieppe, in the play by that title; at the Empire Theatre, in 1904, he played the part of the Duke of Killiecrankie in a play which bore that name; and the following year he appeared as James De Lancey in "De Lancey". In "His House in Order" (1906) he filled the rôle of Hilary Jesson; in "My Wife" (1907) he played the part of Gerald Eversleigh; in "Jack Straw" (1908) he depicted the leading character by the same name; in "The Inconstant George" (1909) he appeared as George Ballin; in "Smith" (1910), as Thomas Freeman; in "A Single Man" (1911) as Robert Worthington; and in "The Perplexed Husband" (1912) as Thomas Pelling. In 1913 he once more undertook a Shakespearean rôle, playing the part of Benedick in "Much Ado about Nothing." During that same year he filled the rôle of Philip Ross in "The Will," and appeared for the second time as Mr. Parbury in "The Tyranny of Tears." The following year he took the leading part in two plays, Prosper Couramont in "A Scrap of Paper" and Michael Geroux in "The Prodigal Husband"; and he appeared in two more during 1915, as Sir Jasper Thorndyke in "Rosemary" and as the Earl of Yester in "The Chief". On 24 May, 1916, John Drew played the part of Major Arthur Pendennis in a performance of "Major Pendennis" at the New York College Stadium. The following year, at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre he appeared as the Marquis of Quex in "The Gay Lord Quex." In 1920 he filled the rôle of Martin Gloade in "The Catbird". John Drew is a member of Beefsteak Club, of London, and of the Players', Lambs', Racquet, Brook, Westchester Country and Maidstone clubs of New York. In 1880, he married Josephine Baker, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who died 4 December, 1918.

BOWEN, Herbert Wolcott, lawyer, b. in Brooklyn, New York, 29 February, 1856, son of Henry Chandler and Lucy Maria (Tappen) Bowen. Through his father (1813-1896) editor and proprietor of "The Independent", he is decended from Griffith Bowen, a native of Wales, who located in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1638. Herbert W. Bowen attended the Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn, New York, later spent some time studying under tutors in France and Germany, and was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1878. He then attended the Columbia Law School, and was graduated LL.B. *cum laude,* in 1881. Mr. Bowen began the practice of law in New York City in 1883, and continued it for about eight years. At the end of that period he turned to the diplomatic service, in which he accomplished much that was of real value. In 1890 he was appointed United States Consul to Spain, and in 1895 he was made Consul-General to the same country. Four years later, (1899) he occupied the post of United States Minister Resident in Persia. It was in 1901 that Mr. Bowen was appointed to what proved to be his most important diplomatic position, that of Minister Plenipotentiary to Venezuela. Two years after his appointment, he received full powers from Venezuela to settle all of the various differences then existing between that country and Great Britain, Germany, Italy, United States, Spain, Mexico, France, Belgium, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden. In spite of the many intricacies involved, Mr. Bowen solved all of the international problems brought before him, except the question of preferential treatment. This he preferred to submit to the Hague Tribunal, before which he acted as Counsel for both the United States and Venezuela. In 1903 he received an honorary A.M. degree from Yale. Mr. Bowen's diplomatic career terminated 20 June, 1905, as a result of differences with President Roose-

velt regarding the character of a high official in the Department of State. During the World War he was District Chairman of the Connecticut State Council of Defense. Mr. Bowen is a member of the American Society of International Law, and of the American Political Science Association. He is author of "International Law" (New York, 1896), and of an essay "De Genere Humano" (Boston, 1893). On 25 January, 1902, he married Caroline Mae, daughter of Arthur Willesley Clegg, of Galveston, Texas, at the United States legation at Caracas, Venezuela.

THOMPSON, Arthur Webster, civil engineer, b. at Erie, Pennsylvania, 8 May, 1875, son of Sheldon E. and Le Verne (Webster) Thompson. His father (1846-1919), a mechanical engineer, enlisted in the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, and continued with the Ninth Iowa Cavalry until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. It was after the war that he became a machinist-engineer, and was associated with shipping on the Great Lakes. Through his mother Mr. Thompson traces his lineage to the thirteenth century. The Webster family came originally from Yorkshire, England. The progenitor of the family in America was John Webster of Warwickshire, England, who came to Massachusetts Bay Colony between 1630 and 1633. At an election in Hartford, 17 May, 1655, this John Webster was elected Deputy Governor, and in 1656 was elected Governor. He died 5 April, 1661. Mr. Thompson received his early education in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated C.E. at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, in 1897. During his college life he obtained practical knowledge acting as rodman on location work for the Pittsburgh, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, and in the Motive Power Department shops of the Erie Railroad at Meadville. After graduation he was employed as draftsman for Wilkins and Davison at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, then became instrument man with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad, and in a few months entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as chief of a surveying party. Successively with the same road he has filled the following positions: assistant division engineer, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1900-1901; division engineer, Cumberland, Maryland, 1901-1902; division engineer, Pittsburgh, 1902-1903; superintendent, Cumberland, 1903-1904; superintendent, Wheeling, West Virginia, 1904-1907; chief engineer, maintenance of way, Baltimore, 1907-1910; chief engineer, Baltimore, April to December, 1910; general manager, Baltimore, 1910-1912; third vice-president in charge of operations, 1912-1916; vice-president in charge of traffic and commercial development, 1916; and vice-president in charge of operations, traffic, engineering and commercial development, 1918. On 1 June, 1918, he became federal manager for the following railroads: Baltimore and Ohio, Western Maryland, Cumberland Valley, Coal and Coke, Wheeling Terminal, the Staten Island Lines, New York, and the Baltimore lines. On 1 February, 1919, he became president of the Philadelphia Company, and the Duquesne Light Company and Railways Company of Pittsburgh. He was superintendent of one of the most important divisions on the Baltimore and Ohio System at the age of twenty-eight, general manager at thirty-four, and third vice-president in charge of operation and maintenance at the age of thirty-six. His remarkable rise has not been surpassed in the history of railroading. As chief engineer he supervised the expenditure of more than a million dollars per month in construction work. He had charge of the construction of the Magnolia Cut-Off, which cost six million dollars for a little more than six miles of road. While chief engineer on maintenance of way, he set a world's record in the removal and replacement of bridges, under traffic. In three and one-half minutes he removed the old bridge across Chester Creek, near Philadelphia, and replaced it with a new three hundred ton steel structure. In addition to his professional and official duties, Mr. Thompson has served as President of the Board of Trustees of Allegheny College, and has participated in the work of several scientific societies, notably the American Society of Civil Engineers, Engineers, Society of Western Pennsylvania, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Electric Light Association, Natural Gas Association of America, American Electric Railway Association, and the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. He is also a director of the Merchants' National Bank, Fidelity Securities Corporation, the Eastern Rolling Mill Company, Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore, and the Monarch Coal Company. He is a member of the following clubs: Old Colony Club, Civic Club of Allegheny County, Maryland Club, Baltimore, Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Economic Club of New York, University Club, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh, Traffic Club of Pittsburgh, and the Chamber of Commerce, Pittsburgh, of which he is a director. He married, in Cumberland, Maryland, 29 June, 1905, Marion Dinwiddie Gordon, daughter of Judge Robert H. Gordon. They have three sons, Gordon, Arthur Hugh, and Rolland Dinwiddie Thompson.

SABIN, Charles Hamilton, banker, b. at Williamstown, Massachusetts, 24 August, 1868, son of Thomas and Cordelia (Eldridge) Sabin. After passing through the grammar school he attended Greylock Institute, where he received an educational training similar to that afforded by the high schools of today. Mr. Henry Russel, the father of one of his classmates, hearing that he would not be able to attend college after graduation, offered him a job at $5.00 a week in his flour mill at Albany, New York. The offer was accepted and for some time the young man was engaged in the usual heavy manual labor of the shipping room. From this, however, he was gradually advanced, being offered an opportunity to become initiated into bookkeeping and, after two years, into the handling of money as assistant cashier. A circumstance quite unrelated to business now somewhat changed the course of Mr. Sabin's career. The prominent Ridgefield Athletic Club needed a pitcher for its crack baseball

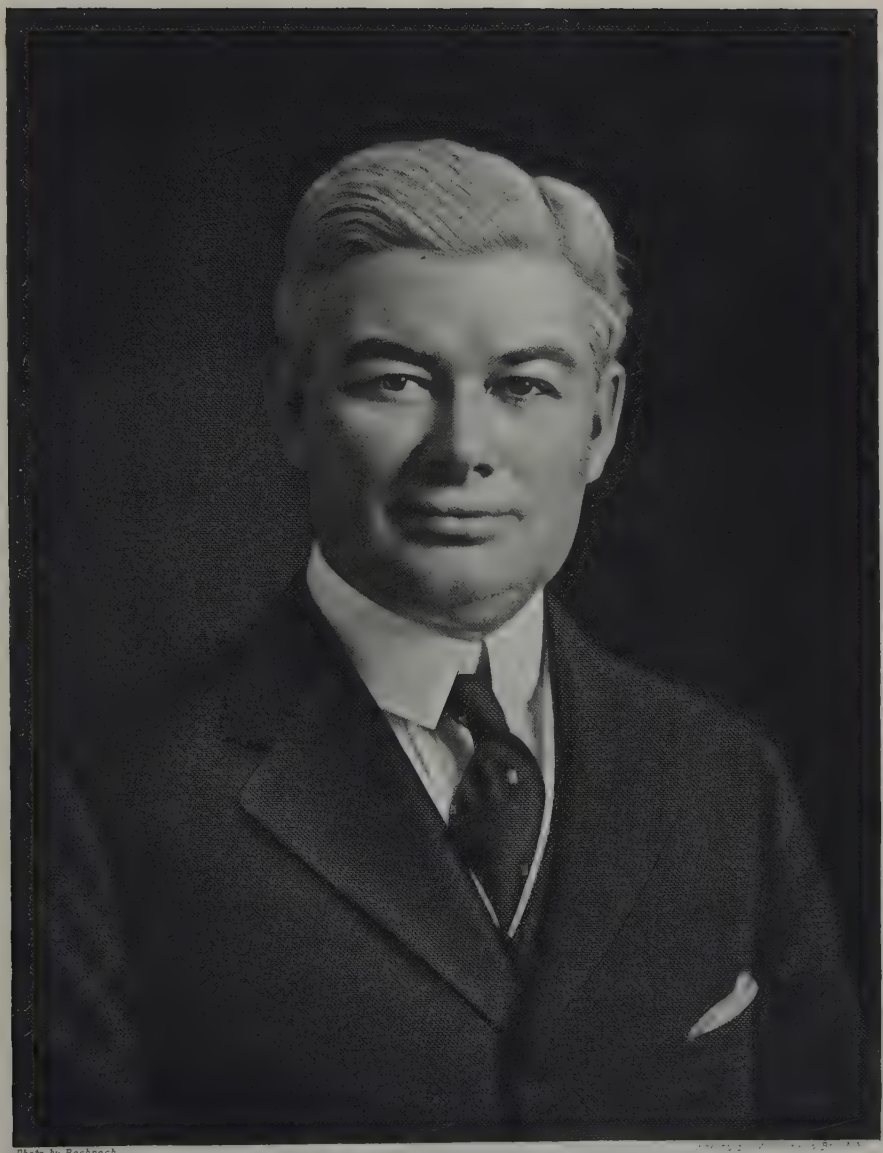


Photo by Bachrach

A. W. Thompson

team, and the catcher, a former classmate of Sabin's, finally managed to replace the regular pitcher of the team, who had been suddenly taken ill, by putting on Mr. Sabin. He won the game; and a few days later the president of the National Commercial Bank, who happened to be a brother of the Athletic Club president, communicated with Sabin and offered him a job in the bank. In this way did he enter the field of banking. After two years of clerical work in the institution (1889-1891), he went to the Park Bank in Albany, New York, where, during the period of seven years, he passed through the various grades until he became cashier. One of the Albany Banks, once very influential, had at this time (1898) lost some of its prestige. Its cashier had shortly before left the bank and the position thus vacated was offered to Mr. Sabin. He left a prosperous institution to cast in his fortunes with one whose standing was then considerably weaker, in the belief that, if he succeeded in rehabilitating the institution, his own standing in the banking world would be greatly improved. After four years of hard and incessant work (1898-1902), the business of the bank had increased tenfold and a merger being effected whereby the Albany City became a part of the National Commercial Bank, Mr. Sabin was appointed vice-president, retaining the position for five years (1902-1907). What next happened may be related in Mr. Sabin's own words: "Some of the younger bankers and business men in New York were planning to start a new national bank and I was offered the presidency. To hang out a new bank shingle in New York ..... seemed almost a foolhardy proposal. It certainly struck my Albany friends as the height of folly. The time appeared peculiarly inappropriate, for New York was then—in 1907—in the throes of a serious financial panic. However, I attached first importance to the calibre of the men behind the project. Harry Davison (H. P. Davison, later a partner of J. P. Morgan and Company), and I had been schoolmates; and as he suggested my name for the place I figured that its principal directors would be forceful hustlers. John D. Ryan was also a moving spirit in it, and I knew that he was a real comer.....so, despite the chaotic condition in New York, and despite also the urgent warnings of my friends, I decided to take the plunge." After three years of Mr. Sabin's able management as President (1907-1910) the National Copper Bank had beaten all previous banking records by building up deposits of more than $30,000,000. After the consolidation of the bank with the Mechanics' National under the title of Mechanics and Metals National Bank (1910), Mr. Sabin remained vice-president of the new institution thus formed. He was next appointed vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York (July, 1910), becoming its president in January, 1915. Since that time he has made the institution the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Sabin's connections as director with other financial and industrial enterprises are numerous. He is president of the Asia Banking Corporation, and a director in the Liberty National Bank, Union Exchange National Bank, Mercantile Bank of the Americas, International Mercantile Company, Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, American Foreign Securities Company, Intercontinental Rubber Company, the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad, and the Seaboard Air Line Railway. Mr. Sabin's attention to details which he had exercised in the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, where he knew almost every depositor personally as well as the condition of his account, has also characterized his administration of the Guaranty Trust Company, with the difference that, while knowing what all departments are doing and realizing the interdependence of these, he delegates the responsibility for each department to its respective head. Every morning at ten o'clock there is a meeting of all the vice-presidents and other responsible officials, and at this meeting all questions of importance that may arise during the day are discussed and settled, excepting, of course, problems of policy subject to the decision of the board of directors or the several committees appointed from time to time. The meeting rarely lasts more than half an hour and attendance is imperative. Mr. Sabin is a hard but methodical worker, still he also finds time for play, as evidenced by the following vivid description given of him by Mr. Samuel Crowther: "Nearer fifty than forty, Mr. Sabin has the figure and action of a good shortstop or football end and he is a mighty good baseball player. He is quick as a cat and I may say that he can go through a crowd faster than any human being I ever knew.... When you don't find him on the golf links during his play time you're likely to catch him on his polo pony. A few sharp clashes on the field—then he's in better trim for the next day's work at the bank." Among the clubs to which Mr. Sabin belongs are the Fort Orange (Albany), Racquet and Tennis, Links, Metropolitan, Bankers', India House, Recess, Brook, Piping Rock and National Golf Links of America. He married, in December, 1916, Pauline Morton.

AMMONS, Elias Milton, governor, b. in Macon County, North Carolina, 28 July, 1860, son of Jehu R. and Margaret C. (Brendle) Ammons. When he was only about ten years of age he located with his parents in Colorado. Shortly thereafter he obtained employment as a spindle-feeder in the Denver Woolen Mills, and when he was eleven years old he took a position as driver of a team in a timber camp. He attended the East Denver High School, and during the time he was studying there he met his expenses by doing many different kinds of work, including lighting the street lamps. After he had completed his school course he became associated with the "Denver Times", and in this connection he remained for four and a half years. In 1885 Elias M. Ammons entered upon ranching as a business, and has been active in this occupation ever since, with the exception of certain periods when he was engaged in public life. In 1890 he accepted an appointment as Clerk of the District Court of Douglas County, Colorado. During the same year he was elected a member of the Colorado

House of Representatives, in which he served from 1890 until 1894. During the last two years of his term he was Speaker of the House. Mr. Ammons was elected to the Colorado State Senate in 1898, and served as Senator until 1902. Having become a figure of prominence in state politics, he was nominated a candidate for the Lieutenant-Governorship in 1904, and again in 1906, but both times failed of election. In 1913, however, he was elected Governor of Colorado, on the ticket of the Democratic Party, and administered the affairs of the State until 1915. He is President of the Farmers' Life Insurance Company, the Middle Park Land and Live Stock Company, the National Western Stock Show Association; Vice-President of the Colorado State Board of Agriculture, the Grand Country Fair Association; and Chairman of the Agricultural and Live Stock Bureau of the Denver Civic and Commercial Association. Mr. Ammons is a member of the Grange, Farmers' Union and the Sons of Colorado. He is a member of the Democratic, Denver, Athletic and Lions Clubs. He married, on 29 January, 1889, Elizabeth Fleming of Denver, Colorado.

WELLINGTON, Hiram Bartlett, jurist, b. in Williamstown, Massachusetts, 12 September, 1840; d. at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, 24 December, 1919, son of Harvey and Emeline (Bartlett) Wellington. He was a grandson of Eli and Marjorie Rich Wellington and of Luther and Olive Olds Bartlett. His family traces its origin to English ancestors, whose line runs back to the eleventh century. Originally the name was Willington, a baronial family established in the time of William the Conqueror. One of the most ancient English names is that of Sir Ralph de Willington, who lived in the fourteenth century. His earliest American ancestor was Roger Wellington, 1609-1698, who was living in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636. He was one of one hundred and twenty townsmen who shared in a distribution of land—his portion being twenty acres of what is now Mount Auburn Cemetery. In 1657 he bought land in Lexington and later was made one of the selectmen of that town. His descendants have been prominently identified with the growth of the colonies, and have been honored repeatedly by being chosen to fill positions of trust and service. Upon the death of his father, Hiram Bartlett Wellington with his brother went to Lenox to live with an uncle, Phineas Cone. He was educated at Drury Academy, in North Adams, and in Lenox Academy. At the age of eighteen he was clerk in the Probate Court under Judge H. W. Bishop of Lenox, but though he gained a sound legal training, owing to peculiar circumstances, he did not apply for admission to the bar until nearly forty years later. In 1861 he was made a deputy-sheriff, and from that day until his decease, in one capacity or another, he was an active servant of the public. In 1871 and 1872, he, in company with Josia Wilcox, established a successful shoe factory in Pittsfield, but ill health overtook his partner, and Mr. Wellington found that his private business interfered so much with his public duties that he abandoned the former. For sixteen years from his first appointment, he served as deputy sheriff, in 1863 he became a justice of the peace, and was probably the dean of all justices in Massachusetts. In the same year Governor Andrews appointed him a special coroner, and he held that office until it was changed to that of Medical Examiner in 1887. In that year he was created a special sheriff, and continued in that office until 1880, when he was elected High Sheriff of Berkshire County. In 1863, also he was made United States Deputy Provost Marshal. He was for many years an assistant registrar of probate, and was frequently called upon because of his knowledge of law, to be an administrator, executor, or assignee. He was a man in whom the public ever reposed confidence, one who was ever vigilant in protecting the interests of his district and each citizen in it. In 1871 when the County Seat was changed from Lenox to Pittsfield, he removed to Pittsfield and became deputy-jailer, and lent much aid to the Sheriff then in charge in instituting prison reform along more modern lines. In 1880 he was chosen High Sheriff. He did not dispense party spoils, however, but endeavored to carry out the spirit of civil service. This produced discontent among office seekers, and his next election was keenly contested. He won, however, after a fair fight, and served a second term. In 1888 he was made Associate Justice of the District Court of Central Berkshire, a position which he held at his decease. Judge Wellington was elected a member of the Board of Public Works in the first City election in 1891, and on the building of the Willimansett Bridge across the Connecticut River he was appointed commissioner to determine how much each town concerned should be assessed for betterments. He discharged this onerous duty with rare skill and justice, and attracted much attention thereby. For about a quarter of a century he was a trustee of the City Savings Bank of Pittsfield, for which he secured the charter in 1893, and of which he served as treasurer until 1913. He was then chosen vice-president. Judge Wellington was a great lover of natural scenery. His tastes were refined, his manner courteous, and his bearing dignified. In his religious affiliations he was a member of the parish of the First Congregational Church in Pittsfield. Socially, he belonged to the Park Club, and served on the Executive Committee of the club for twelve years. As a member of the Free Masons he was held in high esteem, belonging to the Mystic Lodge of Pittsfield, and for many years was Treasurer of the Eastern Star Lodge of Lee. Many years of earnest and faithful service to the City of Pittsfield won for Judge Wellington wide recognition, generous appreciation and the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens, and in his death they mourn a good citizen, an honest and faithful public servant and a Christian gentleman. On 3 December, 1863, Judge Wellington married Nancy B. Sears, a daughter of Marshall and Mary Sabin Sears of Lenox, granddaughter of Luther and Anna Foster Sears and Origen and Hannah Osborn Sabin, and a descendant of Richard Sears, who came from England to Yarmouth about 1630. Mrs. Wellington survived with seven children.

A. B. Wellington

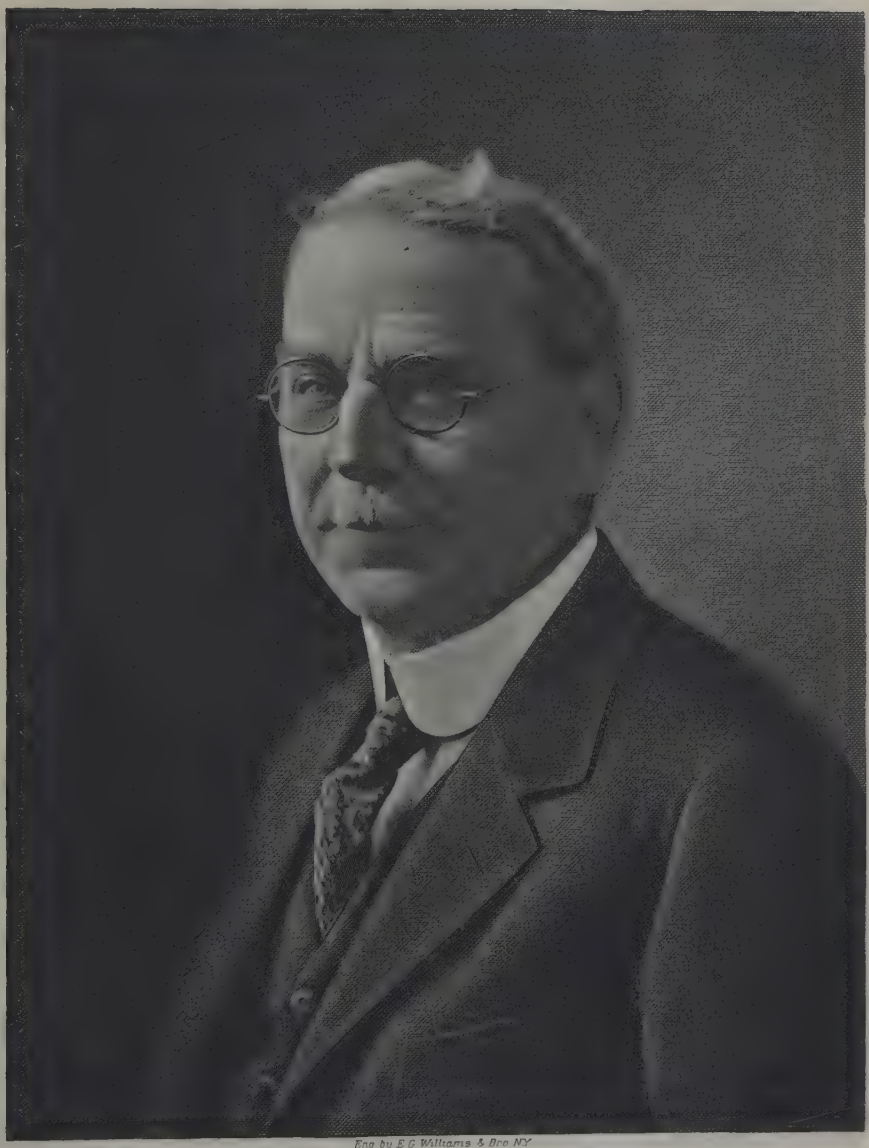
SOHN, Joseph, pianist, teacher and music-critic, b. in New York City, 22 March, 1862, son of Louis and Jeannette (Beringer) Sohn. Both sides of the family have lived in the United States for nearly a century. His father was a merchant who became established in Nashville, Tennessee, about 1849, and later removed to New York. Mr. Sohn's maternal grandmother, Helen Bernays, came of a family which has won distinction in many countries and in many fields of activity. Her brother, Dr. Augustus Bernays, was professor of modern languages at King's College, London, from 1831 to 1864. His eldest son, Rev. John L. Bernays, rector of Stanmore, London, was a poet and author of distinction; the second son, Albert James Bernays, was a celebrated chemist of London, whose long career of usefulness is reviewed in the (British) Dictionary of National Biography; the third son, Lewis Adolphus Bernays, C.M.G., was for forty-nine years clerk of the Queensland Parliament, a position similar to that of clerk of the House of Commons. Mr. Sohn was educated at the College of the City of New York and at a later period pursued a post-graduate course at Columbia University. He studied piano under I. L. Rice, S. B. Mills and Max Pinner, and harmony under Meyerhofer. At sixteen he played in concert at Steinway Hall with the late Richard Arnold's Philharmonic Club. He subsequently studied for several years at the Neue Akademie der Tonkunst, Berlin, and was a private pupil of Theodor Kullak (piano), Heinrich Dorn (Score-reading), Philip Scharwenka, and August Bungert (harmony). On his return to New York City he played several times in public, but later devoted himself more particularly to pianoforte teaching and investigations on music. In one of these, published under the title, "Robert Schumann, a Lyrical Poet" (1896), he aimed to define the boundary between poetry and music and to show that the syncopation of Schumann was not something negative—not an accentuation *against* the time—but something very positive, namely, an endeavor to break through the confines of the musical measure in order to express the arsis and thesis of the poetic metre, which, he believed, constantly suggested themselves to Schumann's primarily *poetic* mind. The work was widely reviewed and an exhaustive synopsis of it was published shortly after its appearance by Mr. W. J. Henderson in the "New York Times." In "The Mission of Richard Wagner" (1910), Mr. Sohn grounds his investigation upon a principle enunciated in the opening paragraph: "The World globes itself in a drop of dew..... so do we put our life into every act. This statement of Emerson is peculiarly applicable to men of genius. Our best poets and musicians have left the indelible impress of their personality upon every line that they penned; and the greater the personality, the more simple the attributes revealed. Indeed, as we approach the mountain peaks of art—the giants that tower above the centuries—we shall find that each stands as the embodiment of one extraordinary power, one central idea, in which all other faculties focus; and with this idea the artist's mission is intimately associated." The work has been translated into German and French. Baron Hans von Wolzogen, the foremost literary champion of Wagner and editor of the "Bayreuther Blätter", has characterized it as "profoundly conceived and dashingly executed." Mr. Sohn has been music-critic on the "New York American" and was for many years associated in the same capacity with "The Forum." During this period he constantly championed the cause of American talent and on the appointment of Mr. Conried to the Metropolitan Opera House wrote several articles on this subject, urging upon the management the encouragement of native singers. Since 1887 he has been associated with prominent educational institutions of the City of New York and he has been a frequent contributor to the "North American Review", "The Forum", "Scribners", "Musical America", "The New Music and Church Review", "New York Times", "New York Herald", etc. As a teacher he has produced a number of excellent pianists. Among these was Josephine Stern, who, at the age of twelve, played with the Amicitia Orchestra at Carnegie Hall, New York. Mr. Julius Lyons, then music-critic of the "New York Herald", pronounced her the best child pianist he had ever heard. Since 1918 Mr. Sohn has devoted himself entirely to pianoforte instruction at his studio in Steinway Hall, occasionally contributing an article on music, more especially on current developments in the field of pianism.

DeANGELIS, Jefferson, comedian, b. in San Francisco, California, 30 November, 1859, son of John and Susan De Angelis. His parents were actors, but he received his first training, which included dancing, from his uncle, Thomas Rosa. Jefferson De Angelis made his first appearance in a variety performance at Gilbert's "Melodeon," in San Francisco, when he was but twelve years of age. Two years later he toured the country with his sister, known as La Petite Sally, in a vaudeville sketch, for which they subsequently substituted a one-act play entitled "One Word." This proved so successful in San Francisco that the performers decided to give it also in Australia. There it was presented in various cities for a period of seven months. Their next tour was on a larger scale, for they had meantime organized a company. This second itinerary, starting at Australia, included Japan, China, India and South Africa, and lasted until the death of Miss De Angelis, in 1884. From 1887 to 1889 Mr. De Angelis was with the McCaull Opera Company, at Wallack's Theatre, New York City. His first rôle was that of Sir Despard in "Ruddygore." In 1890 he was engaged by Rudolf Aronson of the Casino, where he remained almost continuously until 1895, appearing in many comic operas. During this period he created the title rôle of "Poor Jonathan." His next engagement was in "The Little Trooper" in which he played the leading comedy role (Gibard). At Abbey's Theatre he appeared as Vassili in "The Tzigane" (1885); at Palmer's as Count de Escarbilles in "Fleur-de-Lis" (1895); and on 3 September, 1896, he starred in "The Caliph" at the Broadway. He was next associa-

ted with Lillian Russell and Della Fox in "The Wedding Day," in which he appeared in his inimitable rôle of Polycop. In 1899, he toured extensively in "The Musketeer's." He has since appeared at many theatres, and in many plays, among which may be mentioned "The Emerald Isle", "The Toreador", "The Great White Way", "The Mikado", "The Pearl Maiden" "The Highwayman", and "A Trip to Chinatown." He is the author of "The Jolly Tar," which was first produced in Pittsburgh in April, 1910. Perhaps one of the best criticisms of Mr. De Angelis' style of acting was contributed by Mr. Philip Hale, at about the time that "Fleur-de-Lis" was first produced. An extract is here presented: "Mr. De Angelis was very funny. It has been said of him—but most unjustly—that his art consists in versatility in falling from a height, or in stumbling over a chair. It is true that he is acrobatic, and does fall and stumble. If a fall is cleverly managed, it provokes laughter; it always has and probably it always will. ..... But Mr. De Angelis is much more than an acrobatic comedian. He is a character actor of genuine humor and uncommon skill. He seldom repeats himself. His rakes, his old noblemen, his eccentrics, all differ in the expression of their amorous follies, or whims and caprices. When he enters, you know at once the character he is to assume; his actions, and his sentiments, from the facial expression, the walk, the gesture, the very make-up. And in his conception and execution he is always consistent. In little ways, even in his quietness, he carries the part and embellishes it. I know of no comedian in comic opera to-day who is so legitimately amusing, intellectually and physically, as Mr. Jefferson De Angelis." Mr. De Angelis is a 32nd Degree Mason and a Mystic Shriner. He is a member of the Lambs and the Players' Clubs of New York City, and of the City Club of Yonkers.

DOBLE, William Henry, manufacturer, b. in Quincy, Massachusetts, 26 May, 1862, son of Enoch Hall and Rachel Hewitt (Timberlake) Doble. The family traces its origin to the year 1640, when Tobias Doble came from England and settled in Dedham. Among collateral connections are the Halls, of whom Enoch Hall, one of the framers of the Constitution of Maine in 1820 was the progenitor. Through his mother Mr. Doble descends from the Timberlake family, whose ancestor was Henry Timberlake, a settler of Newport, Rhode Island in 1638. William H. Doble was educated in the public and high schools of Quincy and Thayer Academy, South Braintree, and pursued a business course at Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. His first business venture was a small department store in South Quincy, which he opened in 1881. While developing the department store business he conceived the idea, in 1895, of marketing for the retail trade packaged dry fruits and started a small packing plant for this work, under the name of the Purity Dried Fruit Cleansing Company of Quincy, and was its Manager and Treasurer. Due to his special interest in all mechanical lines, Mr. Doble was a constant and thorough student in matters pertaining to this particular business. He invented a semi-automatic weighing machine for filling and weighing packages of raisins. It was at this point that the idea of building package machinery first crystallized in definite form, and he sold out the department store business, and while continuing his connection with the Purity Dried Fruit Cleansing Company of Quincy, formed the Electric Scale Company of Quincy, and as its Manager and Treasurer increased the scope of the weighing machine and made it an automatic mechanism. Mr. Doble also perfected a sealing equipment as well as a weighing equipment for package work. Shortly afterwards Mr. Doble retired from the Electric Scale Company of Quincy, and became manager of the Pneumatic Scale Corporation, of Maine, with offices at Boston, Massachusetts. The name of this corporation was later changed to the Pneumatic Scale Corporation, Limited, and its headquarters was established at Norfolk Downs, Massachusetts. In course of its expansion it has established branch offices in New York, Chicago, London, Paris and Sidney, Australia. Its plant at Norfolk Downs turns out approximately nine to ten million packages daily. Numerous radical changes in plant and methods were necessary, and new processes were developed to include the weighing, filling, capping and labeling of cans and canisters, so that the firm manufactures a complete line of can and carton machinery, which cover all the practical needs of the modern food stuff package manufacturer. As a pioneer in the packaging industry, Mr. Doble is to be credited with the perfection and development of a modern industry of the first importance. Under his management has come a transition from old to new ideas and methods. The efficient and sanitary conditions of the packaging service today is in striking contrast to the old-time method of handling food, and Mr. Doble is at present advancing the idea of using many trip steel containers rather than the single trip wooden box or barrel and paper container. Filled with energy and public spirit, Mr. Doble has done much to promote the advancement of his community. He is a member of the Algonquin Club, of Boston, and the Neighborhood and Wollaston Golf Club, of Quincy, the National Board of Trade, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the Bass River Golf Club of Cape Cod. As a diversion from business activities he finds pleasure and recreation in interior decorating, landscape architecture, gardening and architectual work. On 23 January, 1884, Mr. Doble married Henrietta Williams, daughter of Charles Henry French, a descendant of Stephen French, who settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1630. They have eight children: Rachel Mary, wife of John J. Leavell; Charles French; Ralph Nelson; Clarice Burrell, wife of W. L. Williams; Kendall Dyer; Enoch Hall; Henrietta and William Henry Doble, Jr.

BACON, Albert Williamson, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 5 January, 1841, son of James Ware and Alice Ann (Riggs) Bacon. Albert W. Bacon received his education in public and private schools both in Frankfort, Kentucky,



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W. H. Doble

LAMONT

and in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1861 he was appointed Captain's Clerk, United States Navy, and served in this capacity for three years, until 1863. In that year he was made Acting Assistant Paymaster, and for four years discharged the duties of this office. During the period of the Civil War, he was attached to the staff which saw service with Admiral Farragut's fleet, and he was advanced to the position of Assistant Paymaster in 1866. He held this position for nine year, until 1874, and in that year he attained the full rank of Paymaster. For fifteen years continuously he rendered service in this capacity, and in 1898 he accepted an appointment to the post of Pay Inspector. Once more he was advanced, in 1900, this time to the position of Pay Director, which he continued to hold until 1903. On 5 January, of that year he was made a Rear Admiral and was honorably retired. During his long service Rear Admiral Bacon held a number of especially responsible and important posts; at the North Atlantic Station; at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and at Nice, France, in charge of United States Navy Department Depots; in the United States Navy Department itself; and in the Navy Yard at Mare Island. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

LAMONT, Thomas William, financier, b. 30 September, 1870, at Claverack, New York, son of Rev. Thomas and Carolina Deuel (Jayne) Lamont. His father was a clergyman of the Methodist church, and a member of the New York Conference from 1857. The original home of the Lamonts was in Argyleshire, Scotland, and the Scottish annals contain frequent allusions to the clan of that name. The founder of the American branch of the family, Archibald Lamont arrived in this country about 1750, and lived and died in Hillsdale, New York. His brother Robert, born in Antrim, Ireland, 1726, shortly afterward followed him to America, settled at North Hillsdale, New York, and died there in 1789. His three sons served in the American Army in the War of the Revolution. One of these sons, William (b. 1756; d. about 1853 at the age of ninety-six) was the ancestor of the subject of this article. He served in the campaign against Burgoyne and was present and witnessed the surrender of the Hessians as they laid down their arms. Several anecdotes related of him reveal him as a man of iron determination. Thomas William Lamont, his great-great-grandson and subject of this article was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and at Harvard University (A.B., 1892). In 1893 he took a position on the "New York Tribune". Some time afterward a former classmate, Arthur Lockel, induced him to enter the firm of Cushman Brothers and Company, which was later reorganized under the firm name of Lamont, Corliss and Company. From 1903 to 1905 he was secretary and treasurer of the Bankers' Trust Company, and from 1905 to 1909 was its vice-president. During the two following years (1909-11) he was vice-president of the First National Bank. In 1911 he accepted an offer to become a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company, with which he has since been associated. At this time Mr. Lamont was only forty-one years old, and he had already climbed to membership in what has been called "the proudest collection of American business brains"—the firm of J. P. Morgan. Within a few years the firm became the fiscal agent of the Allies in America, and Mr. Lamont contributed in an eminent degree to the solution of the problems, so vast in their scope, which presented themselves. Subsequently he was for five months a member of the Peace Commission in Paris. Since the termination of the war also, he has played a very conspicuous part in several financial enterprises of an international nature. In the spring of 1920 he went to the Far East, in behalf of the American, English and French banking groups, in order to negotiate the new Consortium for China. When the party arrived at Shanghai he was taken aside and warned that local members of the Students' Union were coming around to stone the hotel. Was it not, they claimed, for the express purpose of including the Japanese banking groups in the Consortium, on the same basis as the English, French and American groups, that this mission had come out to the Far East? Quite so, and with the sanction and approval of the State Department of the United States. That settled it. If Japan was going into the Consortium, the students agreed, it must be bad for China. Hence the threat of stones. Mr. Lamont's party on their arrival "not since the outbreak of the World War," cabled one of the American correspondents at the time, "has the China Coast been so excited as by the arrival of this mission from America. Mr. Lamont, instead of applying for armed protection, resorted to the unusual expedient of inviting about thirty of the members of the union to tea. Mr. Lamont addressed them in English, which many of them understood, and explained why he believed that a consorting together of the various Powers to lend money to China cooperatively, instead of competitively, as in the past, would be better both for the borrower and the lender, and for the peace of the world at large. He then, in the course of an interesting address, pointed out that Japan had not yet agreed to join unless certain portions of Mongolia and Manchuria were reserved from the scope of the Consortium. Mr. Lamont promised that unless Japan withdrew these conditions absolutely she would not be admitted. Japan, which was later visited by the party, did withdraw them and Mr. Lamont returned to America with the arrangement complete. Mr. Lamont speaks not only interestingly, but has the great gift of emphasizing the salient points of his discourse in such a way as to deliver his meaning with unmistakable clearness. Perhaps one of the best illustrations of this is given in the memorable address entitled "The American Bankers' Responsibility," which was delivered by him as chairman of the local reception committee before the American Bankers' Association at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, 3 October, 1922. Among the many corporations in which he is a director are the First National Bank of New York, Guaranty Trust Company, the International Harvester Company, Northern Pacific Railway, Lehigh Valley Coal Sales Company, the International Agri-

cultural Corporation, and Lamont, Corliss and Company. Among the clubs to which he belongs are the Union League, Metropolitan, City, University, Harvard, Century, Players', the Englewood Country Club and the Sleepy Hollow Country Club. It is, however, in his *alma mater,* Harvard University, that he has manifested, perhaps the greatest interest. It was he chiefly, together with Howard Elliott, Chairman of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, who called into being the Hill Professorship at Harvard. This is a professorship of railroading, provided with an endowment of $125,000, for the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University. The Chair is named in honor of the late James J. Hill. Mr. Lamont married, 31 October, 1895, Florence Haskell Corliss, of Englewood, New Jersey.

RAUH, Enoch, merchant and philanthropist, b. in Dubuque, Iowa, 12 June, 1857; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 27 November, 1919, son of Solomon and Rosalie (Lippman) Rauh. His father, a native of Mammelsdorf, Bavaria, came to this country at an early age and engaged in mercantile business. Enoch Rauh was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, whither his parents had removed in 1863, and after 1870, when they located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, continued his studies in the night high school. In the meantime he was employed as an errand boy during the day with the dry-goods firm of Lippman and Aaron. In this connection he soon demonstrated exceptional business capacity, and was rapidly promoted. In 1882 he founded the firm of Rauh Brothers and Company, wholesale dealers in men's furnishings, and for two years conducted a store in Wood Street. Success attended his initial adventure, and expansion was rapid. At the present time the firm occupies an extensive building on Pennsylvania Avenue. In 1897 they purchased control of the Homer Laughlin China Company, of East Liverpool, Ohio, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. Mr. Rauh was always active in public affairs. He was President of the Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men for six consecutive terms, and it was through his efforts that this organization became one of the foremost of its kind in the United States. At one time he was also the vice-president of the National Credit Men's Association. In 1911 Governor John K. Tener appointed Mr. Rauh a member of Pittsburgh's Council of nine men. This Council was created by the city legislature as a part of the plan of the commission form of Government provided for cities of the second class in Pennsylvania. His service proved so efficient that he was twice re elected by popular vote. Mr. Rauh gave much attention to legislative matters, and it was through his efforts that many beneficial measures were passed. He aided the passage of the eight-hour day and anti-child labor laws. He advocated the so-called Rauh act which gave the council the right to pay its employees for time lost through sickness or injury. He supported the passage of an ordinance permitting hospitals and charitable institutions to receive free 250 gallons of water for each patient and employee. This measure allowed approximately forty per cent more free water to charitable institutions than they then received. Mr. Rauh championed the movement to abolish the city's tax office and to require the collection of this money through other channels. He was also a leader of many civic and charitable organizations; he was a trustee of Carnegie Free Library, trustee of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, trustee of the Carnegie Institute, and trustee of the Carnegie Music Hall. He was also a director of the Gusky Orphanage, chairman of the Building and Grounds Committee of the Carnegie Libraries, a member of the Advisory Board of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and a member of the Pittsburgh Advertising Club. Mr. Rauh was President of the Concordia Club for twenty-five years, and it was through his efforts that $140,000 was raised for the erection of a club house on Stockton Avenue, Northside. He was also a member of the Westmoreland Golf Club; member of Lodge No. 374, Free and Accepted Masons, a life member of both the Elks and Moose lodges, and was affiliated with more than thirty organizations of philanthropical and educational character. Upon receiving the news of the death of Enoch Rauh, the City Council adopted the following resolution: "His life has been an inspiration because it has been a success; it has been a success because it had in it so much of service to his fellow-men." Mayor E. V. Babcock said: "He was kindly by nature, and sympathetic to a degree. I had a close acquaintance with him both before and during my official service with the city. I always found him keenly sagacious and one of the best counsellors and advisors it ever was my privilege to meet. He always was thinking first of the interest of the city of Pittsburgh, and every measure that was introduced, he viewed in the light of whether it was for the advancement of the city he loved so well. It will be an exceedingly difficult task to fill his place." Mr. Rauh was married in Pittsburgh, 5 December, 1888, to Bertha, daughter of Samuel Floersheim, a prominent merchant of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They have two children: Helen B. and Richard S. Mrs. Rauh is prominent in social and welfare work in Pittsburgh, and was appointed on 1 January, 1922, by Mayor W. A. Magee, a director of the Department of Charities. She is the first woman in the history of Pittsburgh to be selected head of a city department. She is President of the Council of Jewish Women and Vice-President of the Congress of Women's Clubs.

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Enoch Rauh.

GATTI-CASAZZA, Giulio, opera manager, b. at Udine, Italy, 5 February, 1869, son of Commander, later Senator, Stefano and Ernestina G. Gatti-Casazza. He had private instruction in music, attended the universities of Ferrara and Bologna, and was graduated from the Naval Engineering College of Genoa in 1890. He followed the profession of engineering until 1893, when he became Director of the Municipal Theatre at Ferrara. His father had been 'Chairman' of the Board of Directors of that theatre, but had been called to Rome. The son conducted the theatre in so able a manner that in 1898 he was elected by the Viscount de Modrone and A. Boito to undertake the directorship of La Scala, the famous opera house in Milan. Here he remained for ten years, and the business flourished under his management. During this period justice was done to the later music-dramas of Richard Wagner, and it is possible that "Rheingold" was first performed under Mr. Gatti-Casazza's directorship. He also produced many new works of his own countrymen, Puccini, Fanchetti, Cilea, Giordano, and others, and brought out such well-known modern French operas as Debussy's "Pelléas et Melisande" and Charpentier's "Louise." In 1908 he was called to the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, where he was first associated with Andreas Dippel, but later assumed the sole directorship. He inaugurated an era of great prosperity, from both a financial and artistic point of view. The ensemble especially was greatly improved. Much time, attention and money were devoted also to increasing the efficiency of the orchestra, the chorus and the *mise en scène.* Shortly after his appointment he suggested that the Board of Director offer a prize of $10,000 for the best opera produced by an American composer. This suggestion was adopted, the prize was won by Horatio W. Parker, with his opera, "Mona," performed at the Metropolitan in 1912. One of the best features of Mr. Gatti Casazza's regime has been the comparatively large number of first performances of operas, new to the American public, such as Thuille's "Lobetanz," Blech's "Versiegelt," Borodine's "Prince Igor," Dukas's "Ariane," Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounov," Wolf-Ferrari's "Donne Curiose," Strauss' "Rosenkavalier," Montemezzi's "L'amore dei tre re," Giordano's "Madame San-Gêne," and Rimski-Korsakoff's "Le Coq d' Or." Under his management, too, some works had their first presentation on any stage. Among the most prominent in this group were Puccini's "Fanciulla del West," Converse's "Pipe of Desire," De Koven's "Canterbury Pilgrims," and Herbert's "Madeleine." There were several others in this class, either on American subjects, or by prominent American composers. On 3 April, 1910, Mr. Gatti-Casazza married the dramatic soprano, Frances Alda.

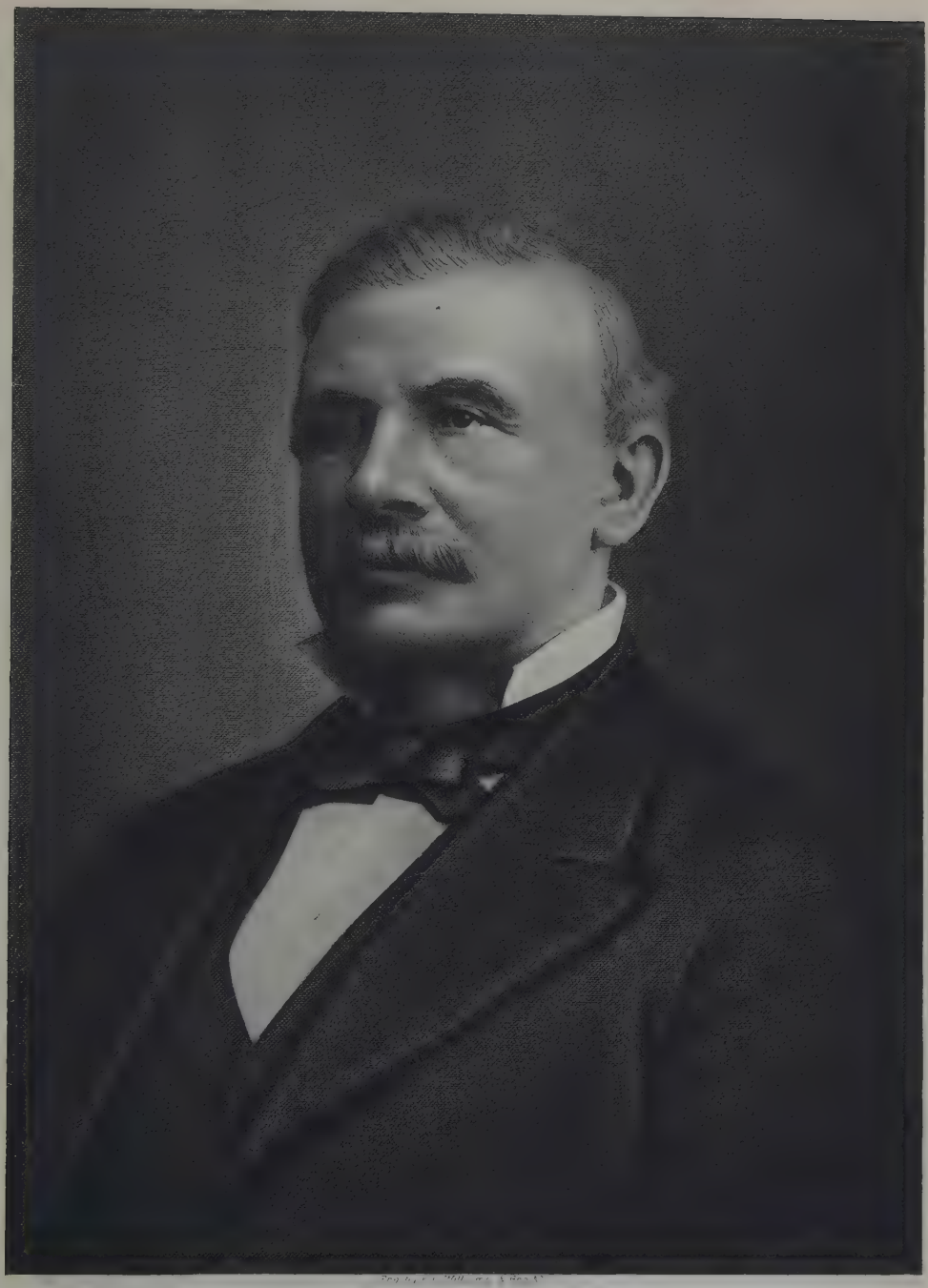
ALDA, Frances, operatic soprano, b. at Christchurch, New Zealand, 31 May, 1883. She is a niece of the famous singer, Frances Saville. After a course in singing under Mme. Mathilde Marchesi, in Paris, she made her début in 1904 as Manon in Massenet's opera at the Opera-Comique, Paris. She subsequently sang the part of Marguerite in "Faust" at the Brussels Opera, and then appeared in Italy, where she created the title rôle in the Italian production of Charpentier's "Louise". Her American début as Gilda, in "Rigoletto", took place in 1908 at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Here she has since sung regularly. She has also appeared in London at (Covent Garden), Milan, Warsaw, and Buenos Ayres. She has created the soprano rôles in Messager's "Madame Crysantème", Puccini's "Le Villi", Damrosch's "Cyrano de Bergerac", Borodin's "Prince Igor", Rabaud's "Marouf", Gilson's "Princesse Rayon de Soleil", Victor Herbert's "Madeleine" and Zandonai's "Francesca da Rimini." She has also acquired a large reputation as a concert singer; she can adapt herself to the requirements of the more restricted concert stage as can few others. Her repertory is extensive, and she has the rare gift of bringing out to the utmost the dramatic qualities of every song she sings. Like all successful artists, she has won a reputation, also, as a hard worker. "The girl who hopes to become a prima donna," she recently declared in an interview, "will dream of her work morning, noon and night, nothing can take it from her mind. She will seek to study every imaginable thing that could in any way contribute to her equipment. There is so much to learn that she must work hard to learn all..... Few singers seem to realize that an operatic career will be determined in its success very largely through physical strength, all other factors being present in the desired degree. That is, the singer must be strong physically, in order to succeed in opera. This applies to women, as well as to men. No one knows what the physical strain is, how hard the work and study are." On 3 April, 1910, Mme. Alda married Giuilo Gatti-Casazza, director of the Metropolitan House.

CHANDLER, Alfred DuPont, lawyer, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 18 May, 1847, son of Theophilus Parsons and Elizabeth (Schlatter) Chandler. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1868, and studied law for a time with his father and R. H. Dana, Jr. After a course at the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1869. He has been in practice in Boston since 1872. As a champion of municipal reforms and improvements as well as of all movements tending toward a betterment of state legislation he enjoys a wide reputation. Among the economic measures advocated by him was Senator Windom's bill for the creation of national savings banks (1880), on behalf of which he argued before the Senate finance committee (1880). On many occasions he has appeared before legislative commissions in his native state, and he has often served as chairman on municipal boards, notably the board of selectmen of Brookline, Massachusetts. He is a strong advocate of local self-government, even for large towns, through elective town meetings. In this spirit he expressed his views in an article published in a supplement to the "Chronicle", of Brookline, Massachusetts, as a souvenir of the bicentennial celebration of the incorporation of that town in 1705. He calls Brookline, New England's leading example of

the town meeting system of local self-government, and supports his argument by citing the City of Newport, which reverted to the town meeting system of government after half a century of trials with city charters, and Galveston, Texas, which, after the great flood, puts its affairs in the full control of a commission of five able and experienced men, who rebuilt the city and restored its credit. Mr. Chandler's views were subsequently republished and created considerable comment. As expressed by Rear-Admiral F. E. Chadwick, of Newport, Rhode Island, the fundamental principle involved is "that the same men cannot be allowed with safety to lay the taxes, make the appropriations, and spend the money." Among Mr. Chandler's publications are: "Nationalism Analyzed" (1889); "Metropolitan Debts of Boston and Vicinity—Sinking Funds and Serial Bonds Compared" (1905); "Local Self-Government, Elective Town Meetings" (1918); "Express Trusts under the Common Law" (1912); "Amortization" (1913); and a number of papers on "Municipal, State and National Bonding Methods" and on "Refunding the Liberty and Victory Loans of the United States and the War Loans of other Nations." Quite different in character is a magnificently illustrated little volume written by Mr. Chandler while on a business trip to England, and entitled "A Bicycle Tour in England and Wales," made in 1879, by the President, Alfred D. Chandler, and Captain John C. Sharp, Jr., of the Suffolk Bicycle Club, of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Chandler is a member of the American Bar Association; the Boston Bar Association; National Municipal League; American Society of International Law; American Civic Association; and of the Academy of Political Science. He married, 22 December, 1882, Mary Merrill Poor, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

KING, Alexander, manufacturer, b. 1816 in Milford, Donegal County, Ireland; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15 September, 1890. He received a classical education in Ireland, planning to enter the Presbyterian Ministry, but left his native land at seventeen to join relatives in Baltimore, Maryland, where he found employment in a large mercantile house, serving for three years with exemplary fidelity and diligence. In 1836, he came to Pittsburgh, and entered the employ of his elder brother, R. H. King, owner and manager of a retail grocery store. He obtained his primary business experience with this concern and after two years of conscientious, painstaking labor he formed a partnership with John Watt, under the name of Watt & King, and engaged in the same line of trade. This partnership continued for three years, and upon its dissolution, Mr. King began his mercantile career alone. His success was immediate, and he became widely known for enterprise, strict integrity and public spirit. In 1843, Alexander King introduced soda ash into this country, importing it from England, and suceeded in establishing a large trade in this commodity with the glass manufacturers. A few years later he erected an extensive factory in Birmingham for the manufacture of soda-ash. In this venture he was associated with Thomas Graham, under the firm name of King and Graham. This undertaking was soon abandoned as it was found impossible to produce soda-ash at a fair profit in competition with imported material. Failure, acting as a whetstone to his lofty business aspirations, he immediately formed the firm of King and Company, and engaged in the manufacture of glass, which undertaking was very successful, the enterprise prospering from its inception. His singularly strong personality exerted a wonderful influence on his associates and subordinates; to the former he showed a kindly humorous side of his nature, which made their relations most enjoyable, while the unfailing justice and kindliness of his conduct toward the latter won for him the most loyal support. The well-known business qualifications of Mr. King and his marvelously clear insight caused his services to be much in demand on boards of directors of various organizations, including the Pittsburgh Gas Company and the Cash Insurance Company. He was one of the organizers of the Fort Pitt Banking Company, afterwards known as the Fort Pitt National Bank. He was an unostentatious philanthropist, and his public spirit coupled with a quick brain, enabled him, in the midst of incessant business activity, to give counsel of genuine value to the affairs of the community. He was a Democrat in politics and was active in his service to the party. Mr. King married (first) Eliza Jane, daughter of John W. and Jane Smith whose death occurred 6 February, 1858. He married (second) Sarah Cordelia Smith, a sister of his first wife. Her death occurred 5 May, 1911. Children: Alexander H., business man of Pittsburgh; Jennie, who became the wife of Richard B. Mellon, of Pittsburgh; William S., who died 5 May, 1904, and Robert Burns, in real estate business in Pittsburgh.

ADAMS, Elbridge Lapham, lawyer, b. in Canandaigua, New York, 17 September, 1866, son of William H. and Charlotte (Lapham) Adams. Through his father he is descended from Henry Adams, a native of Wales, who located in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1634, and who was the progenitor of two presidents of the United States, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. Through his mother, Mr. Adams is a descendant from Senator Elbridge Gerry Lapham of New York (1814-1890), who was elected to the United States Senate in 1881, succeeding Roscoe Conkling. Mr. Adams' father served as a volunteer in the Union Army, 1861-1864, was for many years a leading lawyer of Ontario County, and in 1887 was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court. He was appointed a member of the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, at the time of its organization in 1895, and became Presiding Judge in 1900, an office which he held at the time of his death (1903). Elbridge L. Adams attended Canandaigua Academy, and was graduated A.B. at Williams in 1887. He was graduated A.M. there in 1904. Following his academic course, he took up a journalistic career, and was associated for a while with the "Troy Times." Later he studied law and was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1889. He began practice in Rochester, New York.



Alexander King

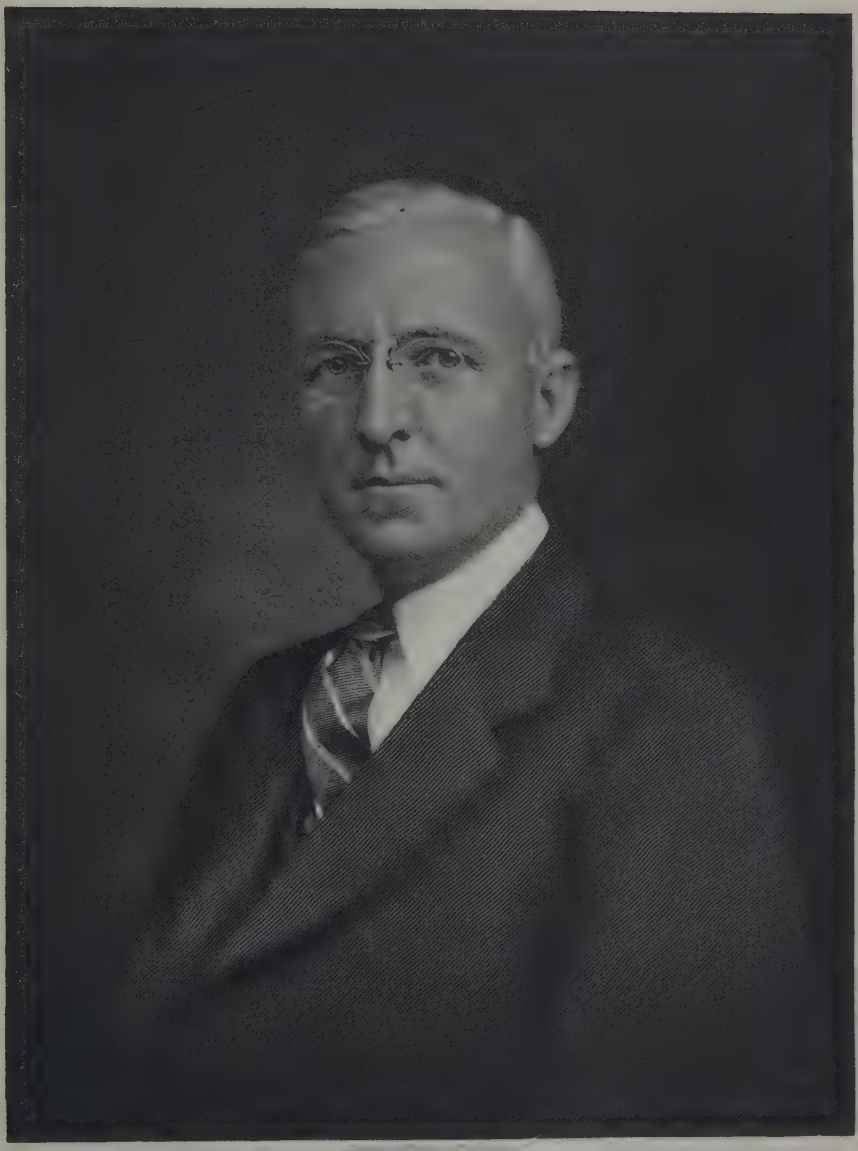
There he remained until 1906. At that time he located in New York City, where he has since made his home. Mr. Adams has had a large and diversified practice. Among the more noteworthy cases which have given him prominence in the city and the state, is that of Roberson vs. The Rochester Folding Box Company, which he helped to organize in 1905. Mr. Adams, as counsel for the defendant, obtained a decision by the Court of Appeals that there is no such legal right as the so-called "Right of Privacy." The outcome of this case led to the enactment of the statute law regulating the use of pictures of persons in private life. He also carried to a successful conclusion the litigation over the United States Telephone Company. In this instance the Court of Appeals laid down the present law with respect to the liability of directors and promoters for statements made in corporate prospectuses. Mr. Adams was a member and Chairman of the Municipal Civil Service Commission of Rochester, New York, during three administrations. He took an active interest in the work of bringing about reform of the obsolete methods of judicial procedure. He made a study, in London, of the reformed English procedure, and wrote an article which was read before the State Bar Association and widely commented upon by the press. Mr. Adams is President of the Rochester Folding Box Company. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and of the New York County Lawyers' Association, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association. He was one of the founders and the first President of the Music School Settlement for Colored People, an organization that has done much to maintain and encourage the study of negro music. He holds membership in the Century, Riding, St. Anthony, and Williams Clubs, of New York City, and in the Genesee Valley and Country Clubs, of Rochester, New York. He married, on 8 October, 1890, (first), Julia L., daughter of Dr. Charles L. Hubbell of Troy, New York, and Williamstown, Massachusetts. They had two sons, William H. and Elbridge, and one daughter, Emily. Mrs. Adams died on 12 May, 1914. In October, 1920, Mr. Adams married Margery Lee, adopted daughter of Francis Lynde Stetson.

BISHOP, Louis Faugeres, physician, b. in New Brunswick, New Jersey, 14 March, 1864, son of James and Mary F. (Ellis) Bishop. His father, a prominent rubber merchant, was a member of Congress for New Jersey in 1855–57 and Chief of the New Jersey Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1878-1893. Dr. Bishop was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and was graduated A.B. at Rutgers College in 1885, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1889. He studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, where he was graduated in 1889. He taught chemistry at Princeton in 1885–1886, and later became resident physician at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. To procure the co-operative study of diseases with fellow practitioners he established in 1904 the Laboratory of Clinical Observation. In 1911 he became Professor of Diseases of the Heart and Circulation in the Medical Department of Fordham University and Visiting Physician to Lincoln Hospital. In his chosen speciality, disease of the heart and circulation, he made a profound study of blood pressure and its effects upon health and disease, arriving at many original and valuable conclusions with regard to arteriosclerosis. On frequent visits to Europe, particularly Germany, he made careful surveys of the progress of his speciality. Dr. Bishop occupied many important positions in medical societies, having been Secretary of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1897-1903, Trustee of the Good Samaritan Dispensary, and Vice-President of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men. He is a member of the Medical Committee of First Aid to the Injured Society, member of the American Medical Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New York Pathological Society of the County of New York, and the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, and of other professional and fraternal societies. Dr. Bishop contributed much to medical literature. Among his well-known books are "Heart Disease, Blood Pressure and the Nauheim Treatment" (1909), and "Maladies du Coeur et Pression Sanguine" (1910). Among his contributions to different Medical Journals are "The Classification of Blood Pressure Cases" ("New York State Journal of Medicine," 1907); "A Review of Some Points in Physiology of the Circulation with Special Reference to the Interpretation of Disorders of the Heart and Blood Vessels" ("Pedriatics," 1908); "The Measurement of Human Blood Pressure" ("Archives of Diagnosis," 1908); "Acute Syphilitic Myocarditis" ("American Journal of Dermatology," 1908); "Causes and Treatment of High Arterial Tension" ("New York State Medical Journal," 1908); "Ear Symptoms of Cardiovascular Disease" ("The Journal of the American Medical Association," 1908); "Several Cases Illustrating Liver Symptoms in Cardiac Diseases" ("Medical Record," 1908); "An Accurate Table of the Relative Heights of the Column in the Water and Mercury Sphygmomanometers" ("Therapeutic Gazette," 1908); "Symptoms Attributed to the Myocardium in Reality Often of Peripheral Origin" ("American Journal of the Medical Sciences", 1908); "Arteriosclerosis" (Wood's "Reference Hand-Book of the Medical Sciences", 1908); "Blood Pressure Measurement by Nurses" ("Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette", 1909); "Baths and Exercises in the Treatment of Abnormal Tension of the Heart and Blood Vessels" ("New York State Journal of Medicine", 1909); "Significance of Low Blood Pressure in Arteriosclerosis" ("The Archives of Diagnosis", 1909); "Blood Pressure in Clinical Medicine" ("Medical Times", 1909); "The Fundamental Functions of the Muscle-Cells of the Cardio-Vascular System, with the Suggestion of a Classification of Arterial Disorders" ("Medical Record", 1909); "Adams-Stokes Disease with Complete Heart-Block, Showing a Conspicuous Lesion in the Path of the Auriculo-Ventricular

Bundle" ("American Journal of the Medical Sciences", 1910); "The Nauheim Treatment of Chronic Heart-Disease" ("The Medical Brief", 1910); "The Treatment of the Kidney Element in Cardiovascular Disease" ("American Journal of Dermatology", 1911); "Muscular Fatigue as an Antidote to High Blood Pressure in Certain Cases" ("Physiologic Therapeutics", 1911); "Diet in the Heart Disease and Arteriosclerosis" ("New York Medical Journal", 1911); "The Nauheim Method in the Management of Cardiac Disease" ("Medical Record", 1911); "Fibrillation of the Auricle" ("Medical Record", 1911); "A Review of Methods of Examination in Heart and Blood Vessel Disease, with Special Reference to the Discovery of Therapeutic Indications" ("New York Medical Journal", 1911). He married, 14 November, 1889, Charlotte Dater Gruner. They have one son, Louis Faugeres Bishop, Jr.

MERRIMAN, Harry Morton, silk manufacturer, b. in Waterbury, Connecticut, 16 April, 1874, son of Henry and Mary Anne (Heminway) Merriman. His paternal line may be traced to Nathaniel Merriman who located at New Haven, Connecticut, about 1637. Through his mother, he descends from General Merritt Heminway, a pioneer silk manufacturer, and founder of that great industrial enterprise, the Heminway Silk Mills. His father (1820-1888), was a manufacturer and real estate operator, who was largely instrumental in upbuilding the great manufacturing interests of Waterbury; and one of the incorporators and directors of the Naugatuck Railroad, now a part of the New Haven system. Mr. Merriman was educated at Sedgwick Academy, Great Barrington, Massachusetts, and at Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Ossining, New York. He entered upon his business career in 1890 with the Heminway Company in New York City, later spending several years at their main manufacturing plant in Watertown, Connecticut. At the present time (1923) he is one of the most prominent figures in the silk industry, being President of the H. K. H. Silk Company, which includes the Heminway Company and three other large silk manufacturing concerns, and a member of the Board of Managers of the Silk Association of America. He is also identified as a director with the Watertown Manufacturing Company, the Mercator Navigation Company, the Vera Cruz Investment Company, and the Campobello Corporation. The story of the rise and development of the Heminway Silk Company is closely interwoven with the industrial progress of the Naugatuck Valley and the State of Connecticut. Merritt Heminway was born in East Haven, Connecticut, in 1800. He moved to Watertown, Connecticut, as a young man, where, in 1833, he initiated experiments in the raising of silk as a private enterprise. In the meantime, he became interested in military affairs, and was appointed Commanding General of Militia. A few years later, he erected a small plant equipped with primitive hand machinery for the manufacture of silk. This was then considered a most hazardous undertaking, because of the difficulty in obtaining the raw material and the high percentage of loss through waste. The business grew, however, and in 1849 the firm of M. Heminway and Sons, consisting of General Heminway, his four sons and one daughter, was formed to carry on the business. In 1869 the business was incorporated as M. Heminway and Sons Silk Company. General Heminway was the first manufacturer to wind silk on spools, which previously was considered impracticable. Other manufacturers gradually followed his lead and the process has been generally adopted both in this country and in Europe. Mr. Merriman became President of the Company in 1912. In 1917 the Heminway Company was consolidated with the Hammond Knowlton Silk Company, the Eureka Silk Manufacturing Company and the New London Raw Silk Company, all located in New England, under the corporate title of the H. K. H. Silk Company, of which Mr. Merriman became President. The consolidation greatly enlarged the scope of their production, which now includes artificial silks, silk hosiery and silk fabrics in wide variety. Plants are maintained at Watertown, New London, Woodbury and North Woodbury, Connecticut, and at Haverstraw, New York. Before the outbreak of the European War, Mr. Merriman was commissioned lieutenant in the United States Navy, and served as Commander of Submarine Patrol Forces until the armistice. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Memorial Hospital, and a member of the Union League Club, the Army and Navy Club, the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Manhattan Club, the Explorers' Club, the Pilgrim Society, and the Royal Kennebecassis Yacht Club of Canada. He married in New York City, 9 January, 1900, Maude, daughter of Richard David Jackson of Washington, D. C. They have two sons, Harry Morton, Jr., and John Ashley, and one daughter, Maude Heminway.

BURKE, John, Governor of North Dakota, b. in Keokuk County, Iowa, 25 February, 1859, son of John and Mary (Ryan) Burke. He was educated in the common schools, and grew to manhood on a farm. In September, 1884, he became a student in the law department of the Iowa State University, and was graduated in June, 1886. The same year he began the practice of law in Des Moines, Iowa, entering into partnership with his brother, Judge Thomas C. Burke. Two years later, feeling that the Northwest offered greater inducements to a young lawyer, he left his native state and located in Rolette County, North Dakota. He soon acquired a reputation as a great trial lawyer, and clients came to him from all parts of the young state. He afterwards removed to Devil's Lake, from which place he could more easily reach the various sections where his services were in demand. Governor Burke served two terms as County Judge of Rolette County. In 1891 he was elected to the State Legislature as a member of the lower house, and to the Senate in 1892, serving in 1893 and 1895. He was honored by the Democratic Party with the nomination for Attorney-General in 1894, for Congress in 1896, and for District Judge in 1900. In 1906 he was called upon to accept the



H. Morton Merriman

nomination for Governor, and was elected by a large plurality—a worthy tribute to an honest, clean, fearless man. In 1908 he was unanimously renominated by his party, and was again elected by a substantial majority. In 1910 he was nominated for the third successive term as Governor, and, after a remarkable campaign, was once more victorious at the polls, thus establishing a record in the political history of the state by being elected to the gubernatorial chair three times in succession. In the country at large he has gained the unique distinction of thrice winning, as a Democrat, a victory in a state regarded as one of the most solidly Republican in the Union. Governor Burke's three campaigns for the governorship were without parallel in the political annals of the Northwest, and established his reputation as one of the most effective campaign orators of the country. His administrations were business-like and unpartisan. In 1913 he was appointed Treasurer of the United States. Governor Burke married, 22 August, 1891, Mary Kane, of Waukesha, Wisconsin. They have three children, Elizabeth, Thomas, and Marian.

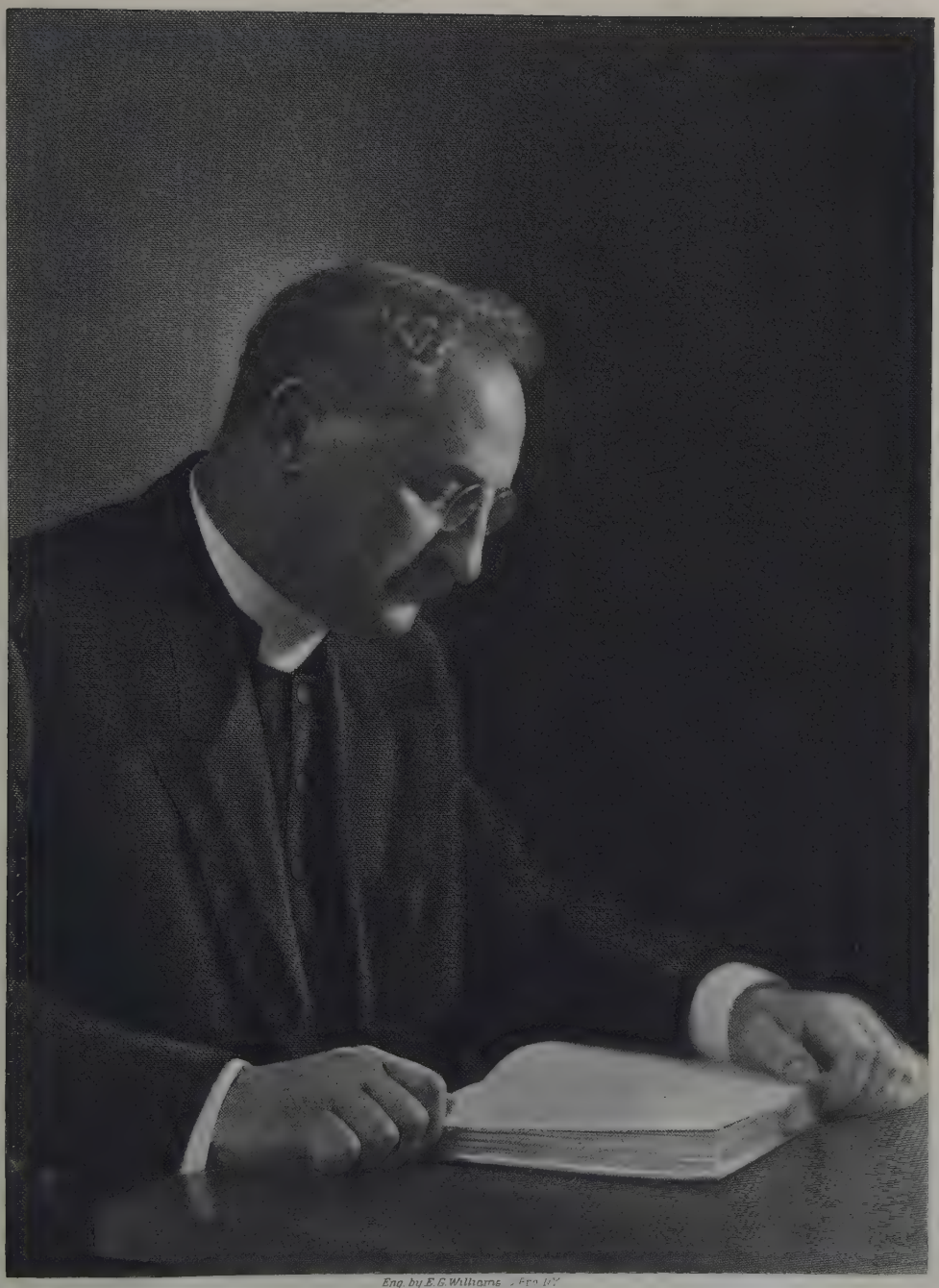
ANDERSON, Benjamin M., Jr., economist and banker, b. at Columbia, Missouri, 1 May, 1886, son of Benjamin M. and Mary Frances (Bowling) Anderson. He is of Scotch family, a descendant of Bartlett Anderson, a native of Scotland, who came to Virginia about 1743. Mr. Anderson's father (born 1854), an agriculturalist, has long been prominent in the public and political life of Missouri. He was, at one time, Presiding Judge of the Boone County (Missouri) Court, and has been a Senator in the Missouri Legislature. He is the author of several important legislative measures which have been incorporated in the laws of the state. These include laws for providing funds for Missouri University; for collateral inheritance tax; for safety devices in mines; and for the drainage of the Southeast Missouri swamp lands. He built the short line "Missouri Midland Railroad", subsequently absorbed by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas System. Through his mother, Mr. Anderson is descended from John Rolfe, a native of England, who located in Virginia in 1607, and in 1614 married the Indian Princess, Pocahontas. Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Missouri. In 1902 he entered the University of Missouri, where he was graduated A.B. in 1906. During 1909-1910 he carried on post-graduate work at the University of Illinois, where he was graduated A.M. He then spent one year at Columbia University, New York City, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (1911). For a long period, dating from his undergraduate days, Mr. Anderson followed the profession of teaching. During the summer of 1905 he was Acting Professor of History at the State Teachers' College, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. During 1906-1907 he was Professor of Economics and of English Literature at Missouri Valley College, at Marshall, Missouri. The next four years (1907-1911), he was made the Head of the Department of History and Political Economy, at the State Teachers' College, Springfield, Missouri. In 1911 he became Instructor in Economics at Columbia University, New York City, where within two years he was made Assistant Professor of Economics. Mr. Anderson then accepted the position of Assistant Professor of Economics at Harvard University. Here he remained until 1918, when he became associated with the National Bank of Commerce, New York City, as Economic Adviser. In 1920 he left the Bank of Commerce to accept a similar position with the Chase National Bank, New York City. Mr. Anderson's most valuable contributions to the social and economic welfare of his country have been made through his public speeches and published writings. His first book was entitled "Social Values" (Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1911). Before it was ready for publication in book form, this work won the Hart, Schaffner and Marx economic prize in 1910. In 1917 appeared "The Value of Money" (The MacMillan Company), an exhaustive and masterly treatise on a subject concerning which Mr. Anderson was well qualified to write. In 1919, his "Effects of the War on Money, Credit and Banking in France and the United States" was published by the Carnegie Peace Endowment. Mr. Anderson has also contributed numerous articles to various scientific and financial journals and to the daily press, and has written occasionally for British publications. He was Associate Editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Economics" for six years, 1913-1918; and is the Editor (and founder) of the "Chase Economic Bulletin", issued by the Chase National Bank, New York City. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and of the American Economic Association and the New York Academy of Political Science. He is a member of the Faculty Club of Columbia University; the Century, New York City; the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. He married, 27 May, 1909, Margaret Louise, daughter of John Crawford Crenshaw, a merchant of St. Louis, Missouri. Of their four children, three are living—two sons, John Crenshaw and William Bent, and one daughter, Louise.

ANSELL, Samuel Tilden, soldier, b. at Coinjock, North Carolina, 1 January, 1875, son of Henry Beasley and Lydia (Simmons) Ansell. Through his father he is descended from John Ansell, a native of England, who located at Knoll's Island, in what is now the State of North Carolina, in 1728. His father (1832) a farmer, who served as probate judge of his county, was an educator and a leader of independent political thought in his community. During 1885-91, Samuel T. Ansell was instructed in the classic languages as well as in English History and Law, by a private tutor, Ezekiel Gilman, of the class of 1839, Harvard University. In 1891 he went to the Atlantic Collegiate Institution at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and was graduated there in 1893. In 1895 he entered the United States Military Academy, at West Point, was graduated in 1899, and the same year was assigned to duty in Porto Rico. In 1900 he was transferred to the Philippine Islands, where he remained until 1902. He returned to the United States,

and for the next six years held the post of instructor in Law and History at West Point. In 1908 he returned to the Philippines as prosecuting attorney for Moro Province. From 1911 until 1917 he was assistant to the Judge Advocate General, United States Army. In 1917 he became acting Judge Advocate General, and held this position throughout the World War. From 1895 to 1917 General Ansell served in all grades of the Army from Cadet to Lieutenant-Colonel. He received his commission as Brigadier-General 6 October, 1917. On 15 February, 1904, he married Elmeda, daughter of Burr Tracy, a real estate operator, of Towanda, Pennsylvania. They have two sons, Burr Tracy and Samuel, and one daughter, Elmeda.

LEVY, Joseph Leonard, clergyman, b. in London, England, 24 November, 1865; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 26 April, 1917, son of Solomon and Elizabeth (Cohen) Levy. His father, a noted rabbi of London, was famous for his charitable and philanthropic work. Joseph L. Levy attended the Jew's College, University of London, where he was graduated A.B. with honor in 1884. He then studied at the University of Bristol, England, during the years 1885-1886. In 1885 he was ordained rabbi, and following his ordination remained in Bristol as pastor until 1889, when he sailed for America. His first charge was in Sacramento, California, where he served as pastor until 1893. He was then called to Temple Keneseth Israel, Philadelphia, where he remained for the next eight years. In 1901 Dr. Levy became pastor of the Rodeph Shalom Congregation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and there remained until his death. He was an able representative of the radical wing of contemporary Judaism. In the interests of certain reforms he appeared on the lecture platform in nearly every state of the Union as well as in England, Scotland, and France, during the year 1909. The year previous to this he introduced the Interdenominational Thanksgiving Service in Pittsburgh. In 1894 he founded the Philadelphia "Sterilized Milk, Ice and Coal Society"; and a year later established the famous social settlement known as the "Home of Delight." In 1905 he became the founder of the Pittsburgh Peace Society. His plans for social betterment were formed without regard to sect or religious prejudice and included the militant as well as civic affairs. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, Dr. Levy was the first volunteer of the war, and served as Chaplain of Keegan's Brigade, of Philadelphia. As a man of wide culture and deep learning, he was a patron of the arts and sciences, a fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, of England and of the Royal Meteorological Society. Antedating the movement brought on by the recent World War for the closer union of this country and Europe, by several years he was one of the founders of the Transatlantic Society of America, and one of the founders of the Anglo-American Society. He was President of the Mother's Pension League of Allegheny County, a trustee of the Hebrew Union College, of Cincinnati, trustee of the University of Pittsburgh, and trustee of the National Hospital for Consumptives, of Denver. Dr. Levy truly touched life at many points. At the memorial service held at Temple Israel following his death Dr. M. H. Harris paid him the following tribute: "Dr. Levy awakened the sleeping community of Pittsburgh into life. Coming to the congregation the year in which President McKinley was slain, he breathed a new spirit into Pittsburgh Jewry and set in motion many by his commanding presence and indomitable energy. He fathered many projects in other cities; he demonstrated the adage that it is the busiest man who finds time to assume new obligations. When New York City last year wanted to establish extension schools in the Bronx they sent for Joseph Leonard Levy, for they knew he was the man who could best raise the required funds. The loss has come upon us like a bolt from the blue. It is but two short months ago that at the biennial convention of the Union American Hebrew Congregations he delivered an address with all his inimitable magnetism. His death is not only a loss to Pittsburgh—it is a loss to American Israel." Rabbi Levy was well known as a popular lecturer on the Chautauqua platform in America, and on the lecture platforms of foreign countries. He was the author of the first volume of the Babylonian Talmud to appear in English in America. Other published works were: "A Book of Prayer", "A Graduated Text Book of Religion," "Nineteenth Century Prophets," "Founders of the Faith," "Old Arrows from New Quivers", sixteen volumes of sermons, and other books and articles. Dr. Levy married, in Bristol, England, 26 December, 1881, Henrietta, daughter of M. Joseph Platnauer. They had two daughters, Edna Sophie, who married Joseph H. Barach, and Ruth, who married Leon Falk.

BARD, Charles, banker, b. at Canterbury, Connecticut, 12 May, 1827; d. at Norwich, Connecticut, 14 January, 1921, son of John (1777-1866) and Mary (Foster) Bard. Of Scotch ancestry, through his father he is descended from Nathan Bard, who located in this country during the early days of its history. Mr. Bard's father, at various times a farmer, a silversmith and a gold-pen manufacturer, lived in England before he took up his residence in America. His mother came of Irish stock. Mr. Bard attended the public schools of Windham County, Connecticut, and at the age of fifteen (May, 1842) he began work as a dry-goods clerk at Norwich, Connecticut, in the store of James E. Fuller. Seven years later he was engaged for a short time in the office of a steamboat company, and on 1 March, 1849, took a position in the Thames Bank, then a state bank, of Norwich. For the rest of his life, with the exception of a brief period spent in railroading, he followed the banking business. In this field Mr. Bard's rise was phenomenally rapid. On 26 June, 1854, he became assistant cashier of the Thames Bank. On 22 June, 1857, he was elected cashier, succeeding Lyman Brewer, who had held that position since organization of the institution in 1825. When in January, 1865, the Thames Bank became the Thames National Bank, he was elected cashier; four years later, (12 Janary, 1869), was made a



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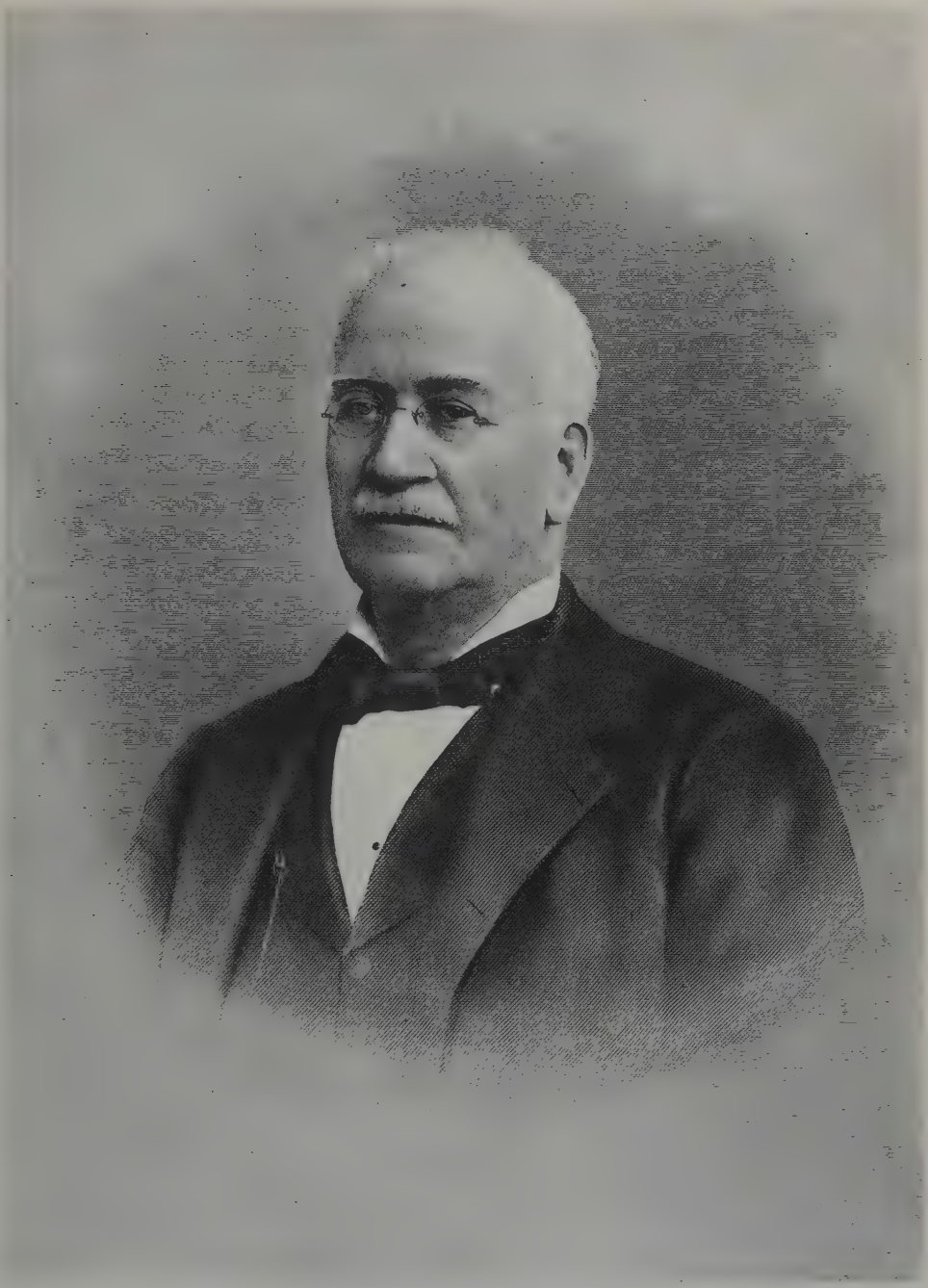
director. In September, 1871, more than twenty-two years after first becoming associated with the Thames Bank, he resigned to become a partner of Morris K. Jesup, of New York City, in the firm of M. K. Jesup and Company. In 1874, Mr. Bard become President of the Continental National Bank, New York City. During 1878-1880 he acted as bank examiner, or commissioner, for the State of Connecticut. For the next few years he was engaged in the railroad business as Vice-President of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad, then in process of construction, but resigned when the road passed under the control of the New York Central. Mr. Bard then returned to Norwich, where he had always maintained his residence, and became interested at various times in the Merchants' National Bank, the First National Bank, and the Thames Loan and Trust Company (all of Norwich) as President and a director. For a period of sixty-seven years (1854-1921) Mr. Bard was associated with the Norwich Savings Society, and during that time he filled the offices of trustee (1854), director (1888), Vice-President (1894), President (1901-1913), and senior trustee (1921). He was an official of the Norwich Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Company, and after the merging of that enterprise with the United States Finishing Company, in 1899, was a director of that organization until 1913, and for many years Vice-President of the Consolidated Company. For several years he served as President of the Mineral Range and Hancock and Calumet railroad companies, of Michigan. Other industrial concerns of Norwich with which Mr. Bard was associated as a director, were the Richmond Radiator Company, the Otrobando Woolen Company, the Yantic Woolen Company, and the Uncas Paper Company. Mr. Bard was a life member of the New England Society, in New York City. He was a member of the Park Congregational Church of Norwich. Mr. Bard enjoyed an intimacy with many men of prominence in business and finance. Always a close student of conditions, and endowed with exceptional judgment, discernment and analytical power, he was much sought as a counsellor in the handling of intricate business problems. He was an indefatigable worker, and during his long business life there was rarely a day when he did not give his personal attention to the details of the important enterprises for which he was responsible. He attained his piace in American business life wholly through his own industry. On the occasion of his death, Rev. Dr. S. H. Howe, who had known Mr. Bard for many years paid him a beautiful and understanding tribute, part of which is here quoted. "No man among us touched so many business concerns as he has in his long career. No one brought to business an intellect of greater power or clarity of vision or was sought more in consultation and counsel. We do not all know the story of his earlier struggles or limitations, but we know that from boyhood he was connected with the business concerns of the city, and many out of the city, and we do know that no other man brought to business here a more thoroughly trained and disciplined intellect or surpassed him in clarity of judgment or forcefulness of personality. His attention to details was painstaking to the last degree." Mr. Bard married (first), 9 February, 1860, Eliza Perkins, daughter of Albert Daniels, of Canandaigua, New York. She died in 1870. Of their four children, two are living: one son, Albert Sprague, of New York City; and one daughter, Mary Foster, wife of Robert Williams, of Boston, Massachusetts. He married (second), 5 June, 1873, Ellen Elizabeth Thacher, widow of Wareham Williams, of Norwich, Connecticut. She died in 1904.

CAMPBELL, William, metallurgist, b. at Gateshead-on-Tyne, England, 24 June, 1876, son of Thomas and Franciska (Albrecht) Campbell. He is a graduate of the Civil Service Department of King's College, London (1892); of St. Kenelm's College, Cowley, Oxford, (1892-94); Durham University College of Science, (1894-97); and the Royal School of Mines, London, (1899-1901). He received the degree of Ph.D., in 1903 at Columbia University, New York City, and that of Sc.D., in 1905. He has been demonstrator in metallurgy and lecturer in geology at the Durham College of Science, England, (1898-99). He entered Columbia University in 1903 as lecturer on European geology and in 1914, after an association of ten years with the department was appointed Professor of Metallurgy in the School of Mines, Columbia. He has also been Metallographer of the technologic branch of the United States Geological Survey (1907-11) and of the Bureau of Mines in the same department of the Government service (since 1911). Since 1913 he has been lecturer on metallurgy at the Post-Graduate School of the U. S. Naval Academy. His researches have been extensive and some of the results of his investigations have appeared abroad, notably in German scientific journals. Among the considerable number of papers published by him are "The Application of Metallography to Opaque Minerals" (1906); "Change of Structure in Iron and Steel" (1907); "Lead—Tin—Antimony and Tin—Antimony—Copper Alloys" (1913); "The Metallography of Copper" (1915); "The Microscopic Examination of Opaque Minerals" (1906); "The Microstructure of Iron and Steel" (1912); and "A New Metallographic Microscope." Extremely interesting are the last mentioned works dealing with the microscopic examination of metals. That Professor Campbell, even when treating of a strictly scientific subject well understands how to write in a popular vein is evident from his introduction to his "notes on the metallography of alloys." "In the olden days the making of alloys was an art, and the secrets of the craft were jealously guarded. Today it has become a science, though the old ideas in regard to the secrets and formulas are dying hard. Modern progress may be attributed to scientific research and testing of materials, and the substitution of chemical analytical control for cook-book methods. We know today a great deal about the constitution of alloys, the reasons of the change in structure and physical properties by heat and mechanical treatment;

and this new knowledge is due for the most part to the physical chemist and metallographist." Prof. Campbell has been the recipient of many honors awarded him in recognition of his investigations. In 1901 he was distinguished for the third time in England by the award of an 1851 Exhibition Research Scholarship. Before that time he had been engaged for two years in researches upon the constitution of alloys, working in the laboratories of Sir William Roberts Austen at the Royal School of Mines (London University) and at the Royal Mint. Since then he had been awarded the Saville Shaw Medal of the (British) Society of Chemical Industry (1903); The Carnegie Scholarship of the Iron and Steel Institute (1903); and the Research Grant of the Carnegie Institution (1905). He is editor of the "School of Mines Quarterly," Columbia University and assistant editor of the "International Journal of Metallography" and of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry." He is a member of numerous scientific societies and college fraternities. In 1918 he was lieutenant-commander in the United States Naval Reserve Force. He married Estelle M. Campbell.

HEMPHILL, James, inventor, b. at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, 22 July, 1827; d. August, 1900, son of John and Anna (Longsdorff) Hemphill. He was of Scotch-Irish origin on his father's side, and his ancestors on his mother's side were of German origin. He received his early education in the town of Mechanicsburg, working on a farm in the summer and attending school in the winter months. At the age of eighteen he became a blacksmith, and while working at the forge, studied engineering. In 1846 he removed with his family to Tarentum, Pennsylvania, and two years later left the parental roof and settled in Pittsburgh. His natural aptitude for mechanics combined with the knowledge secured through intensive study stood him in good stead, and he was engaged by the City of Pittsburgh as assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh water works, working under the direction of Joseph French, one of the foremost hydraulic engineers in this country. He filled this position for about eight years, at the same time studying mechanical engineering. It was during this period that his inventive mind planned the baggage checking system, now used by all railroads in the United States, and he augmented his income by the manufacture of cast baggage checks, which he sold to the railroads. In 1859 he formed a partnership with W. S. McIntosh and Nathan F. Hart, the firm being known as McIntosh, Hemphill and Company. They engaged in the building of engines. In 1878 the firm felt the need of expansion and removed to the old Fort Pitt Works, 12th and Etna Streets, Pittsburgh. The company, as then reorganized, continued the business under the name of McIntosh, Hemphill and Company, Incorporated. Mr. Hemphill by this time had become known as an authority along engineering lines. He had over 100 patents to his credit for blast furnace construction alone. He was part owner of the "Carrie" furnace, and was consideerd supreme in blast furnace construction. He designed and completed high grade engines of the slide valve type, on which he held patents and which have stood the tests of time, and are still regarded as the best. He was actively associated in the Star Tinplate Company. In 1893 he was made president of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania, and notwithstanding his numerous activities along commercial lines, found time to take interest in public affairs. Although he never sought nor held public office, the weight of his influence was felt upon the community life of Pittsburgh. He served on the finance committee of that city, and helped in many ways to build up the municipal system and public institutions. Mr. Hemphill married in 1849, Elizabeth, daughter of Horace and Maria (Clark) Frink of Rome, New York. Five children were the result of this union: Newton A.; William A.; Katherine, who became the wife of William A. Hoeveler; Alice, wife of George W. Baum of Pittsburgh; and Horace F.

FARRAR, Geraldine, operatic soprano, b. at Melrose, Massachusetts, 28 February, 1882, daughter of Sidney and Henrietta (Barnes) Farrar. Her father owned a store in Melrose, near Boston. He was at one time first baseman for the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club. Geraldine Farrar attended Melrose public school and began her musical education at the age of twelve under J. H. Lone in Boston. She later supplemented this early training with study under Trabadello in Paris and Lilli Lehmann in Berlin. She made her debut as Marguerite in Faust at the Royal Opera House, Berlin, 15 October, 1901, and has repeatedly sang there since. In "The Story of an American Singer, by Herself" Miss Farrar, writes as follows: "I determined, that, since Berlin had been the city first to take me to its heart, Berlin would be my parent house. From there I might try to reach out for other worlds to conquer, but Berlin should be my base for an international career." In her American debut at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, 26 November, 1906, Mme. Farrar appeared as Juliette in Gounod's opera "Romeo et Juliette." She was received with great enthusiasm but made the greatest success of the season on 11 February, 1917, when she appeared in the leading rôle in Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," in the following cast: Cio-Cio-San, Geraldine Farrar; Suzuki, Louise Homer; Pinkerton, Caruso; Sharpless, Scotti; Goro, Reiss; Conductor, Arturo Vigna. In her part of the Japanese heroine in Puccini's well-known opera Mme. Farrar is probably without a peer. Remarkable blending of voice, gesture, and expression of countenance make her performance of this character extremely convincing and effective. The variety of shades she has here put into her acting, from the bright sunny cheerfulness in her first act, to the tragic and pathetic scenes preceding her suicide in the last, reveal histrionic powers of an order rarely found upon the operatic stage. Her voice, also, is of a rare beauty, timbre, and flexibility, accommodating itself to every shade of expression. Miss Farrar possesses a wonderful gift of enlisting the sympathies of her audience, from beginning to end. As Violetta in "Traviata", as Mignon, and in the



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many other parts in which she has appeared, she displays this ability in a rare degree. Among her most famous rôles are Manon, (Massenet), Zerlina and Elvira ("Don Giovanni"), La Tosca, Desdemona ("Otello"), Gilda, Elsa, Eva, Elizabeth, and many others. She created the principal rôles in Camondo's "The Clown" (1905), Mascagni's "Amica" (1905), Saint Saëns' "l'Ancétre" (1906), Humperdinck's "Königskinder" (1910), Dukas' "Ariane et Barbe Blue" (in the American premiere, 1911), and Charpentier's "Julien" (in the American première, 1914). Her dramatic powers have never been more convincingly demonstrated than in her film-production of "Carmen" (1915), "The Temptation" and "Maria Rosa" (1916). That Mme. Farrar's success is not attributable solely to innate endowment, but to hard unremitting work, is evident from an expression of hers concerning the singer's art: "It is to exacting," say Mme. Farrar, "to permit of other occupations. I know many operatic singers who frequent society, but every indulgence leaves its mark and experts detect it in their voices. No success can be obtained in an operatic career unless the singer concentrates her whole attention upon her work." On 8 February, 1916, Mme. Farrar married Lou Tellegen (real name Van Dommelen).

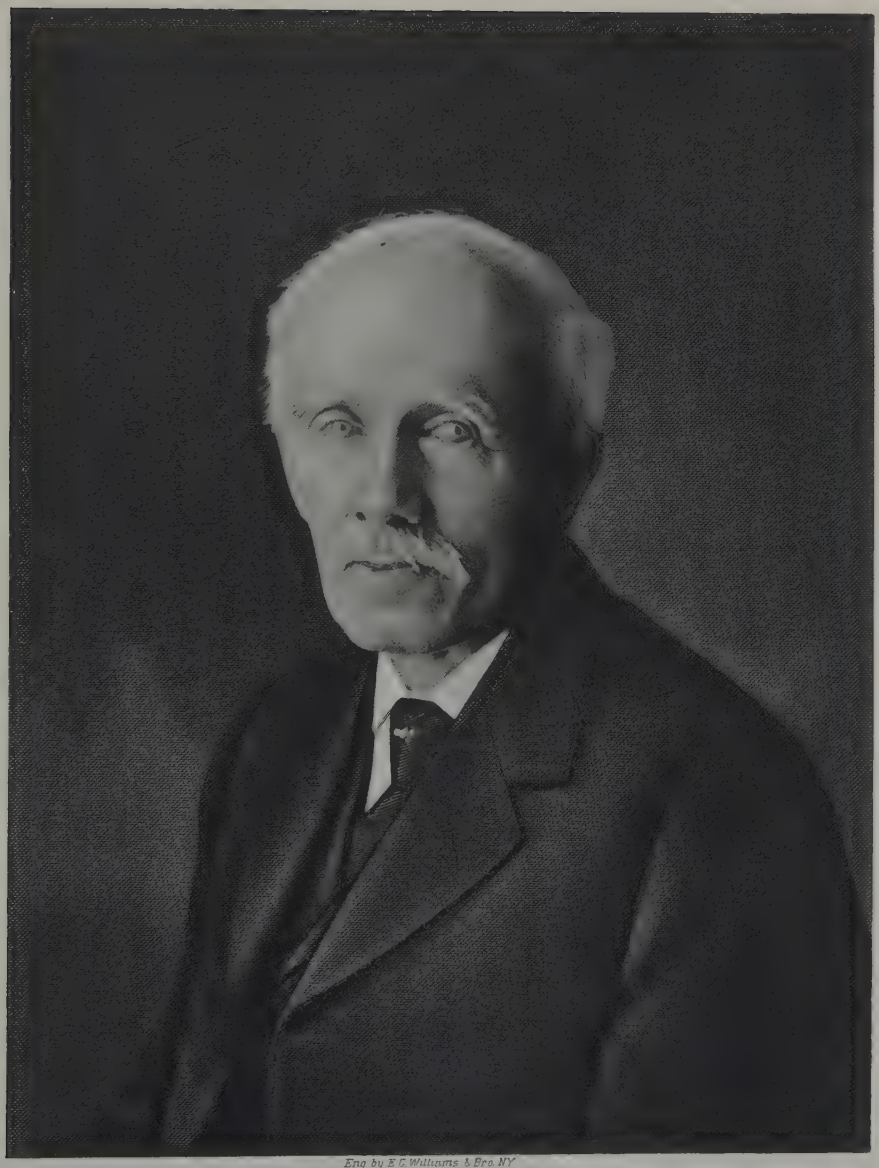
FRANKO, Sam, violinist, conductor, teacher, b. in New Orleans, Louisiana, 20 January, 1857, son of Hamen and Helene (Bergman) Franko. He was educated at a gymnasium in Berlin, Germany. In 1867 he had already played the Mendelssohn concerto with orchestra, in Berlin, and two years later had made his youthful debut at Steinway Hall. After a preliminary course with Blecha in Breslau, he pursued his violin studies with de Ahna in Berlin, and subsequently under Joachim at the Königliche Hochschule (1876-78). From 1878 to 1880 he was a pupil of Vieuxtemps in Paris. After completing his studies abroad he returned to the United States in 1880, where he entered the Theodore Thomas Orchestra of New York. In 1883 he made a tour of the United States and Canada as soloist with the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. On his return he became concert-master of the Theodore Thomas Orchestra. He continued to act in this capacity until 1891, when Mr. Thomas left New York to settle permanently in Chicago. In 1894, Mr. Franko founded the American Symphony Orchestra, which was composed of sixty-five American performers. The concerts which he gave with this orchestra from 1900 to 1909 were well attended and were regarded as among the most entertaining and instructive musical events of the period. Only works of the old masters of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries were produced—a large number of them for the first time in the United States. Equally interesting were the chamber-music concerts given by Mr. Franko at the Aschenbrödel Club (1893–1901). After a residence of five years in Berlin, Germany, as a teacher in the Stern Conservatory, Mr. Franko returned to New York, in 1915. The chamber-music concerts given by him during the season (1919-1920) were enthusiastically welcomed as a valuable addition to the concert programs of that year. These performances given under the auspices of the Music League, were particularly appreciated owing to the relative scarcity of good chamber-music concerts. "It is like the free and unreserved conversation of a small group of intimate friends," some one has said of these unique affairs. "It may be sober or gay, solemn or animated, calm or even heated, but it is ever a heart to heart utterance. Here we find no concession to the craving for sensational effect, no crushing weight of brass, no sweeping rush of great masses, and yet, our little group of artists can communicate to us the loftiest and tenderest emotions of the human spirit, can reveal the divinest depths of the human heart." Mr. Franko has the Gold Medal for Arts and Sciences, which was formerly conferred for particular excellence by the Duke of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. He has arranged for concert use Pergolesis' Concertino in F minor and Vivaldi's Concerto in A minor; has written a cadenza to the sixth concerto of P. Rode; and has composed many educational pieces for piano solo and for violin and piano. Mr. Franko's work in the particular spheres referred to has been most valuable, and may be considered a distinct contribution to musical culture. Among his numerous pupils are Emily Gresser, Dora Becker, Fred Fradkin, and others. In 1890 he married Elizabeth Saar, who died a few years after their marriage.

ELLIOTT, Maxine (Jessie Dermot), actress, b. at Rockland, Maine, 5 February, 1873, daughter of Thomas and Mary Adelaide (Hall) Dermot, and a sister of Gertrude Elliott. She was educated at the Notre Dame Academy at Roxbury, Massachusetts, and later accompanied her father, who was a sea-captain, on a voyage to South America and Spain. When she returned, at about the age of sixteen, she started for New York, determined to go on the stage. She was seeking a career which would give her an independence. She first joined A. M. Palmer's Company where she filled a minor part in which a good appearance was the principal feature. She then appeared in a somewhat similar capacity in T. Henry French's theatrical enterprise, "The Voyage of Suzette." Her real dramatic work began as a member of E. S. Willard's Company in 1890, when the famous English actor made his first tour of the United States. She made her début as Felicia Umfraville in "The Middleman." In the spring of 1893 she created the part of Violet Woodman in "The Prodigal Daughter" at the American Theatre in New York. In the following year she was engaged by Rose Coghlan as leading lady and played with her in "Diplomacy," "Forget Me Not," and "London Assurance." From 1895 to 1897 she was with Augustine Daly's Company and her acting soon showed a marked advance in stage deportment and finesse. During the visit of the company to London in 1895 her wonderful beauty attracted great attention. She made her début at Daly's in the title rôle of "A Heart of Ruby" and appeared here also in several Shakespearean plays, notably as Hermia in "A Midsummer Night's Dream". When N. C. Goodwin returned from Australia

in 1896 she joined his company, appearing with him in America and England (1898-1903), and playing in "An American Citizen," "The Cowboy and the Lady," and equally well-known productions. In 1903 she was seen as a star for the first time under the management of Charles B. Dillingham in the play entitled "Her Own Way." After appearing in London several times as well as in many theatres of the United States she, on 30 December, 1908, opened the Maxine Elliott Theatre, New York, with "The Chaperon." Here she has since starred in many plays, occasionally undertaking tours to other cities of America and England. Though in her earlier years her acting was very chaste and formal, and apparently lacking in inspiration, she later acquired spontaneity, passion and sincerity. How suddenly this transformation came was evident from her splendid impersonation of Alice Adams in "Nathan Hale," in which coquetry and pathos were admirably blended. She spends her leisure time at her beautiful home in England. Miss Elliott has been thrice married, first to George A. McDermott, second to Nat C. Goodwin, third to Anthony F. Wilding.

YOUNG, William Bradford, man of affairs, b. in New York City, 5 February, 1839; d. in Newton Center, Massachusetts, 27 July, 1921, son of Darius Young (1807-1880) and Abigail (Sanderson) Young. William B. Young was educated in the public schools of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and then spent some years with his brother, George Edwin Young, on a ranch in the West. In 1872 he returned to the East to take up the real estate and insurance business relinquished by his father on account of illness. Mr. Young passed the remainder of his life in Boston and vicinity. A man of remarkable perseverance, and an indefatigable worker, he became a manager of high executive ability in control of the interests which he represented. In the development of Newton and the surrounding territory Mr. Young took a notable part. He was instrumental in the incorporation of the Newton Centre Associates, and under his leadership many new buildings were constructed, property was greatly improved, and important projects were inaugurated. Recognized as a man of valuable counsel in all matters pertaining to insurance and real estate, he was constantly called upon for trustworthy guidance. In public affairs he took an active and energetic part, and early in his career represented Ward Six in the old Common Council of Newton. With a marked conservatism in relation to all public questions, yet progressive in his ideas of constructive success, he was a life-long Republican of the old school and his judgment in relation to local need and appropriate legislation was never tinged by narrow adherance to party affiliation. William B. Young took a broad interest in local, state, and national development, and his opinion on such matters were usually fundamentally sound. He did not, however, confine his interest to public affairs. It was characteristic of him that he took a genuine pleasure in the advancement of those about him, and he found opportunity to assist financially or otherwise in the education of many young people. Only those who were privileged to know intimately of the wide range of his individual philanthropy realize how large a place he filled in his community, and how much he meant to the many less fortunate to whom he was a generous and loyal friend. His philanthropies were enhanced by the sincere optimism for which he was known among his wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was always true to the spirit of the early days when no aristocracy was recognized save that of real merit, based on character and attainment. William B. Young typified the best in business integrity and personal honor, and left an example which may well hearten a younger generation and give them faith in American manhood. In his community he filled an important place; he accomplished a work of great value; and he exerted his influence where it cannot be lost or lessened.

CHAMBERS, William Lea, lawyer, b. at Columbus, Muskogee County, Georgia, 4 March, 1852, son of William Henry and Anna Lane (Flewellen) Chambers. He was of English ancenstry, his family being a branch of that to which Sir William and Sir Robert Chambers, conspicuous in the political and literary history of England, belonged. The Town of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was settled by three brothers, one of whom later went to Virginia; and from that brother the Georgia and Alabama families are descended. Mr. Chamber's father was a very distinguished lawyer and editor, and at one time was State Senator of Alabama. Mr. William Lea Chambers was first educated at Eufaula, Alabama, whither the family had removed in 1854, and later attended Emory College, Oxford, Georgia (1869-71), leaving a few months before graduation to teach school. He later received the degree of A.B., and many years afterwards the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him (1909). He acquired a knowledge of the law in the office of Stone and Clopton, at Montgomery, and, as both members of the firm had served on the bench of the Supreme Court, his opportunities for a good practical training for the bar were excellent. In November, 1873, he became a member of the firm of Clopton, Herbert and Chambers, at Montgomery and continued here until his removal to Sheffield fifteen years later. He was long cashier of the First National Bank of Montgomery and later became its president. He also served for some time as chairman of the board of education of Montgomery. He was one of the chief organizers of the Alabama Land and Improvement Company, which has done so much for the development of property throughout the state, and was later elected vice-president of that company. When Sheffield was founded in 1884, now the second city of the South in iron production, Mr. Chambers was appointed president of the company which undertook its development. In 1893, during the trouble in the Samoan Islands, involving rival claims on the part of England, Germany, and the United States, Mr. Chambers was a member of the commission appointed by those countries to bring about an agreement. Four years later he became Chief Justice of the International Court of Samoa. In this capacity he presided at the trial which determined



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W. C. P. Young

the succession to the throne of Samoa, and the crowning of the King took place by virtue of a decree signed by him. In 1901 he was a member of the Spanish treaty commission and some time afterward he acted as chairman of the board appointed to arbitrate between the labor brotherhood and the railroad companies. Since 7 July, 1913, he has been United States Commissioner of Mediation and Conciliation. He is a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines and has always taken an active interest in education. He has been chairman of the Board of Stewards of Court Street Church, Montgomery, and of Mount Vernon Place Church, Washington, D. C. He is a director of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. He is a member of the Chi Phi fraternity; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Society for the promotion of Religious Education (Washington, D. C.); of the American Institute of Archaelogy; and is regent of Fairmount Seminary. He married, 27 October, 1873, Laura Ligon Clopton, of Montgomery, Alabama, and has four children.

WIGGIN, Albert Henry, banker, b. at Medfield, Massachusetts, 21 February, 1868, son of Rev. James Henry and Laura (Newman) Wiggin. He comes of old New England stock. He first attended the Dwight School in Boston and later the English High School, graduating in 1885. In the same year he entered a Boston bank, where, during the six years following, he received the usual training of a bank employee. His labors were rewarded by an appointment to the position of assistant bank examiner for Boston, in which position he had remained for three years only (1891–1894), when he accepted an offer as assistant cashier of the Third National Bank of Boston in the belief that his abilities would here find greater scope. Again he remained only three years, next being advanced by reason of the confidence he had inspired, to the vice-presidency of the Eliot National Bank. Several years later Mr. Wiggin's fame as a financier of exceptional ability secured for him still another flattering offer. The banks of New York City, ever on the lookout for youthful initiative and energy, recruit their staffs of efficient officials from every section of the country. Thus it happened that, in 1899, Mr. Wiggin was called to the vice-presidency and directorship of the National Park Bank, the Mutual Bank and the Mount Morris Bank of New York City. When, five years later, the Chase National Bank of New York required a new vice-president, Mr. Wiggin was invited to fill the vacancy. Since then he has successively been vice-president (1904–1911), president and director (1911-1917), and chairman of the board (since 1918). Mr. Wiggin is a director in more than forty financial, charitable and educational institutions. To begin with banking circles, he is a director in the Bankers' Trust Company and the Guarantee Trust Company. Among the prominent railroad interests with which he is affiliated is the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company. The confidence which he enjoys has secured to him a trusteeship in the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, American Surety Company, and among the various financial institutions in which he is a director are the American Sugar Refining Company, American Locomotive Company, Astor Trust Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Tobacco Products Corporation, and many others of equal importance, including railroad, industrial and financial organizations. To show their approval of Mr. Wiggin, New York banking circles made him secretary of the New York Clearing House Association during the period from 1906 to 1908, that is, during the financial panic of 1907. "The original J. P. Morgan," says Mr. B. C. Forbes, "as commander-in-chief of the forces which stayed the débacle, 'discovered' two young Napoleons of finance upon whom he could rely for masterly assistance and generalship—H. P. Davison (later chosen by Mr. Morgan as a partner), and Albert H. Wiggin." Mr. Wiggin was chairman of the Clearing House Committee from 1913 to 1915 and has been fuel administrator for New York since 1917. Among his charitable and educational interests are the East Side House (member of the board of managers); the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association (trustee); the Music School Settlement (member of the board of managers); and the Ridgefield School for Boys (trustees). He is treasurer of the United Hospital Fund of New York. Among the societies to which he belongs may be mentioned the New York Chamber of Commerce, New England Society and The Pilgrims. The list of his clubs demonstrates his wide popularity quite as well as the list of directorships shows his business acumen. They include the Metropolitan (Washington), Union (Boston), Metropolitan, Union League, Riding, Down Town, Century, Bankers', Indian House, Racquet and Tennis, National Golf Links, Garden City Golf, and several others. Mr. Wiggin is one of our leading financiers, a man of force and daring, capable of gauging and undertaking enterprises of magnitude. In him, as frequently happens, the experienced banker and far-seeing financier are happily blended. As for his personality he has been called "the man with a million friends." On this subject Mr. Wiggin has the following advice to give: "Friends don't make a man, but if a man has the right qualities, the right personality, the right caliber, he cannot help making friends; they just feel drawn to him. The thing to do is not to set out to cultivate friends, who, you figure, may prove useful, but to cultivate and develop qualities that increase your own usefulness. If you do that, and do it, of course, on the square, the friendship part will take care of itself." Mr. Wiggin married, 4 October, 1892, Jessie Duncan Hayden, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have two daughters, Marjorie (b. 9 July, 1893), and Muriel (b. 22 December, 1897).

HOUGH, Emerson, author, b. at Newton, Iowa, 28 June, 1857; d. at Evanston, Illinois, 30 April, 1923, son of Joseph Bond and Elizabeth Hough. He was graduated at the State University of Iowa in 1888. After his admission to the bar, he located in a small town of New Mexico, which he has described as "half mining camp and half cow camp, the capitol of an inland empire of wild life such as cannot

be found anywhere else on the surface of the earth to-day." His first book, a collection of stries entitled "The Singing Mouse," treated of out-door life. The next, "The Story of the Cowboy," revealed the author's capabilies as a writer. His first novel was entitled "The Girl at the Halfway House." For fifteen years he was engaged in professional out-door journalism, and combined with this life, all the activities of a first-class sportsman, traveling through almost every state of the union, as well as through nearly the whole of Canada and into Alaska. His record as a hunter includes every species from the grizzly bear to the buffalo. It is, however, as a writer of successful novels that Mr. Hough became particularly conspicuous. His story "The Mississippi Bubble" (1902), was the first of a long series to make his name widely known among readers of fiction. "Fifty-four Forty or Fight" was another of his earliest successes, while his story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, "The Magnificent Adventure," obtained perhaps even greater popularity. Among his many other successful books are: "The Purchase Price," (1911); the "Young Alaskans" series; "The Man Next Door" (1916); "The Way Out" (1918), treating of the mountaineers of Kentucky and their struggle for education; "The Sagebrusher" (1919); and "The Web", a story of the American Detective League.

THAYER, Bayard, traveler and sportsman, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 3 April, 1862; d. at Lancaster, Massachusetts, 29 November, 1916, son of Nathaniel and Cornelia (Van Rensselaer) Thayer. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Thayer, one of the early colonists who came with his wife, Margery, and their three sons from Gloucestershire, England, about 1630, and settled at Braintree, Massachusetts. His great-grandparents were the Reverend Ebenezer Thayer, minister at Hampton, born in Boston, in 1734, for many years an officer of Harvard College, and his wife, Martha Cotton, a direct descendant of the celebrated John Cotton, first minister of the First Church of Boston. His grandparents were the Reverend Nathaniel Thayer, pastor of the First Unitarian Church in Lancaster, Massachusetts, from 1792 to 1840, a contemporary of Channing and one of the leaders in the early Unitarian movement, and his wife, Sarah Toppan. His father was Nathaniel Thayer, a noted banker and philanthropist of Boston, of the firm of John E. Thayer and Brothers, which was succeeded by Kidder, Peabody and Company. John Eliot Thayer, twin brother of Bayard, is famous as an ornithologist, and built the Thayer Museum, Lancaster, Massachusetts, which contains one of the most complete collection of North American birds in the world. The Thayers have long been one of the first families of Boston and Lancaster. Cornelia Van Rensselaer, his mother, was the daughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany, New York, the founder and the last patron of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, New York. Bayard Thayer was fortunate in inheriting the finest traditions of his family, which dates back to the old Knickerbocker stock of New York. He received his preliminary education at the Hopkinson School, a fine Harvard preparatory school in Boston, familiarly known for many years as "Hoppy's." He entered Harvard University with the class of 1885, but instead of remaining to graduate, he completed his scholastic years with a round of travel in countries abroad. Mr. Thayer was always extremely fond of travel and indulged in it extensively throughout his life. He took great interest in outdoor sports of all kinds, especially yachting and horse-racing, and devoted a portion of his time and attention to the raising of horses and dogs. At one time he owned horses of notably fine pedigree. He was best known, perhaps, as an ardent yachtsman, and was the owner of three sailing yachts, the "Constellation", the "Sayonara" and the "Papoose." The "Constellation" was one of the best known crafts in this part of the country, and in 1894 won the golden galleon given by J. Pierpont Morgan. The "Papoose" was a prize winner in more than thirty races. He maintained a fine country estate at South Lancaster, Massachusetts, on the eastern slope of George Hill, where he at one time maintained a game preserve of several thousand acres. He introduced the English pheasant in this section of the country, and bred pheasants by the thousands, each year using selected birds imported from the best English flocks. In all he liberated some five thousand of these birds within a period of five years. His game preserve was his hobby for several years, and many hunting parties were entertained on his estate during the shooting season. His greatest accomplishment, however, the permanent work for which he will be best and longest remembered, was the horticultural development which he carried out on his estate. He planted trees by the thousands, year after year, white pine, hemlock, spruce and other confers suited to the soil and climatic conditions of New England. In time this collection came to be a wonderful plantation of pine trees, containing representatives of practically every coniferous plant which could be grown in Massachusetts, a veritable pinetum of rare beauty, as well as a scientific collection of unusual value. His planting trees by the thousands for the benefit of generations to come betokened a keen interest in forest conservation. To beautify his estate still more, he planted beautiful specimens of American and Japanese azaleas and rhododendrons, a great variety of lilacs, tulips, the flowering dogwood, the native mountain laurel, and many other flowering trees and shrubs. His nurseries, developed on an equally extensive scale, contained seedlings of all the conifers grown on his estate, including many originally brought to America from China and Japan by the Arnold Arboretum, as well as a great variety of plants from the Far East. Mr. Thayer's estate at Lancaster, in one of the most beautiful sections of Massachusetts, was an example of what a man of means and vision can accomplish when he devotes his attention to the improvement of domestic animals, to the conservation and growth of trees, and to the development of New England horticultural possibilities. He was a member of the Somerset, Algonquin,

BAYARD THAYER

and Harvard Clubs of Boston, the Country Club of Brookline, the New Riding and Myopia Hunt Clubs of Hamilton, the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, the New York Yacht Club, the Racquet and Tennis Club, and the Union Club, of New York. His religious affiliations were with the First Unitarian Church of Lancaster, Massachusetts. In politics he was a Republican. Domestic virtues, social graces, a brilliant, highly cultured intellect, and a genial temperament were the chief characteristics of Bayard Thayer. In the circle where he was best known, no member was more beloved and none more worthy of affection, for his were a kindliness and generosity of spirit to which others naturally reacted. His town house in Boston was at the corner of Beacon and Brimmer Streets, on the site of the home of the historian, Prescott. On 1 September, 1896, Mr. Thayer married Ruth, daughter of John Simpkins of Boston, one of the founders of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, and a sister of the late Congressman John Simpkins of Yarmouth and Brewster. He is survived by his wife and four children: Ruth, Nathaniel, Constance Van Rensselaer, and Mabel Bayard Thayer.

CHAMBERLIN, Henry Barrett, journalist, b. in Washington, D. C., 10 March, 1867, son of Arthur Schofield and Marie Louise (Barrett) Chamberlin. He was educated at the public schools of Mansfield, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois, and later studied law at Northwestern University. In 1886 he became editor and publisher of "The Guardsman" a newspaper on military affairs which he conducted until 1892, at the same time being connected with the repertorial departments of the best known Chicago newspapers. In 1891 he was night manager of the "City Press Association," in 1894 he was with the "New York Sun," and in 1895-96 he conducted several departments on the "Omaha Herald". When the War with Spain approached in 1898 the American newspapers acquired a veritable fleet of vessels to patrol the waters of the West Indies. These newspaper dispatch-boats were swift-going steamers, capable of making from twelve to fourteen knots an hour, and carrying crews of a dozen or more, with several newspaper correspondents on each. Mr. Chamberlin was in charge of the dispatch-boat "Hercules" of the "Chicago Record" at this time, and was between the fire of the fleets off Santiago, 3 July, 1898, his being the only newspaper boat there during the battle. In his cruise among the Antilles for the purpose of acquiring news he covered considerably more than 30,000 miles. After the war he again engaged in editorial work, and was editor-in-chief of the "Chicago Record-Herald" from 1 April, 1913, to 9 May, 1914. Since that time he has filled several other editorial positions, notably that on "Chamberlin's Magazine" and as President of the "Chamberlin Service Association", and he was also manager of the news-bureau for the 7th Federal Reserve District during the Second Liberty Loan campaign. His activities in the municipal affairs of Chicago have been no less noteworthy. He has been secretary of the legislation committee of the City Council of Chicago (1906-8) and of the Chicago Plan Commission (1909-10). He is a member of the executive committee of the American Institute of Criminology and is operating director of the Chicago Crime Commission, an organization of bankers, business and professional men who are applying modern business methods to a department of great importance to the community. The commission is interested in making Chicago a place in which to live and work with a reasonable assurance that its citizens will not be the prey of gunmen and thieves. Under the able management of Mr. Chamberlin it established a bureau of criminal records which are accurate and comprehensive, and it has caused many reforms to be enacted, such as, for example, the manner of handling bail bonds in the Criminal Court. The bureau was organized by the Chicago Association of Commerce, and began its operations, 1 January, 1919, "to promote the efficiency and activity of all officers and departments of the state, county and city administrations charged with the duty of the suppression, prevention and punishment of crime." Mr. Chamberlin has been a writer of "Stories of the Streets and of the Town" in the "Chicago Record-Herald," and is the author of a number of other publications, among them being his interesting papers on crime and on the society of which he is operating director (published in the "Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law"). Mr. Chamberlin has been President of the Press Club of Chicago (1909-10), and Vice-President of the Rotary Club (1918-20), and Director of the Iroquois Club. He married, 17 August, 1903, Irene Celene Byrne.

JOSEFFY, Rafael, pianist, b. at Hunfalu, Hungary, 3 July, 1852; d. 25 June, 1915. His father, a learned Jewish Rabbi, and a teacher, was master of twenty-two Oriental and modern languages. At the age of eight, Rafael Joseffy began to study piano with a local teacher. He later continued his studies under Brauer at Budapesth, Wenzel at Leipzig, Karl Tausig at Berlin (1868-1870), and Liszt at Weimar (1870–1871). In 1870 he made his début in Berlin, meeting with instantaneous success, and later played in many other cities of the Continent. Very soon he established a well merited reputation all over Europe as a virtuoso. He made his first American appearance in New York, in 1879, at a symphony concert given by Dr. Leopold Damrosch. He soon became a favorite with the American public, and decided to make New York his home. As a pianist, he invariably attracted great audiences. As a teacher, he was also famous, and the distinguished pupils whom he taught were many. His friend and admirer, James Huneker, said of him: "No pianist, with the exception of Chopin, has paralleled his mastery of the nuance. He was a master of the finest shades, gray within gray, and also a chameleon-like variety in iridescent tonal tints. Never robust, seldom dramatic, his fingers were always as ten tiny crystal bells..... His catholicity may be gauged when we recall his devotion to Brahms, to Chopin, and to Liszt. Joseffy literally taught American music-lovers that Brahms is not a recondite, cryptic composer of a constipated,

dour temperament, but a full-blooded man who loves light and love and beauty. As for the "E minor Concerto" of Chopin, that may be truly said to have belonged to Joseffy. Who can ever forget his matchless performances, the proud dignity of his bearing at the keyboard?" Joseffy had a pair of ideal piano hands, quite short, thick, supple and muscular, the kind that "knead" the tone out of the keyboard, so to speak. On being asked one day whether he did not consider large hands an advantage, he replied, "Oh, a man may have big hands and still be a big fool." Another remark once made by him also deserves being quoted: "It is strange that with all the democratic feeling here, Americans will still run to any foreigner who advertises a bit. A German or a Russian pianist is always somebody, and perhaps we may some day even have a Japanese pianist touring America. It is only the American product which is not given a fair chance." Mr. Joseffy may be said to have been the first pianist of international fame to become permanently established here, and his influence upon our musical life was a most beneficient one. He was Professor of Piano at the National Conservatory of New York, from 1888 to 1906. His "School of Advanced Piano Playing" is one of the standard works of this kind, and his masterly edition of Chopin's "Complete Works" (15 volumes, with critical and historical introductions by J. G. Huneker) is an enduring proof of his musical scholarship.

BRADLEY, Joseph Gardner, attorney and coal operator, b. in Newark, N. J., 12 September, 1881, son of William Hornblower and Eliza McCormick (Cameron) Bradley. His earliest American ancestor, William Bradley, came to New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. He is a grandson of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Judge of New Jersey, Justice of the United States Supreme Court. His father, William H. Bradley, a native of Newark, New Jersey, and a graduate of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, was a lawyer of prominence, and attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Through his mother he is a great-grandson of Simon Cameron, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, Secretary of War in President Lincoln's Cabinet, and Minister to Russia. J. Donald Cameron, son of Simon Cameron and grandfather of Joseph G. Bradley, was Secretary of War under President Grant, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Senator from Pennsylvania, and President of the Northern Central Railroad Company of Pennsylvania from 1863 to 1874. Mr. Bradley was a great-grandson also of Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Chief Justice of New Jersey. He was educated at Newark Academy, Newark, New Jersey, and St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts, graduating in 1898. He then entered Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1902. After two more years study in the Harvard Law School, he was graduated in 1904. Following his admission to the bar in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania in August, 1904, Mr. Bradley went to Dundon, West Virginia, where he engaged in developing coal and timber lands in Clay and Nicholas Counties. Starting on his business career as right of way agent for the Buffalo Creek and Gauley Railroad, built and owned by the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company, he became vice-president and general manager of the road. This road, running through Clay and Nicholas counties, was built primarily to afford an outlet to market for the product of the Dundon low sulphur gas coal, and the lumber of the country bordering upon the railroad line. The venture was successful from the start, and the remarkable development of the resources of the two above named counties, largely the work of Mr. Bradley, led to his being made the President of the Elk River Coal and Lumber Company, a position which he has held for many years. He is still (1923) Vice–President of the Buffalo Creek and Gauley Railroad; President of the Bank of Widen, and Vice-President of the Clay County Bank. He has been elected President of the West Virginia Coal Association for three successive terms, beginning May, 1919; and was elected Vice-President of the National Coal Association, in 1920. In 1921, when the nominating committee of that body, composed of the bituminous coal operators of the country, sought a man of wide experience and dominant figure in the industry, the members unanimously selected Mr. Bradley. Aside from these extensive interests Mr. Bradley is one of the trustees for the Cameron Estate in Pennsylvania, the inheritance left by his grandfather; and trustee of the S. D. Warren Estate in Massachusetts, the paternal inheritance of his wife. He has had little time for politics but has been Chairman of the Clay County, West Virginia, Republican Committee; and a delegate from the Third West Virginia District to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, in 1916. He is a member of the Somerset Club, of Boston; Tennis and Racquet Club, Boston; Philadelphia Club, Philadelphia; Harvard, University, Union, and Racquet clubs, of New York; and the Norfolk Hunt Club, Medford, Massachusetts. He is affiliated with the American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Mr. Bradley married, in Boston, Massachusetts, 4 November, 1905, Mabel Bayard Warren, daughter of Samuel D. Warren, attorney and paper manufacturer of Boston; and granddaughter of the late Thomas F. Bayard, United States Senator from Delaware, Secretary of State under President Grover Cleveland, and U. S. Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley have two children, Mabel Bayard Bradley and Joseph Gardner Bradley, Jr.

HANAUER, Jerome Jonas, banker, b. in New York City, 30 July, 1875, son of M. G. and Henrietta (Hanauer) Hanauer. His father (1838–1883) was a coffee merchant. Mr. Hanauer was educated at the public schools and at the College of the City of New York, and, on 28 September, 1891, entered the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, in which he became a partner, 31 December, 1911. He was adviser to the United States Treasury Department in connection with the Liberty Loan issues and made the allotments for the Secretary of the Treasury of the first, second

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J G Bradley

and Victory Liberty Loans. Mr. Hanauer is a director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company; the Westinghouse Electric International Company; the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company, and the National Railways of Mexico. Among the charitable organizations with which he is associated is the Solomon and Betty Loeb Memorial Home for Convalescents, of which he is president. This institution, which was incorporated in 1906, has as its object to provide a suitable home for patients recovering from severe illness or persons of infirm health, who would probably be benefitted by a sojourn in the country. The home, which has 108 beds, is supported by members of the Loeb family and is strictly non-sectarian. Mr. Hanauer is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York and of the Merchants' Association, New York City. His favorite sports are golf and riding, and he is a member of the City, Midday and Century Country clubs. He married, 15 March, 1900, Carrie Hillman, daughter of Myer Hillman, a well-known real estate operator of New York City. They have one child, Alice Carrie.

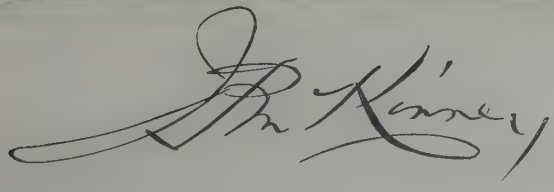
GARDEN, Mary, dramatic soprano, b. in Aberdeen, Scotland, 20 February, 1877. At the age of six she was brought to the United States by her parents, who first located in Chicopee, Massachusetts, then in Hartford, Connecticut, and finally (1888) in Chicago. The child immediately began to study piano, at the age of six; at twelve, she studied violin; and at sixteen she took lessons in singing. With her vocal teacher, Mrs. S. R. Duff, of Bangor, Maine, she went to Paris, where she received her preparation for the stage, under Trabadello and Lucien Fugère. After studying for three years, she secured an engagement at the Opera Comique at $50.00 a month. While Miss Garden was there, the opera "Louise," by Carpentier, made its appearance, and she was asked to study the leading part, which she mastered in five weeks. It happened that the singer for whom she was understudy, was taken ill during the performance and Mary Garden immediately took the part. Her success was instantaneous; the public response was overwhelming. This incident occurred 12 April, 1900, and for seven years from that time she sang in Paris. Her repertory there included "Louise," "Manon," "Thais," "La Reine Fiammette," "Aphrodite," and "Salome," and she created the parts in all of these operas, except the last. She also created the rôles of Marie in "La Marseillaise," Diane in "La Fille du Tabarin," and Melisande in Debussy's "Pelléas et Melisande," first produced in Paris, 30 April, 1902. She made her American début 25 November, 1907, at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, in "Thais." "The next morning," says Miss Garden, "I read the criticisms in all the newspapers. Excoriated? I should say I was! I got mad. I didn't care a rap about the critics or the criticisms; but the stupid, dull lack of understanding, simply put me in my best fighting mood. I determined to make America take me and my operas. I decided that I would win..... 'Thais', when first produced here was my greatest failure; at the second production at the Manhattan, the house was largely empty. At the last, at the Metropolitan Opera House (9 March, 1913), the crowds clamored for seats and could not get in." She remained at the Manhattan Opera House until 1910, and since that time she has been with the Chicago Opera Company. In 1921 she was appointed General Director of the Chicago Opera Association. Miss Garden has a magnificent stage presence, and is a consummate actress. As an interpreter of the modern French musical drama she is unequalled in this country, and probably has few peers abroad. She is a woman of insight, of genius, in her particular sphere, who has undoubtedly claims to even a far greater appreciation than that which she has hitherto received. The following is an extract from a remarkably just and well-written criticism on Miss Garden: "As a prima donna she appears to look upon singing as a highly surcharged kind of speech, full of passionate intensity of utterance and emotional realism. That this is choice, rather than limitation, sometimes appears in the genuine lyric passages of song with which Miss Garden surprises her hearers. But, as a whole, the singing *actress* predominates in her, and it is her fine sense of acting values that enables her to differentiate her characters so strikingly." M. Claude Debussy, the eminent French composer, has dedicated to her a volume of songs inscribed "To Miss Mary Garden, the unforgettable *Melisande.*"

ARTHUR, Julia (Ida Lewis), actress, b. at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, 3 May, 1869, daughter of Thomas J. and Ida (Arthur) Lewis. Her mother was a Shakespearean reader of great ability, from whom she seems to have inherited her talent for the stage. At the age of eleven she played Zamora in "The Honeymoon" in private theatricals at her home. In 1881 she joined the Daniel Bandmann Shakespeare Repertoire Company, and in the following year was made leading woman, playing Ophelia, Julia, Lady Anne in "Richard III", and other rôles. After three years of travel with the company she went to Germany for the purpose of further study, and on her return played leading parts with a California Company, appearing in "Arrah-na-pogue," "Captain Swift," "Jim the Penman," "The Still Alarm" and many other well-known productions of that day. Her succees as Queen Fortunetta in "The Black Mask," at the Union Square Theatre, New York (24 August, 1891), made her famous. In 1893 she was leading woman next to Miss Ellen Terry in Sir Henry Irving's Company, and, at the Lyceum Theatre, London, played several important parts, notably Imogene in "Cymbeline," which was considered her best. On her return to America she made her first appearance as a "star" at Detroit, Michigan, on 4 October, 1897; as Clorinda Wildairs in "A Lady of Quality." In 1889 she retired from the stage and was not seen again in public until her reappearance at the Boston Theatre, 6 November, 1914, as Mercedes in the play of that name by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. Such was her success on this occasion that the author presented her with the full rights to the play. On 2 October, 1898 she made her first appear-

ance as Parthenia in her own production of "Ingomar." Her production of "As You Like It" at Wallack's Theatre (28 November, 1898), and her performance of the part of Rosalind, were regarded by many as in some respects unexcelled on the American stage. "Julia Arthur's most remarkable characteristic" says Lewis C. Strang, "is emphatically her power to burn into the memory of the person that sees her in any rôle whatsoever, an impression that never wholly fades away. This is a most exceptional gift, for no artistic endeavor is so ephemeral as the actor's." Miss Arthur's striking, southern type of beauty as well as her artistic temperament are well described in the following criticism by the same author on her impersontion of Mercedes in the play of the same name. "She was scarcely more than a girl in those days, a brunette of the most pronounced type, a face madonna-like, with eyes coal black and limpid, soft and caressing in moments of tenderness, welling full of tears in moments of sorrow, flashing, burning, scornful in moments of passion, wonderful eyes of abiding fascination, approaching those of Edwin Booth in their power of expression." She married Benjamin Pierce Cheney, Jr., of Boston, in February, 1898.

McKINNEY, James Polk, manufacturer, b. Troy, New York, 10 July, 1848; d. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 5 June, 1917, son of Robert and Mary Jane (Smythe) McKinney. Robert McKinney, his father was a prominent manufacturer, and his son possessed his ability along manufacturing lines. His early education was received in Troy, and when he was but thirteen years of age he removed to Cincinnati, where he completed his schooling in the public institutions of that city. In 1864, he enlisted in the Union Army serving until the close of the Civil War. In 1870, he formed a partnership with his brother, William S. McKinney, and engaged in the manufacture of hardware. A short time later the firm was augmented by Col. R. C. McKinney, a younger brother, of New York City, and they removed the seat of their activities to Hamilton, Ohio, where they erected a small factory to meet the the requirements of their enlarged business. The venture was an unqualified success, and the three brothers were quick to recognize the necessity of locating in a hardware center, and therefore, in 1878 moved their plant to the suburbs of Pittsburgh, where they operated under the name of the McKinney Manufacturing Company. The firm specialized in the manufacture of hinges and butts, and their product became a standard in the hardware market. William S. McKinney was the first president of the concern; James Polk holding the office of vice-president and treasurer. Upon the death of his brother, James Polk became president, and assumed control of the business. Under his able leadership the business thrived and assumed proportions of surprising magnitude, its sagacious president earning the well deserved respect of those prominent in the manufacturing and financial circles of the city. In 1904, he became president of the Columbia Plate Glass Company, holding this office for twelve years and resigning in February, 1916. He was a director of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, the Niles Bement Pond Company of New York, the Diamond Savings Bank, and the Diamond National Bank. He was also a trustee and a director of the Uniondale Cemetery. He was a staunch Republican, and although he was often sought for office, he declined all political honors. Intensely interested in educational reform he accepted the directorship of the Old Fifth Ward of Allegheny, and the Allegheny High School. His work while in office was particularly noteworthy, and his keen sound business sense manifested itself in his influence on bettering the school conditions of his ward. He held membership in the Duquesne Club, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Oakmont Country Club, the Americus Club, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. He was an ardent church worker, and in 1876 was elected the ruling elder of the United Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, holding this office for the greater part of his life, serving for fifteen years in the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, and the last ten years of his life in the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, East End. His life was a decided influence for good on the community, and his kindly, unvarying courtesy together with his clear-headed executive ability elevated him to a place of high esteem and affection in the hearts of all who knew him. He married in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 18 August, 1885, Jane Curry Stewart, daughter of Samuel Stewart, a prominent merchant of Pittsburgh. They were the parents of five children: Jean Curry, Irene Smythe, James Polk, Jr., Stewart, Robert L.

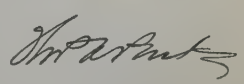
BARRYMORE, Ethel, actress, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 15 August, 1879, daughter of Maurice and Georgiana (Drew) Barrymore. She is descended on both sides from a family long distinguished in the annals of the stage. She received her education in the convent of Notre Dame, Philadelphia, and she was continually with her grandmother, Mrs. John Drew, during her early years. Her first appearance was in the theatrical company of her uncle, Mr. John Drew, when that famous actor was playing in "The Bauble Shop" in 1894. It was not until 1896, however, that she created her first rôle in the charter of "a serving maid." In 1897 she went abroad, joining the company of Sir Henry Irving, and appearing with him there as Annette in "The Belle." There, also, her work in other plays, such as for example, "Peter the Great", was highly commended. In 1900 she made her first appearance as a star under the management of Charles Frohman, appearing first in "Captain Jinks" and later as "Cousin Kate" at the Hudson Theatre, New York, in both plays achieving a decided success. In May Mr. Frohman made a special production for her of Ibsen's "A Doll's House" at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, Miss Barrymore playing the part of Nora. She not only displayed intelligence and keen art in her interpretation of this very difficult rôle, but infused with it a human warmth and vitality which in some respects stamped her performance as unique. In the following December she appeared in J. M. Barrie's "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" at the Criterion Theatre, New York, playing the part



of Mrs. Grey. In May, 1904, she played Cynthia, in H. H. Davies' play of that name, at Wyndham's Theatre, London. In 1907 she played the part of Mrs. Jones in "The Silver Box", again making a distinct hit. In the fall of the same year she started on a tour with a new play entitled "Her Sister" (by Clyde Fitch and Cosmo Gordon-Lennox). Since then she has appeared at several New York Theatres, but chiefly at the Empire, and has also made a tour of the country as Zoë Blundell in "Mid Channel", Emma McChesney in "Our Mrs. McChesney", and Lady Helen Haden in "Declasee." Miss Barrymore is not only an excellent actress, but is artistic in every fibre. She is exceedingly fond of statuary and painting, but her love for music amounts to a passion; indeed, she had at one time decided to prepare herself for the concert stage as a pianist. She married Russell Griswold Colt.

ABBEY, Edward Norman, lawyer, b. at Hamilton, Ohio, 28 April, 1882, son of Edward Whitney and Mary Augusta (Hamill) Abbey. His father was a minister of the Presbyterian church and a descendant of John Abbey of London, England, who settled in 1636 at Wyndham, Connecticut. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hamilton, Ohio, and at an academy in Montour Falls, New York, and was graduated A.B., in 1905 at Hamilton College and A.M. in 1908. His professional studies were made at Columbia University Law School and he received the degree of LL.B. in 1908. He began practice in New York City as a clerk in the office of Lawrence and Lawrence and later was associated with the firm of Curtis, Mallet and Prevost. Since 1920 he has been Assistant General Counsel for the Union Pacific System and since 1921 has been associated in practice with the firm of Clark, Carr and Ellis, in New York City. During the World War he was captain of the Ordnance Department, United States Army. He also served in the Contract Section, Procurement Division, Office of Chief Purchasing Officer's Ordnance of American Expeditionary Forces in Paris and in the Advisory Section and Administration Division in Washington. Captain Abbey is a member of many legal societies and fraternal organizations.

PARKE, Thomas Albert, merchant, b. in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, 14 April, 1849; d. 5 December, 1895. His grandfather, John Parke, was an early settler of Pittsburgh, and a member of the Pittsburgh Blues during the War of 1812. Thomas A. Parke received a meagre education in Wilmington, West Virginia, but early abandoned educational pursuits, in order to engage in remunerative occupations. In 1862 he came to Pittsburgh, and entered the employ of his uncle, Edward Gregg, partner in the firm of Logan, Gregg and Company (now the Logan and Gregg Hardware Company). Here he showed unquestionable ability as a merchant, and in 1867, became a partner in the firm. Upon the death of Mr. Gregg in 1890, Mr. Parke became general manager of the business. Beside his interest in the Logan and Gregg Hardware Company, he was a director of the Allegheny Insurance Company, the People's National Gas Pipeage Company, and the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. He was president of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and was one of the original committee to pass upon the plans for the Carnegie Library. In 1885, was elected to represent the Second Ward in the Common Council of Allegheny City, and two years later became president of the council, holding office until his death. Mr. Parke was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh, and president and treasurer of the Board of Trustees. At the rebuilding of the North Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, he was a member of the building committee. His life was dedicated to altruism of the highest type. A philanthropist at heart, and a lover of his fellow-men, he let few opportunities pass, that offered possibilities for his help. Wise with the distribution of his wealth and thoughtful in his word and deed, he leaves behind him a memory of a man beloved by all. Mr. Parke was a member of the Masonic Order. He married, 1 June, 1871, Letitia, daughter of the late Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., who for many years, was pastor of the Second Church of Pittsburgh. One son was the result of this union—William Howard, born 22 August, 1876, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. William Howard attended the public schools in Pittsburgh, later attending private schools in that same city, and at sixteen years of age entered the Logan and Gregg Hardware Company. Four years later he became secretary of the Company. He married Elizabeth F. Friend on 20 November, 1907. The younger Mr. Parke is a member of the Pittsburgh, Duquesne, Pittsburgh Golf and Oakmont Country Clubs, and of the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.



BARR, Amelia Edith, author, b. (Huddleston), in Alverston, Lancashire, England, 29 March, 1831; d. 10 March, 1918. She was educated in Scotland, at the Glasgow High School. In 1854 she located in Texas. During the yellow fever epidemic in Galveston, in 1867 she lost her husband and three sons, and then removed with three daughters to New York City. Amelia Barr was fifty years old when she began writing novels, and during the following thirty-eight years she produced about seventy novels, as well as short stories and poems. Much of her work appeared in "The Christian Union." During the editorship of Mr. Beecher and subsequently, also, when the name of the publication had been changed to "The Outlook," she worked indefatigably

in order to support herself and family. When necessity called she set to work making a living, "out of an ink well," as she put it, and in her eighty-eighth year was engaged upon her seventy-first novel. Although they may not be ranked among the highest class of fiction, many of her novels ave evidence of a very careful study of the historical periods chosen for their setting, and the extremely large circle of readers who found pleasure in these stories, always healthful in tone and often tinged with genuine romance, bore witness to the great popularity of the author. Among her production may be mentioned: "Jan Vedder's Wife", "A Border Shepherdess", "Remember the Alamo", "The Belle of Bowling Green", "The Bow of Orange Ribbon", and "Trinity Belle." In 1850 she married Robert Barr, and they had thirteen children, all born in America.

LITCHFIELD, William Elias, lumber merchant, b. in Cohasset, Massachusetts, 4 August, 1861; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 19 November, 1921, son of Joseph William and Mary Jane (Sloan) Litchfield. His earliest American ancestor was Lawrence Litchfield, who came from England in 1635, crossing the Atlantic Ocean in the ship "Seabird". For generations members of this family have figured so eminently in the upbuilding of the early colonies that the name of Litchfield has ever been prominent in the history of the Bay State. A historic document on parchment, now in the possession of the Litchfield family, is the license issued to James Litchfield, appointing him collector of the Port of Cohasset. It bears the royal signature of King George II, and is countersigned by Harrison Gray, "Secretary to his Highness." His father (1837-1919) was a shoemaker and Grand Banks fisherman who fought with the navy in the James River district during the Civil War, and in the battle of the "Merrimac" and "Monitor." In the public school of his native town he received his earliest training; later he completed the course at Derby Academy, Hingham. In 1880 he entered the employ of J. Buffum and Company, lumber dealers of Charlestown, now part of Boston, where he applied himself with diligence to the practical details of the business. His advance was rapid, and in 1884 he established himself independently in a small retail lumber yard. This venture was of brief duration, inasmuch as in 1887 he founded the wholesale business, through which came to him his chief success and the reputation which followed him through life. That year he interested himself in the wholesale handling of hardwoods, the business being conducted solely by himself, although under the name of the William E. Litchfield Company, and he continued it as an individual enterprise until his death. To him alone must be given the credit of this organization, to which he gave a measure of his life, winning for it a substantial place in the lumber industry. The trade built up by his indefatigable activity, extended not only through New England and the Middle Atlantic States, but also, with substantial yearly increases, to foreign countries. With the development of his lumber business, he was of necessity drawn into great projects which unfolded in the rapidly growing city, and the reputation which he established among manufacturers secured for him many advantages in the acquisition and disposition of stocks of lumber. In association with his brother, George A. Litchfield, under the firm name of Litchfield Brothers, he engaged extensively in the handling of hardwoods at North Vernon, Indiana, where they acquired a wood-working plant in 1887. This equipment they modernized in later years, by the installation of band saws. In addition to these two interests, he was President of the L. and H. Lumber Company. He was an active member of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and the National Hardwood Lumber Association, in both of which he was a director. He also represented the New England Lumbermen on various committees, his appointments being due to the recognition of his ability and his intimate knowledge of the hardwood trade. Twice has he been honored by his business associates in being chosen unanimously, President of the Massachusetts Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. Mr. Litchfield was an active and enthusiastic Mason, being a member of the Henry Price Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter, Coeur de Leon Commandery and Aleppo Shrine. He was a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, one of the delegates to Europe of the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1911, a member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Lotus Club of New York, the Exchange and City Clubs of Boston, the Congregational and Republican Clubs. He was also a trustee of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, and President of the Children's Health Fund. He found his recreation and pleasure in conducting several farms to which he applied the same principles which governed his business. He married, 25 October, 1883, Cordelia Gilbert, a direct descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in America.

HUSS, Henry Holden, pianist and composer, b. in Newark, New Jersey, 21 June, 1862, son of George J. and Sophia Ruckle (Holden) Huss. Through his father he is descended from Leonhard Huss, a brother of Johann Huss, the Martyr. Henry Holden Huss studied piano and harmony with his father, and theory with O. B. Boise. He later studied with Josef Rheinberger in Munich. His idyl for small orchestra, "In the Forest," was produced at his second examination, in the conservatory there. At his graduation he performed his own "Rhapsody" in C major for piano. He played this also at his début in America with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in November, 1886, and at his New York début at Chickering Hall, with Mr. Van der Stucken, in 1887. He has played his own "Piano Concerto" (No. 1) with the Boston Symphony, the Cincinnati Symphony, the New York Philharmonic, and the Pittsburgh and St. Paul Symphony orchestras. His "Rhapsody" in C major has also been played with great success by Adéle aus der Ohe and Raoul Pugno. His violin sonata, also very popular, he has played with Franz Kneisel, Leopold

Eng by E G Williams & Bro N.Y.

Wm. L. Littlefield

Lichtenberg and other well-known artists. It was performed by Isaye in 1913. Mr. Theodore Thomas conducted his "Ave Maria," for female chorus, orchestra and organ in Chicago in 1891; and this composition has since been frequently heard in the United States and Great Britain. Equally successful have been his "Seven Ages of Man," which has been sung by David Bispham and others; his "Cello Sonata," played by Boris Hambourg, Alwin Schroeder and other musicians of equal note; and his Festival "Sanctus," with fugue for full chorus, orchestra, and organ, which has been performed by choruses in New York and Philadelphia, some of them comprising as many as 400 voices. Mr. Huss has given joint concerts with his wife since 1905. Together they played before President Roosevelt, in Washington. They gave their first London recital in 1910. His "Violin Concerto" in D. major has been called by Mr. Robert I. Carter, "The best American Concerto." Several critics regard his aria for soprano and orchestra, "The Death of Cleopatra" as the most important thing he has written. The words taken from Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," include the famous lines: "Give me my robe, put on my crown, I have immortal longings in me." The music not only is highly appropriate to the text, but is distinguished by a fervor and an eloquence which never failed of their effect upon the audience. The works mentioned in this article are only a few of many fine compositions by Mr. Huss. He is a member of the Bohemians, Tonkünstler Society and of the National and New York State Music Teachers' Association. He married Hildegard Hoffman, a singer of Brooklyn, in 1904.

IMBRIE, Addison Murray, lawyer, b. near Darlington, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, 29 July, 1853, son of James Milton and Clorinda (Jackson) Imbrie. His first American ancestor was his great-grandfather, James Imbrie, a native of Scotland, who settled in Moon township, Pennsylvania, in 1790, and died there in March, 1803. James Imbrie's son, Rev. David Imbrie (b. in Philadelphia, 22 August, 1777), was educated at Canonsburg and at Jefferson College; studied divinity under Rev. John Anderson of Moon township, and was ordained to the ministry in 1803. He married, 29 November, 1804, Jean, daughter of John and Annie (Atchison) Reed, natives of Lancaster County, who had removed to Washington County in 1777. Their son, James Milton Imbrie (1816-1889), was a farmer of Beaver County; his wife, Clorinda Jackson, daughter of Samuel Jackson, who came from Virginia to Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1729. Addison Murray Imbrie was educated in the public school of his native town at Darlington and Mt. Pleasant Academy, in Westmoreland County, and at Washington and Jefferson College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1876. He read law in the office of Samuel B. Wilson, of Beaver, Pennsylvania, and after his removal to Pittsburgh in the office of Thomas M. Marshall. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar, and for ten years practiced as an associate of Mr. Marshall. Then he established an independent practice which grew to large proportions with surprising rapidity. He was an able orator, and enjoyed a thorough knowledge of law, which placed him in the foremost rank of the leading lawyers of his day. He is a member of the courts, and the Allegheny County and the Pennsylvania Bar Associations. He has never been a candidate for office, nor ever occupied a public position, although he was chairman of the Legislative Committee for ten years, serving as vice-president the entire period, with the exception of one full term as president. He was chairman of the Committee of the Association which passed a bill creating an additional court in Allegheny County, and an additional judge in the U. S. District Court in this district. He was also chairman of the Committee of the Association which secured an amendment to the constitution of the state, consolidating the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County. His career has been devoted to the practice of the civil law and matters pertaining thereto. In 1919, he was chosen chairman of the 41st Legal Advisory Board of the county, and was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board of the Fifth Zone in Pittsburgh, and Counsel for the local board. He is also a member of the Council for the Red Cross of Pittsburgh. He is a member of the Duquesne Club, the Monongahela and Country clubs, and the Sons of the Revolution. Mr. Imbrie married in Allegheny City, 2 October, 1884, Hattie, daughter of James P. and Mary Louise (Dunn) Silliman. They have one son, Boyd Vincent Imbrie.

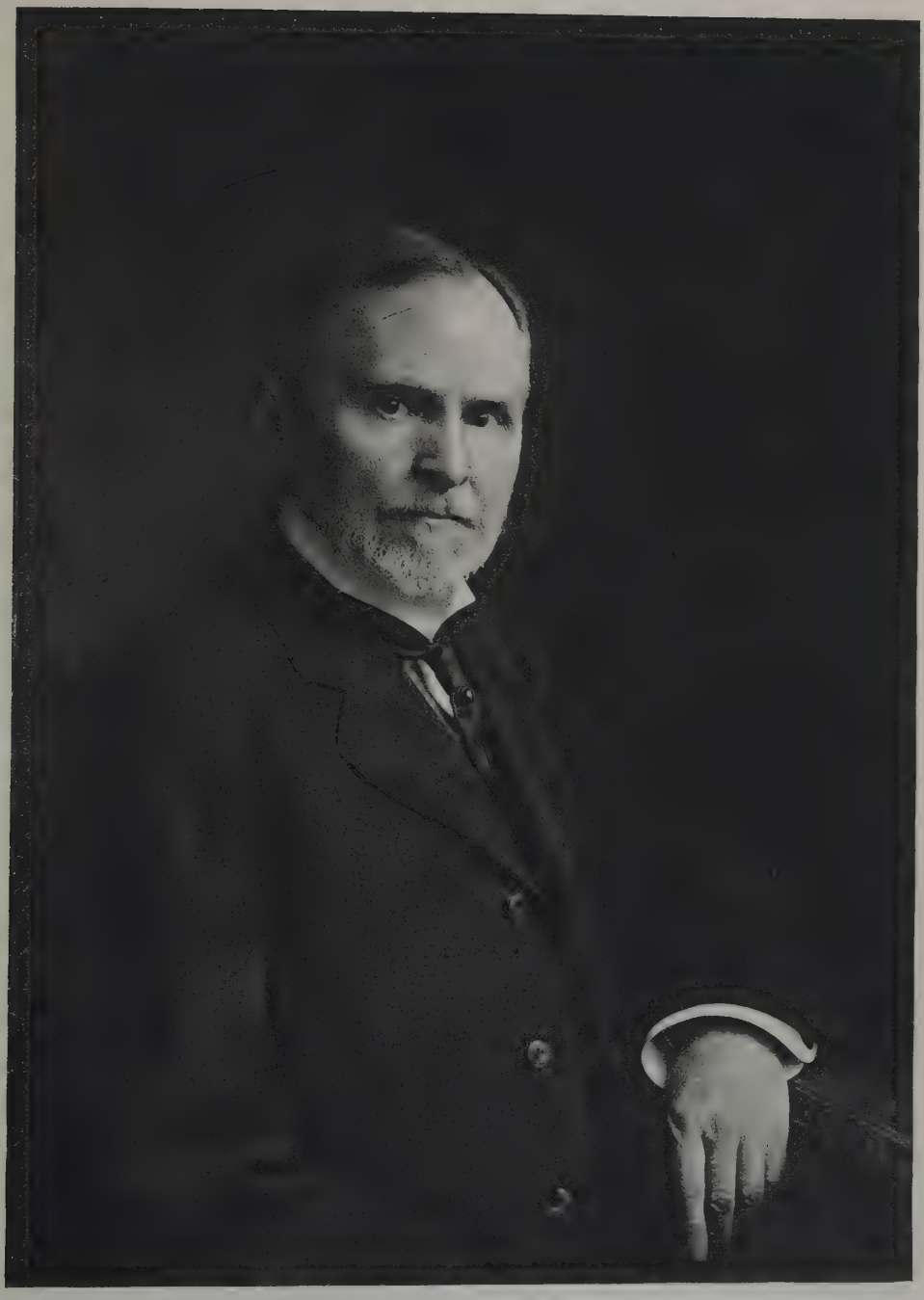
A. M. Imbrie

ALTSCHULER, Modest, cellist and conductor, b. at Mohilev, Russia, 15 February, 1873, son of Theodor and Bertha (Slutzkin) Altschuler. His father was a musical manager who secured the first theatre for his native town and induced all the great artists who visited Russia perform there. The son studied cello with Fitzenhagen and von Glen, and orchestration with Arensky, Taneiev and Safonoff at the Conservatories of Moscow and Warsaw. He was graduated as Bachelor of Music in 1892, and soon afterward organized a trio in Russia, which quickly acquired fame throughout the musical world. He later came to New York City where he was active as a cellist and teacher for some time. Realizing that, aside from the works of Tschaikowsky and Rubinstein, the modern Russian music was very little known in America, he gathered together the Russian orchestra players in New York and formed them into a co-operative body to give symphony concerts of Russian music. Thus originated the Russian Sym-

phony Society, which obtained its charter in 1903, and ever since has been performing in New York and throughout the United States and Canada with increasing success. The first concerts were given in the hall of Cooper Union, New York City, but on the advice of Mr. Walter Damrosch and others, Mr. Altschuler subsequently gave his concerts in Carnegie Hall. In 1918 Mr. William Boyce Johnson, famous as one of the great copper magnates of the country, became President of the society. Under the auspices of Mr. Altschuler were produced for the first time in the United States compositions by Arensky, Cui, Balakirev, as well as works by many others of the famous musicians of Russia. Mr. Altschuler attributes his success in life to the benevolent, patriotic and artistic power of the National Conservatory of Russia, and he advocates for America a National Conservatory similar to that which had done so much to promote musical education in his own country. There are one-hundred and forty branches of the National Conservatory of Russia, and he holds that in the United States an institution of the same kind should be established, with headquarters in the city of Washington, and associated conservatories in New York, Chicago and other important musical centers. Mr. Altschuler in 1895 married Anna A. Moscow. They have two children.

McCLELLAND, James Henderson, physician and surgeon, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 20 May, 1845; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 15 November, 1913, son of James Henderson and Elizabeth Thomson (Black) McClelland. His father (1800-1871), a native of Ireland, was one of the most noted architects and builders in the State of Pennsylvania. After his arrival in America in 1816, he settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He produced many of the finest buildings in the city, performing in many instances the triple rôle of designer, contractor and superintendent. He also possessed great ability as a writer. In 1867 he was appointed Postmaster of Pittsburgh, and filled the office with credit until his death four years later. His wife was the daughter of the Rev. John Black, D.D., a graduate of the University of Glasgow, who came to the United States, in 1797, and was pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. For twelve years, also, he filled the chair of languages in the Western University of Pennsylvania. After graduation in the University of Pittsburgh, James H. McClelland, 2d., entered the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, and was graduated with honor in 1867. He began professional practice in Pittsburgh, where he rapidly won recognition for his exceptional skill as a surgeon and diagnostician. So great was the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-physicians that his services as a consultant physician were in great demand, and he was called in many difficult cases. Progressive to a marked degree, it was largely through his efforts that the first training school for nurses was founded in Pittsburgh. He organized, and for several years was president of and demonstrator in, the Anatomical Society of Allegheny County; was Professor of Surgery in the Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, 1876–1878; and during the last year delivered a course of lectures on operative surgery at the Boston University School of Surgery. He was a member of the State Board of Health from 1885; and served as Vice-President of the Association of Health Authorities, of which the executive head of the State is President. He was a member of the Sanitary Committee of Allegheny County; member of the Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital; member of the surgical staff of the Hospital, and was influential in securing the erection of the buildings which the institution now occupies. In 1900 Dr. McClelland was elected honorary President of the International Homeopathic Medical Congress which met at Paris, France; and, in 1906, was President of the Congress at Atlantic City. He contributed many articles of interest to medical and scientific journals, one of the most noteworthy of which was the paper on "Diseases of the Kidneys", which appeared in the "System of Medicine," in 1886. His personal services to the poor and his cooperation in any good cause, although performed with characteristic modesty made him generally loved and revered. Dr. McClelland was a member of the American Public Health Association; the Hospital Staff Association of Western Pennsylvania, of which he was at one time Vice-President; and was at various times President of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Allegheny County Homeopathic Medical Society; the East End Doctors' Club, and the Pennsylvania State Homeopathic Society. He was also a member of the Pittsburgh Academy of Science and Art, the Art Society of Pittsburgh, the Civic Club of Allegheny County, and the American Society of Social Political Science. He was a member of the University Club of Pittsburgh. Dr. McClelland married, 26 June, 1884, Rachel Pears. They had three daughters, Sarah Collins, and Rachel, who still survive, and Elizabeth, who died in infancy.

CHAMBERLAIN, Arthur Henry, educator, b. at Oak Lawn, Illinois, 3 October, 1870, son of James Adams and Sarah Elma (Leavitt) Chamberlain. He was graduated at Cook County Normal School, Illinois, in 1892, at the Throop Polytechnic Institute of Pasadena, California, in 1896, and received diplomas at Leipsig, Germany, and Nääs, Sweden, in 1899. He then entered on further study at Teachers' College, Columbia University, until 1903, and subsequently took a course in graduate work at the University of California (1910-11). He has been successively director of department (1896-1900), Professor of Education, and Principal of the Cook County Normal School (1900-9). He directed the summer session of Throop Polytechnic Institute from 1900 to 1904. Later he became Dean of the institution and was also acting President for a time. In 1911 he was instructor during the summer session in the University of California. He has held many high positions in National Education Association, of which he has been department president, state director for California, treasurer of the executive com-



J. G. Holland

mittee, and director. He has also been chairman of the National Committee on Thrift Education. In this capacity, also, his services were of great benefit, especially during and after the World War. The Committee on Thrift Education of the National Education Association and National Council of Education was formed in 1915. Its mission was well expressed in the following extract from a report of a meeting held in 1921, on which occasion Mr. S. W. Straus, President of the American Society for Thrift, New York, delivered an impressive address: "Never was the need for thrift, practically applied, so great as at the present time. In city and country, among rich and poor alike, employers and employed, there is the most appalling carelessness and waste. The lessons of the war period seem to be forgotten. To save and conserve is too often looked upon as indicating a miserly tendency; to be free and open-handed, and wasteful even, indicate to the unthinking a large-hearted beneficence. The one who in every way strives to eliminate waste is at foundation a good citizen. Thrift is a fundamental in citizenship." As chairman of this committee, upon which devolved the task of introducing this principle into the course of study of the elementary school, the junior high school, and the school of secondary grade, Professor Chamberlain discharged a difficult task, especially as the editor of the "Thrift Text Series." His writings on education are numerous and broad in scope. Among them are "The Conditions and Tendencies of Technical Education in Germany," (1908); "Standards in Education, with some Consideration of Their Relation to Industrial Training" (1908); "Ideals and Democracy" (1913); and "Thrift and Education" with James Franklin Chamberlain (1919). To these may be added his "Educative Hand Work Manuals" consisting of two volumes published in 1901 and 1905 respectively, his "Bibliography of the Manual Arts" (1902 and 1911), and his geographical series.

KIMBALL, Charles Dean, merchant, b. at Providence, Rhode Island, 13 September, 1859, son of Emery Sheldon and Mary (Briggs) Kimball. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Kimball, who migrated from Rattlesdene, England, in 1634, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. His father, Emery Sheldon Kimball, was born 21 March, 1830, and was a highly respected merchant and founder of a successful pork packing establishment in 1873. Charles Dean Kimball attended the public schools of his native town, completing his education at the Providence High School, in 1877. He entered his first business connection in the employ of Kimball and Colwell, pork packers, in 1878, and a short time later he was made secretary and treasurer of the company. He was interested in the What Cheer Beef Company, and the Fall River Provision Company. He was a man of dominant personality, and his exceptional executive ability led him through successive steps to the Governorship of Rhode Island in 1902, having been a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives from 1894 to 1900, and Lieutenant-Governor of the State from then until 1902. He was the President of the Board of Managers of the Rhode Island State College from 1903 to 1913, and presidential elector for Hughes and Fairbanks three years later. He was elected President of the South Kingstown Town Council, and served a term of four years, ending in 1919. He has been a member of the Federal Jury Commission for the Federal Court, District of Rhode Island, since 1913, and Chairman of Draft Board, No. 1, of the State of Rhode Island from June, 1917 to March, 1918. He served on several other boards during the World War. His military service was confined to a three year service in the First Battalion of the Rhode Island Militia as a private. He held membership in the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Wars; former Governor of the State Society and Deputy Governor General of the National Society; member of the Rhode Island Society, Sons of American Revolution, formerly President; 32nd Degree Mason; member of the Providence Chamber of Commerce; former President of the Unitarian Club; Rhode Island Commercial School of Design; Point Judith Country Club; Providence Alumni Association; Descendants of Roger Williams; Players' Club; Rhode Island Business Men's Association; Town Criers; National Economic Association for Constitutional Government; Rhode Island Republican League Club; the South Kingston Board of Trade; Turk's Head and the Commercial Club, both of Providence. He took an active part in the affairs of the Rhode Island Historical Society and was a member of the executive committee of that organization. Mr. Kimball married in Providence, Rhode Island, 24 November, 1885, Gertrude Chapman Greenhalgh, daughter of John B. Greenhalgh, a prominent oil merchant of Providence, Rhode Island. Their daughter, Marion D., was married to Ralph V. Hadley.

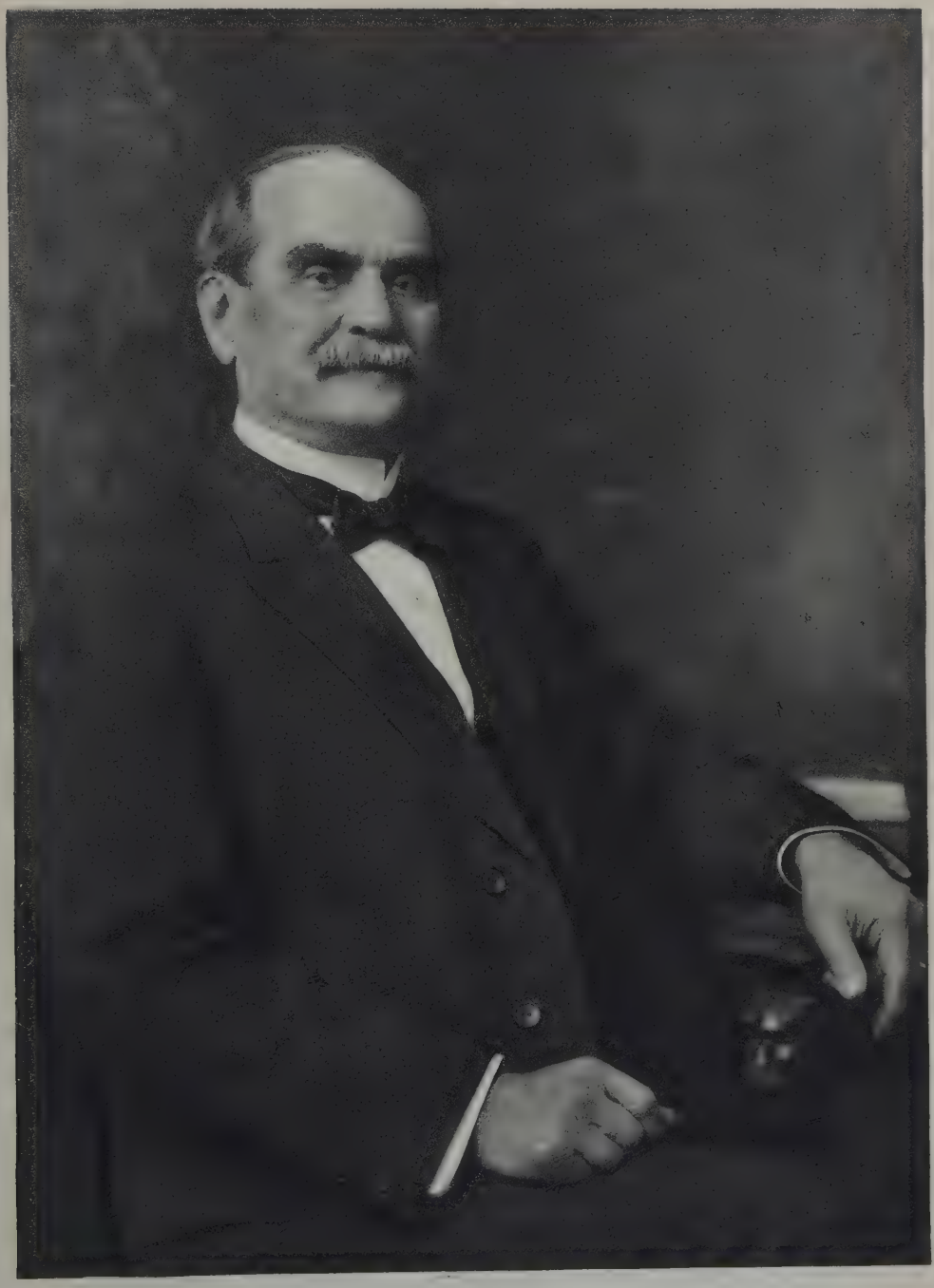
Charles Dean Kimball

KREISLER, Fritz, violinist, b. in Vienna, in 1875. At the age of seven he was admitted to the Conservatory, where he studied under Auer and Hellmesberger. When he was ten years old he entered the Paris Conservatory, where he was a pupil of Massart (violin), and Delibes (composition). In 1887 he was graduated, and at the same time won *Grand Prix* for which there were forty contestants. Two years later he came to the United States with the pianist Morris Rosenthal, and made a successful tour of the country. A little later he gave up music temporarily, returned to Vienna, and for some years devoted himself to the study of medicine. Afterward he studied art in Rome and Paris. On his re-appearance

in concert in Berlin, March 1899, he was received with tremendous enthusiasm. Not only had he regained his technique, which at one time had become somewhat impaired through lack of practice, but he had so improved in technique that he was hailed as one of the greatest violinists of the day. In 1900 he again visited the United States, appearing both as a soloist and in *ensemble* with Hoffmann and Gerardy. In 1901 he played in England, and since then he has repeatedly toured that country, as well as the continent and the United States. Everywhere he has created a sensation as a result of his marvelous technical mastery of the instrument, his magnificent tone, his power of interpretation, and the vast repertory which he commands. During the World War he took part in the campaign in Galicia (1914) as an Austrian officer, and was wounded in action. He has recorded his military experiences in the book entitled "Four Weeks in the Trenches—the War Story of a Violinist" (1915). Since his return to the United States he has been frequently heard in concerts. In his performances he has successfully played a Stradivari, a Gagliano, and a Joseph Guarneri del Gesù violin, the last mentioned bearing the date 1737. His "Caprice Viennois" as well as several other compositions have found great favor with the public. In November, 1922, he married Harriet Lies, of New York.

NOYES, Increase Eldridge, banker, b. in Jay, Maine, 26 March, 1834; d. in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1 September, 1921, son of Enoch and Mehitabel (Eldridge) Noyes. The family derives descent from Baron William Des Noyes, a follower of William the Conqueror, who settled in Norfolk, England. The earliest American ancester was Nicholas Noyes who settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1633. The public schools of his native community furnished the fundamentals of his intellectual knowledge, which was broadened later through contact with the practical affairs of life. In 1858, recognizing the beginning of an opportunity to carry out an ambition to be useful to his community, Mr. Noyes began his active business career in the Faneuil Hall Market, entering on the first day that Faneuil Hall was opened as a public market. Here he learned habits of industry essential to every successful life, and by strict attention to business, and sterling integrity, he won for himself substantial success, and a high place in the esteem of his associates and friends. He also engaged in the wool business for twenty years. When he was well established in business circles, he turned naturally and easily to the world of finance. He became associated with the North End Savings Bank in 1877, as Trustee and in the following year as Vice-President. Perhaps he was better known through his connection with the Metropolitan National Bank from 1891 to 1909 when it consolidated with the Fourth National, later the Atlantic National Bank of Boston. As President of this institution for eighteen years, Mr. Noyes came into his own as an organizer and executive. His administration was characterized by prudence, rigid scrutiny of new undertakings, and yet encouragement of all that was essential to the well being of his bank. Having taken over its affairs when its deposits were at a low ebb, and the market value of its shares materially below par, he witnessed with each succeeding year its rise to prestige, until in 1908 it was placed first in the list of National Banks of Boston, in proportion to its resources, and seventh in the list of National Banks of the country, several thousand in number. These results were attained only through the close application of Mr. Noyes, combined with those high principles of honor, integrity, and fidelity, which characterized his every undertaking. Upon the consolidation of the Metropolitan with the Atlantic, the wise and timely counsel of Mr. Noyes was felt at every turn, and he saw to it that the interests of everyone who had any connection with the bank—stockholder, depositer and employee, were safeguarded. In the resolutions passed upon the retirement of Mr. Noyes as president of this institution, the Board of Directors wrote: "We look back over the years of our association with you with the greatest pleasure, and our regard for your business ability is only excelled by our love for you as a friend." But his influence was not limited to financial and business affairs. He sought rather to justify his citizenship through service to his fellow-men. He occupied several official positions in Boston, having been a member of the Board of Directors of Public Institutions, 1868-1872, and of the Board of Assessors from 1876 to 1877, the Common Council, 1866-1867, a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, 1880-1881. Philanthropy of all kinds always appealed to Mr. Noyes and he carried with him ever and everywhere that sympathy and quick human interest that made him so central a figure in his home, business, and social life. He was also a member of the Boston Art Club, Congregational Club, Middlesex Club, the Bostonian Society, a director of the Machias Lumber Company of Maine, and director of the Fourth Atlantic Bank, Boston. Few men have been held in such high regard as Mr. Noyes, and still fewer have enjoyed the confidence of their associates in so many and varied ways as he. His life was a constant series of successes, and multitudes cherish his memory. On 15 May, 1861, Mr. Noyes married Henrietta C. Atwood of Cambridge. She died in 1904. The elder son Frederick Atwood Noyes died in 1887. Surviving him is one son, Carleton Noyes of Cambridge.

DITSON, Charles Healy, music publisher, b. in Boston, Mass., 11 August, 1845, son of Oliver and Catherine (Delano) Ditson. His paternal ancestors were of Scotch extraction, who were driven from Scotland during the religious persecutions and settled in Massachusetts soon after the landing of the Pilgrims. His grandfather was a prosperous ship-owner. Through his mother, Mr. Ditson traces his descent from one of the oldest New England families. His mother was directly descended from William Bradford, the second governor of the colony of Plymouth. Charles H. Ditson, subject of this article, was educated in the public and high schools of Boston, Massachusetts.



Increase E. Noyes

He afterwards visited Europe, and upon his return entered his father's publishing house. His marked diligence and tact were soon recognized, and he was advanced from time to time until, in 1867, at the age of twenty-two years, he opened a branch of the firm of Oliver Ditson and Company in New York City. Under his able management, it soon became one of the largest music publishing houses in the country. In 1907 he was made President of the Oliver Ditson Company, Inc., of Boston, and since 1867 he has been President of the Charles H. Ditson and Company, Inc., of New York. Mr. Ditson is also a trustee of the Oliver Ditson Estate and of the Oliver Ditson Society, an organization formed for the relief of needy musicians. He enjoys a wide reputation and popularity, and is held in high esteem by all who know him as an excellent example of strong and attractive traits of character. Notwithstanding his active business career, Mr. Ditson is a member of numerous exclusive clubs, among them the Society of Mayflower Descendants; New England Society of New York; the Players Club, of New York, and the Algonquin Club, of Boston. On 7 October, 1890, he married Alice M., daughter of John Tappin, of New York City.

CORNING, James Leonard, physician, b. in Stamford, Connecticut, 26 August, 1855, son of Rev. J. Leonard and Sarah Ellen (Deming) Corning. His paternal ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Beverly, Massachusetts, and his maternal ancestor, John Deming, was one of the original Patentees of the State of Connecticut, his name appearing in the famous Charter of Charles II, April, 1662. Julius Deming, maternal great-grandfather of James Leonard Corning, held three commissions under George Washington, and was with him at Valley Forge. Dr. Corning was educated at the Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, New York. Later, he studied in Germany and was graduated M.D. in 1878 at Würtzburg University. Before returning to the United States he engaged in post-graduate medical work in Paris, London and Vienna. Dr. Corning was for a time assistant to Dr. J. Marion Sims, and later to the distinguished neurologist, Dr. E. C. Seguin. He served as Resident Assistant Physician to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, and also as assistant to the Neurological Department of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York City. In recognition of his prominence in the medical profession, he has received honorary degrees bestowed upon him from several universities, has honorary membership in many scientific bodies, and is closely identified with numerous professional associations, among them the American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the State of New York, Medical Society of the Greater City of New York, New York Neurological Society, Medical Society of the County of New York. He is also a Consulting Physician in nervous and mental diseases to various hospitals. Dr. Corning's most striking achievement is the discovery of spinal anaesthesia. He has also demonstrated that the action of certain medicinal substances, notably stimulants and sedatives, may be increased and prolonged, while the patient remains in compressed air. Dr. Corning was the first to inject liquid paraffin into the tissues and solidify it *in loco,* to facilitate certain surgical treatments. In addition to his special practice, he has written extensively on medical subjects, notably on neurological lines. He is the author of numerous books, among which may be mentioned: "Carotid Compression" (1882); "Brain Rest" (1883); "Brain Exhaustion"; "Local Anaesthesia" (1886); "Hysteria and Epilepsy" (1888); "Pain in its Neuro-Pathological and Neuro-Therapeutic Relations" (1894). His papers, published in "The New York Medical Journal", are: "Spinal Anaesthesia and Local Medication of the Cord" (31 October, 1885); "Prolonged Local Anaesthetization by Incarceration of the Anaesthetic in the Field of Operation" (2 January, 1886); "Electrization of the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric Nerves with Simultaneous Bilateral Compression of the Carotid Arteries" (23 February, 1884); "Prolongation of the Anaesthetic Effects the Hydrochlorate of Cocain when Subcutaneously Injected: An Experiment Study" (19 September, 1885); "The Suppression of Rotary Vertigo: Its Bearing on the Prevention and Cure of Seasickness" (13 August, 1904); "On the Effective, Rapid, and Safe Induction of General Anaesthesia" (22 October, 1887); "The Importance, Both Medico-Legal and Clinical, of the Early Recognition of Certain Organic Affections of the Nervous System" (17 February, 1900); "Traumatic Haematoma with Evanescent Aphasia and Hemiplegia, Followed in the Course of Years by Inveterate and Severe Headache; Operation: Recovery" (17 December, 1904); "Spinal Anaesthesia by Cataphoresis" (4 May, 1901); "The Localization of Remedies About the Sensory Nerves of the Skin: Induction of Protracted Local Anaesthesia without Mechanical Aids" (26 December, 1891); "Elaeomyenchysis: Treatment of Chronic Local Spasm by the Injection and Congelation of Oils in the Affected Muscles" (14 April, 1894); in "The Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases": "Considerations on the Pathology and Therapeutics of Epilepsy" (April, 1883); in "The Medical Record": "Carotid Compression" (18 February, 1882); "Can Insanity be Philosophically Defined?" (1 December, 1883); "Brain Rest: a Disquisition on the Curative Properties of Prolonged Sleep" (7 April, 1883); "The Localization of the Action of Remedies upon the Brain by Intra-Nasal Medication and Compression of the Internal Jugular Veins" (31 December, 1892); "The Use of Musical Vibrations Before and During Sleep—Supplementary Employment of Chromatoscopic Figures: a Contribution to the Therapeutics of the Emotions" (21 January, 1899); "Some Conservative Jottings Apropos of Spinal Anaesthesia" (20 October, 1900); "The Use of Compressed Air in Conjunction with Medicinal Solutions in the Treatment of Nervous and Mental Affections" (29 August, 1891); "The Use of Congealed Oils to Prevent the Reunion of Nerves After their Subcutaneous Division" (5 December, 1896); "Some Less Cultivated Phases of Psychology:

Relation of Desire to the Will Function; Practical Deductions" (31 March, 1894); in "The Philadelphia Medical Journal": "Hallucinations: Their Pathogenesis and Clinical Import" (21 December, 1901); in "The Medical Review of Reviews": "The Influence of Morbid Dreaming on the Development of Insanity" (November, 1899); in "The Journal of the American Medical Association": "The Nature and Treatment of Vertigo" (16 March, 1901); "The Fear of Death: Morbid Manifestation of the Instinct" (6 May, 1905); in "American Medicine": "The Use of Compressed Air to Enhance and Prolong the Action of Remedies upon the Cerebro-Spinal Axis: Synopsis of Experience in Applying the Method over Six Thousand Times" (4 April, 1903); "Erotomania Consideration on Its Manifestations and Pathogenesis, with the History of an Instructive Case" (21 January, 1905). Under the nom de plume of Roland Champion, Dr. Corning wrote a romance entitled "The Princess Ahmedee" (1900). He married, 12 May, 1883, Julia Crane of Morristown, New Jersey.

ADAMS, Manley Urial, manufacturer, b. at Spencer, Worcester County, Massachusetts, 9 September, 1845; d. at West Newton, Massachusetts, 10 February, 1920, son of Francis and Almira (Snow) Adams. His earliest American ancestor was Henry Adams, founder of the family in America, whose descendants, have by their services, inscribed their names on the immortal scroll of our Republic, and in the records and annals of American history. The same straightforward and uncompromising courage that distinguished both John Adams and John Quincy Adams as statesman and president, has found expression in each generation of the family, and was the foundation of the successful business career of Manley Adams. Manley Urial Adams was an excellent type of the class of citizens to whose spirit and energy is due in large measure the material development of their communities. Mr. Adams' education was confined to the common schools of his native community and at the age of thirteen years, when he entered a mill in Lonsdale, Rhode Island, began to learn the textile trade, later finishing his education at the Lonsdale High School. He served his apprenticeship in the textile industry well, keeping close watch of all the intricacies of the business. This life called for versatility as well as unflagging industry and it was the best possible training for a man of business. When the Civil War broke out, he answered the call for troops with the thousands of others, with the same earnest and patriotic spirit that characterized his distinguished ancestors, and served in the defense of Washington for six months. Upon his return to civil life, he again took up the routine of business, until 1869, when he became assistant-agent for the Naumkeag Mills at Salem, where he remained until 1872. In the latter year he became associated with the Boston Manufacturing Company at Waltham, discontinuing his activities there in 1884, when he became agent and treasurer for the Potomska Mill of New Bedford. In 1898 he became agent and treasurer of the Fisher Mill and Cabot Mills—posts which he held until his death. Under his management the mills grew and prospered and achieved remarkable success in the production of goods. He was for years director in the old Boston National Bank and at his death a director in the Merchants' National Bank of Boston. As a business man, Mr. Adams always manifested careful and progressive ideas, and the work which he accomplished is a part of the development of the great textile industries of New England. For twenty years he served as senior warden of the Church of the Messiah at Auburndale, and in earlier periods of his life, he served as the treasurer of Grace Church in New Bedford and as Warden of the Episcopal Church in Waltham. On 7 December, 1871, Mr. Adams married Nancy Dean, daughter of Baylies Bourne, a merchant of Lonsdale, Rhode Island. They were the parents of three children: Eleanora Dean, Edward Manley and Nancy May.

Mac DOWELL, Edward Alexander, composer, b. in New York, 18 December, 1861; d. in New York, 23 January, 1908, son of Thomas and Frances (Knapp) MacDowell. His father was of a Quaker family of Scotch Irish extraction, which located in America about the middle of the eighteenth century. To his paternal great-grandfather, Alexander MacDowell, the composer traced his Scottish ancestry. His paternal great-grandmother, whose maiden name was Ann McMurran, was born near Belfast, Ireland. Their son, Alexander, came to New York where he married a countrywoman, Sarah Thompson. Their son, Thomas, who was long engaged in business in New York, was the father of Edward A. MacDowell. Mr. MacDowell was a pupil, in New York, of J. Buitrigo, P. Desvernme and Teresa Carreno. From 1876 to 1878 he continued his studies under Marmontel (piano) and Savard (theory) at the Paris Conservatoire. In 1878 he went to Germany, where he studied under Louis Ehlert at Wiesbaden, and later under Karl Heymann (piano) and Joachim Raff, composition, at the Frankfort Conservatory. In 1881 he accepted a position as teacher in the conservatory at Darmstadt, and in the following year Raff introduced him to Liszt, who took so lively an interest in the young composer that he placed his *Modera Suite* (Opus 10), upon the program of the annual concert of the *Allgemeine Musikverein,* and MacDowell himself played the work, 11 July, 1882. "Your two piano suites," wrote Liszt from Budapest in the following year, "are admirable. I accept the dedication of your concerto with sincere pleasure and thanks." The suites were the first of MacDowell's works to appear in print. The favorable reception of his works in Germany induced MacDonald to settle on Wiesbaden, where he remained until 1888. He then returned to the United States and took up his residence in Boston. There he made his first public appearance in America, both as pianist and composer at a Kneisel Quartette concert at Chickering Hall, 19 November, 1888. Under the leadership of Gericke, at that time conductor of the Boston Symphony, he played his own new pianoforte concerto in D minor, on 12 April, 1889. He had previously played

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W. H. Adams

it under Theodore Thomas, in New York with such splendid effect that one of the New York papers said: "It must be placed at the head of all works of its kind produced by either a native or adopted citizen of America." Not only under Mr. Gericke, but also under Nikisch and Paur, his successors, Mr. MacDowell's orchestral works were performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra immediately on their completion. On the memorable occasion when Mr. MacDowell played his second concerto with the Philharmonic Society of New York, then under the direction of Anton Seidl, he received an ovation such as is accorded only a prima donna. He achieved a success," said one of the critics, "both as a pianist and composer, such as no musician has ever won before a Metropolitan Concert Audience..... For once a prophet has had great honor in his own country.....He played with that kind of virtuosity which makes one forget the technique." In the spring of 1896 it was decided to found a Department of Music at Columbia University, New York. In May of that year the trustees unanomiusly offered the professorship to Mr. MacDowell as "the greatest musical genius America has produced." After some hesitation he accepted the post, as it would afford him an income free from the precariousness of private teaching. During the vacation of 1902-3 he undertook the first concert tour of the United States. In 1903 he visited England, and on 14 May played at the Royal Philharmonic Society at Queen's Hall, London. He resigned his position at Columbia University in the spring of 1904. His health had become impaired some time before, and the malady was diagnosed as a gradual disintegration of the brain tissues which, in the fall of 1905, culminated in insanity. He died at the Westminster Hotel, New York, 23 January, 1908. As a musician Mr. MacDowell was above all things *genuine,* as truly genuine as were Schumann and Grieg. He was a tone poet, yet with an individuality absolutely distinctive. His temperament, owing to his ancestry, was Celtic, and he may serve as still another example of the possibilities of musical accomplishment, when the Celtic talent, as combined with such training and influence as it was the good fortune of Edward MacDowell to receive from the very outset of his career. Apart from this, Mr. MacDowell, like all impressionable and poetic natures, could not help being influenced by "The forest primeva", and those early traditions are myths which may be called specifically American. In this spirit was written, for example, his Indian suite, scored with rare skill and redolent of the woods, a composition as full of poetic ideas characteristic of Indian life as many a poem by Longfellow or Whittier. He occupies the first place among American composers; indeed, so far as certain of his fundamental attributes are concerned, he stands absolutely unapproached. He has left a great number of compositions, among which are many pianoforte pieces, songs, and orchestral numbers. During the last year of Mr. MacDowell's life a society was incorporated under the name of the Edward MacDowell Memorial Association, the purpose of which was the establishment in America of an appropriate Memorial to the life and work of the American composer. The general outlines of the institution were suggested by Mr. MacDowell himself. On 21 July, 1884, Mr. MacDowell married Marion Nevins, a former pianoforte pupil, who was his devoted companion and helpmate during his lifetime, and who today unremittingly contributes her time and energy to the perpetuation of his work and his ideas in the conduct of the Memorial Association.

JUNOD, Louis Henri, merchant, b. in Neuchatel, Switzerland, 9 April, 1861; son of Louis and Anna (Huber-Reithard) Junod. His father, a Calvinist clergyman, held for six years the office of president of the Theological College at Nice, France. His mother was a niece of Jean Jacques Reithard, a noted Swiss poet. Louis Henri Junod received his education at the College of Nice, and after being graduated entered the employ of Steiger and Company, at that time the largest manufacturers of laces and embroideries in St. Gall, Switzerland. Mr. Junod applied himself assiduously to the task of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the business, and so satisfactory were his efforts that the firm decided to send him to America as special representative. He was successful far beyond his expectations and after two years he decided to make New York his permanent home. He is now (1923) agent for Eisenhut Company, manufacturers, of Gais, Switzerland, and for other Swiss textile houses. Since 1907 the firm has been known under the name of L. H. Junod Company, importers of laces and embroideries. Mr. Junod has made more than sixty trips to Europe in the interest of his business, making a study of conditions in the line of manufacture of the textiles in which his firm is interested. His vast knowledge of this industry has gained him recognition as an authority in the embroidery trade. In addition to his business he has found time to devote to the Swiss Benevolent Society of which he was president 1903-1906, and is now trustee and honorary president. He was also actively interested in building the Swiss Home on West Sixty-seventh Street, New York City. In March, 1909, he was appointed Swiss vice-consul in New York; and in November, 1912 was appointed Swiss Consul in New York and the New England States. In February, 1917, after the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, the latter govern-

ment requested Switzerland to represent the German interests in this country, and, acting for Switzerland, Mr. Junod took over the German Consulate General at New York. During the war he inspected the German prisoners-of-war camps in the Bermudas and in the United States. He is a member of the Union, Manhattan, Swiss, Ardsley, and New York Athletic Clubs of New York City, and the Swiss Alpine Club of Switzerland. Mr. Junod married, 25 January, 1898, Laura Duane, daughter of John B. Ireland, of New York. Her paternal great-great-grandfather was General William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and through her mother she is descended from Judge James Duane, the first mayor of New York after the Revolutionary War. They have one son, Henri Pell Junod, b. 20 December, 1900.

THEISS, George W., coal operator and financier, b. 3 February, 1857, in Monroe County, Ohio; d. 22 February, 1918, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, son of George and Elizabeth Barbara (Fuchs) Theiss. His earliest paternal American ancestor was Johannes Theiss, born about 1785, at Flensingen, Kreis Grünberg, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, where he was for some years Bürgemeister. He came to this country about 1849, settled in Ohio, and married Annabetha Reitz, a native of Stockhouse Hoff, Kreis Grünberg, Hesse Darmstadt. George W. Theiss received his early education in the public schools of his native township, and studied for one year, 1874-75, at Duff's Commercial College, in Pittsburgh. Returning to his home in Ohio, he became associated with his father, George Theiss, in the leaf tobacco business and later took complete charge of the management. Realizing the marked restrictions imposed by a small Ohio town, and desiring larger opportunities, he removed in 1877 to Pittsburgh, where he became an accountant for a large business house. Shortly after this he spent about a year investigating the business opportunities of Colorado, but decided that the East afforded more lucrative fields of endeavor, and returned to Pittsburgh to take up his permanent abode. In 1885 he formed a connection with the firm of Captain C. Jutte and Sons, in the capacity of chief accountant, and thus thoroughly familiarized himself with the details of the coal and steamboat business. He rose rapidly in esteem until, in January, 1890, Captain C. Jutte and Sons reorganized and made Mr. Theiss a partner in their prosperous firm. In 1899 their interests were sold to the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company, and Mr. Theiss was selected to fill the chair of Vice-President and Manager of the new company. Later, as President, he assumed the duties of full supervision. Under his able guidance the firm became one of the most powerful of its kind, and his resignation on 1 January, 1912, was a distinct loss to the coal and coke business. Some of the greatest achievements in the business career of Mr. Theiss were accomplished after his resignation as President of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company. In 1913 he organized the Duquesne Coal and Coke Company, of which he became President and Treasurer. This company acquired a large acreage of Pittsburgh vein coal in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Theiss at once proceeded to install a modern coal-producing plant. At about the same time he organized the Youghiogheny-Pittsburgh Coal Company of which, also, he became President and Treasurer. Mr. Theiss acquired for this company a large acreage of high-grade gas coal in the Ellsworth district of Washington County, and at once installed a thoroughly modern plant on this property. In the spring of 1915 he organized the Theiss-Bygate Company for the purpose of handling his own large production, as well as that of Mr. Bygate. For this company Mr. Theiss acted in the capacity of President. The Theiss-Bygate Company continued to expand greatly until the death of Mr. Theiss, at which time it was one of the largest of its kind in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Theiss was also Vice-President and a director of the Argentine Coal Company, Vice-President and a director of the Eclipse Gas Coal Company, as well as a director of the Duquesne National Bank of Pittsburgh, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Southwestern Mining and Reduction Company, of Arizona. For many years active in the Freemasons, he was a member of Lodge Number 45, Free and Accepted Masons; Zerubbabel Royal Arch, Chapter No. 162; Ascalon Commandery, Number 59, Knights Templar; Pennsylvania Consistory A.A.S.R., and Syria Temple A.A.O.N. M.S. He was a member of the Duquesne Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, and the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, and was a Republican in politics but neither sought nor held office. On 11 November, 1885, Mr. Theiss married Matilda McElhiney Hubbard. They had one son, George H. Theiss, born 6 February, 1892. George W. Theiss is survived by his son.

FALLS, DeWitt Clinton, artist and author, b. in New York City, 29 September, 1864, son of DeWitt Clinton and Georgiana Feltus (Gassner) Falls. His earliest American ancestor, Alexander Falls, was a native of the North of Ireland and came to this country in 1735, settling at Newburgh, New York. His father, born in 1828, died in 1892, was a stock broker and banker in New York City and well known among the business men of his day. The elder Falls was also the possessor of an enviable war record; was a member of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York during the Civil War. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. DeWitt Clinton Falls was given the best of educational advantages and was a pupil at De Verneys, Comans and Lyon's Private Schools, New York City. Deciding upon an artistic career early in life he took special courses in the study of art at the Art Students League and at private studios in New York. Subsequently he went to Paris where he continued his studies. He established his own studio, in New York City, in 1893, and has continued since that date in his work as an illustrator and author. The above vocations, however, do not cover Col. Falls' chief activities which have been given chiefly to military and diplomatic work of a highly important nature. Born during the

Geo. H. Theiss

last days of the Civil War he has rendered valuable patriotic service in every patriotic struggle in which the United States has engaged since that time. Joining the 7th Infantry, National Guard, New York, in 1886, he was promoted through the different ranks of private, corporal, sergeant and sergeant major, until 1895, when he was appointed First Lieutenant, 7th Infantry, National Guard, New York. In 1898, upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he served as Aide to C. O. 3rd New York Infantry Brigade. He was promoted Captain and Regimental Adjutant 7th Infantry, National Guard New York in 1899, and continued in this capacity until 1916. In this year he saw service on the Mexican border, was commissioned Major of the 7th Infantry, National Guard, New York, and in 1917 was advanced to the rank of Colonel of the 7th Infantry, New York Guard, serving until 1918. He then resigned his connection with the New York State troops to accept the appointment in the Regular Army, U.S.A., as Major Inspector General Department. He was transferred to duty with the General staff early in 1919; transferred to the Reserve Corps, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the autumn of 1920; and was assigned to duty as Inspector General, 12th Army Corps in 1921. In addition to his strenuous military service in three campaigns, Col. Falls has also been called upon to discharge, generally in a military capacity, several important diplomatic missions; and on a number of occasions has acted as special representative or as an assistant to the regular accredited representative or military attachés. He represented the National Guard of New York at the Centennial of the Volunteers of England, held in 1899; was attached to the Special Embassy at the Cornation of King Edward VII, in 1902; and was Range Officer of the American Rifle Team, at England, in 1903. He was sent on a special mission as military observer to Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey, in anticipation of the Balkan War, in 1903; was attached to the American Embassy in Russia, as Assistant to the Military Attaché and Observer during the Japanese-Russian War, in 1904. In 1912 he was sent as observer with the Montenegrin Army in operations against the Turks, and the mobilization of the Austrian Army on the Turkish frontier. At the beginning of the World War, in 1914, Colonel Falls was attached to the United States Legation in Belgium and to the United States Embassy in England as military observer and extra attaché. In addition to the services above recorded, he was assigned as military observer of the following army maneuvers: German, in 1903; English, 1903; French, 1904; Austrian, 1905; English, 1908; French-Algerian, 1913; and English, 1913. Col. Falls' work as an author embraces a wide variety of subjects. Among his books are the following: "A Military Alphabet", "Adventures of an Automobilist", "An A.B.C. of Golf", "The Journey Book", "Adventures of General Spooley", "Chief Courageous", "Army and Navy Information." In addition to these he has written various reports on foreign armies which have been published in pamphlet form or in regular army reports. He is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution (of which he is member of the Board of Managers); Society of Colonial Wars (ex-governor); Society of the War of 1812; the Military Order of Foreign Wars; the Sons of Veterans; the Military Order of the World War; the American Legion; the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, New York; the Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War of the State of New York; the Society of American Officers; the Army Association; and belongs to the Union, Riding, Army and Navy clubs of New York, and Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. Col. Falls married, 27 August, 1915, Mary Augusta Lahens, daughter of Alfred Emil Lahens of New York.

BERRY, James M., senator, b. at Jackson County, Alabama, 15 May, 1841; d. at Bentonville, Arkansas, 30 January, 1913, son of James M. and Isabelle Jane (Orr) Berry. When James M. Berry was seven years of age, his father moved to Carrollton, Carroll County, Arkansas. Here he attended elementary school and was sent to Berryville Academy, eighteen miles away. In 1860 he began his business career as a clerk in a store of James H. Berry, Yellville, Arkansas, remaining there until the commencement of the Civil War, when he returned to Carrollton, and enlisted on 19 September, 1861 with the Confederate Army, and was appointed Second Lieutenant of Company E, Sixteenth Arkansas Infantry, the same day. In October, 1862, at the Battle of Corinth, Mr. Berry was captured by the Federal forces, lost his right leg, and was laid up in the hospital for four months, until he was able to join his regiment then stationed at Port Huron, Louisiana. After the war Mr. Berry taught school, using his spare time in studying law, later being admitted to the bar. In August, 1886, he was elected to the State Legislature from Carroll County. When the legislature adjourned, Mr. Berry returned to his home at Carrollton to practice law, appearing occasionally before the Justice of the Peace and in the county and circuit courts. Mr. Berry sold his property at Carrollton in December, 1869, and moved to Bentonville, Arkansas, where he joined in law partnership Colonel S. W. Pell. In September, 1872, he was sent to the State Legislature from Benton County and appointed Speaker at the extraordinary session held in May, 1874. On his return to Bentonville in June of the same year, he opened a law office with Judge R. W. Ellis, which connection he held for four years. In 1878 Mr. Berry was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, serving in this capacity until September, 1882, when he was elected Governor of the State, by a majority of 38,000 votes, and on 25 March, 1885, was elected to the United States Senate where he served continuously for four terms (1889, 1895, 1901) until his defeat in 1907. On 17 October, 1910, Mr. Berry was appointed by the Secretary of War, by special request of President Taft, as Commissioner to mark the graves of the Confederate soldiers who died in Northern prisons during the war and were buried in the north instead of in their own states. He married Lizzie Quaile, of Ozark, Arkansas.

MAXWELL, John Rogers, banker, railroad executive and manufacturer, b. in New York City, 20 November, 1846; d. at Brooklyn, New York, 11 December, 1910, son of John and Caroline Elizabeth (Brigham) Maxwell. His father (1809–1872), a well known banker, came to America from Portaferry, County Down, Ireland, some time prior to 1837, when he organized the firm of Maxwell and Company with an office in a basement, at 128 Broadway. Mr. Maxwell was educated in the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, but in the fall of 1859, when thirteen years of age, he began his business career as President's boy at the American Exchange National Bank. He later became a member of the firm of Maxwell and Graves of which his father, John Maxwell was the head. When this firm, cooperating with the late Austin Corbin, acquired the Long Island Railroad, in 1881, Mr. Maxwell was elected vice-president of the Company. His next venture in the railroad field was the purchase of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in which he was associated with a syndicate and was elected president of the road. Later he became chairman of its executive committee and was one of its largest stockholders. In the course of time he became one of the heaviest owners of railroads traversing the hard coal regions. Among the lines in which he was interested were the Northampton and Bath; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western; Durango Central; Lehigh and Hudson Railway. He was heavily interested in and president of the Atlas Portland Cement Company, which was incorporated in May, 1899, under the laws of Pennsylvania with a capital stock of $12,000,000 and owned seven plants. This company was awarded the Panama Canal contract and delivered thousands of barrels of cement a day to Panama for two years. In addition to the above interests Mr. Maxwell was a member of the New York brokerage firm of Maxwell and Graves, which was organized in 1883 and dissolved in 1907. He was a director of Manning, Maxwell and Moore, one of the largest dealers in railroad supplies in the country; of the American Exchange National Bank; the Liberty National Bank; the American Cotton Oil Company; the Jersey City Supply Company; the N. K. Fairbank Company; the Mexican Mining and Smelting Company; the Durango Developing Company. In his early business career Mr. Maxwell took an active part in the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, and was a member of the Lawyers' Club. He was a member of the New York Stock Exchange; the New York and Larchmont Yacht Clubs; the Brooklyn, Montauk, Riding and Driving Clubs of Brooklyn, and the Nassau Country Club. He was actively interested in a number of charitable organizations; was President of the Board of Regents of the Long Island College Hospital and gave large sums of money to that institution. Aside from his donations he gave an annex to the hospital which cost $400,000, as a memorial to his deceased brother, Henry W. Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell had an international reputation as a yachtsman and was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Atlantic Yacht Club of which he was at one time Commodore; the Larchmont, New Rochelle, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, and Shelter Island Yacht Club. One of his famous boats was the forty-foot schooner, Queen, built by Herreshoff which won many races. Other boats which have flown his flag were the Black Hawk, Crusader, Shamrock, Emerald, Celt, Nautilus, Honma, Kismet and Peerless. Mr. Maxwell married, 14 March, 1872, at West Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Maria Louise Washburn, daughter of Horatio Leonard Washburn, a shoe manufacturer of West Bridgewater. Their home "Maxwellton" at Glen Cove, Long Island, is one of the most beautiful on the main thoroughfares of the fashionable Red Ground Colony, with a large frontage on Hempstead Harbor and overlooking Long Island Sound. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell were the parents of four children: Howard Washburn, John Rogers, Louise Duncan, (Mrs. Howard F. Whitney), and Henry L. Maxwell.

CHAMBERS, Will Grant, college dean, b. at Pleasant Unity, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, 26 April, 1867, son of Joseph Harold and Susan Brinker (Jamieson) Chambers. He was graduated at the Central State Normal School, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, in 1887, received the degree of A.M., at Lafayette College in 1897; and was a graduate scholar at Clark University (1897–98) and at the University of Chicago (1899-1901). He taught public school at Mount Pleasant, Pennsylvania (1887-88), and then was instructor at the Central State Normal School. In 1894 he was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics at the Indiana Normal School, Indiana, Pennsylvania. From 1901 to 1904 he was Professor of Psychology and Education at the Morehead (Minnesota) State Normal School and during the following nine years he was Professor of Psychology and Child Study at the State Normal School of Colorado. Since 1909 he has been Professor of Education at the University of Pittsburgh, and in 1910 became dean of the school of education in that institution. He has written much on educational subjects, his style being characterized by remarkable lucidity and power of analysis. Among his contributions to pedagogical subjects are, "Obligations of the School of Education to its Mature Irregular Students," "The Professional School vs. the College in the Training of Secondary Teachers," and "The Conversational Method, its Dangers, and its Fundamental Principles." In this last, in very brief form, the author has given an analysis of the language method now so much in vogue, pointing out its benefits if rightly used and what should be guarded against in applying it. Professor Chambers is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; of the National Education Association, and was president of the Department of Child Study in 1909-10; of the American Psychological Association; of the Society College of Teachers of Education, holding the position of president in 1916-17; and of the Simplified Spelling Board (Advisory Council), Pennsylvania State Educational Association, of which he was president in 1920. He was chairman of Section V., 4th International Congress on Home Education .

J. ROGERS MAXWELL

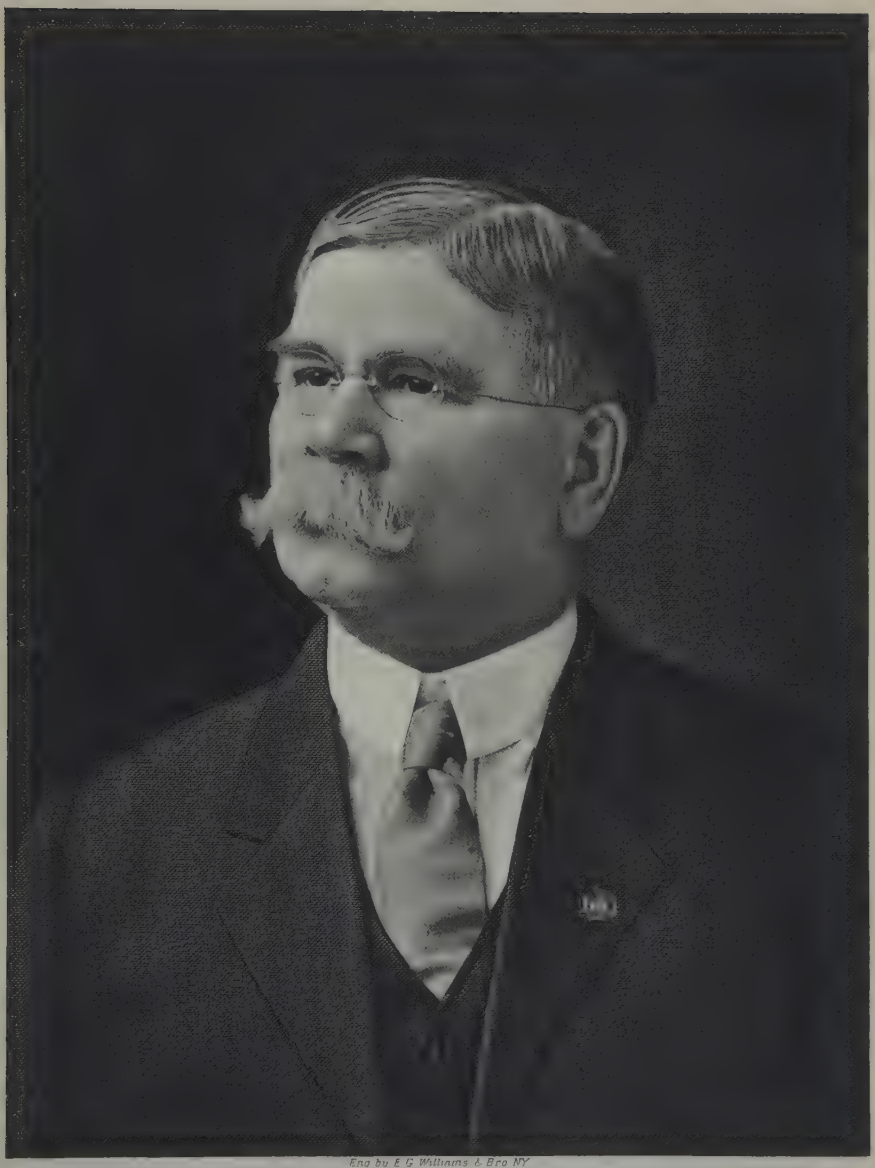
KELLEY, Edgar Stillman, composer, conductor and lecturer on music, b. at Sparta, Wisconsin, 14 April, 1857, son of Hiram Edgar and Mary Clarinda (Bingham) Kelley. He is decended from William Kelley, a native of Rhode Island and a Presbyterian deacon, who served in the war of the Revolution, and his wife, Rebecca Tripp, whose family located in Rhode Island about 1639. Through his mother he is decended (eleventh generation) from William Rockwell, of Dorchester, England, a deacon of the first Puritan Church, that located as a body in this country, at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Mr. Kelley's mother, a skilled musician, taught him from the time he was eight until he was seventeen years of age. There is a story to the effect that he first wished to devote himself to painting, but was later diverted from this purpose by hearing an inspiring performance of Liszt's Setting of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream." During 1874-76 he studied pianoforte in Chicago under N. Ledochowski; and counterpoint with Clarence Eddy. He then spent several years in Stuttgart, Germany, studying piano with Kruger and Speidel, organ with Finck, and composition and orchestration with Seifriz. Upon his return to America he settled in San Francisco, where he wrote his first large work, the melodramatic music to "Macbeth." The play ran for three weeks to crowded houses. After acting as organist in Oakland and San Francisco, Mr. Kelley conducted a comic-opera company in the Eastern states (1890-91). He wrote the music to the Operétta "Puritania," which was performed one hundred times in Boston, and then went on tour. Mr. Kelley acted as conductor during the tour. In the course of several years spent at San Rafael, California, he composed his suite, "Aladdin," founded on themes from Chinese music. Both in this composition and in several others he manifests his exceptional talent for depicting humorous scenes and subjects. "Aladdin" only was successful in America, by reason of its attractive airs and quaint treatment, but received very favorable comment in musical circles in England and France. The Chinese themselves, also gave this composition high praise. The employment of a mandolin in this suite is productive of several strikingly original effects. In his Symphony "Gulliver in Lilliput," the composer follows the life of the hero of Swift's famous story, bringing out with consummate skill the successive humorous incidents. In the opinion of Mr. Rupert Hughes, "The entrance of the Lilliputians is perhaps the happiest bit of the whole delicious work. By adroit devices in orchestration their tiny band toots a minute National Hymn of irresistible drollery. The sound of their wee hammers and the rest of the ludicrous adventures are carried off in unfailing good humor. The scene finally changes to the rescuing ship. Here a most hilarious hornpipe is interrupted by the distant call of Gulliver's Aria, and the rescue scene is consummated delightfully." Mr. Kelley has been successful not only in music of a humorous or exotic character, as is evidenced by his setting of the "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus (translation of George Parsons Lathrop.) The choruses of this work, especially show the great pains which Mr. Kelley has taken to penetrate into the spirit of ancient Greek music. He is also familiar with ancient Egyptian and Arabian methods, and in his incidental music to the remarkable stage production of "Ben Hur," he has made splendid use of the principles embodied in these schools, while, perhaps only connoisseurs could appreciate Mr. Kelley's scholarship in this particular, the public was fascinated by the charm of this unusual music, which admirably demonstrates the composer's gift of invention, and wonderfully adapts itself to the incidents depicted. The play with its musical setting, was given in England, America and Australia over 6,000 times. Mr. Kelley achieved another noteworthy success with his musical miracle play, "The Pilgrim's Progress," for full chorus and orchestra, first produced at Cincinnati Festival, May, 1918, and later given by the New York Oratorical Society under Mr. Walter Damrosch, at the Worcester (Massachusetts) Festival and by the Chicago Apollo Club. Other compositions by Mr. Kelley are the suite "Alice in Wonderland," new music to "Macbeth" (produced at the Grand Ducal Theatre, Coburg, 1909-10); "Israfel," for voice and orchestra; and miscellaneous choral works, songs, and pianoforte pieces. Among his literary productions are "Chopin, the Composer" (1913) and two volumes of "Musical Essays." In his pedagogical capacity he has held the position of lecturer on music in the Extension Department of New York University (1896-1900); Acting Professor at Yale University (1901-1902), and Dean of the Department of Composition at the Cincinnati Conservatory, since 1910. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, National Institute of Arts and Letters, and the International Music Society. On 23 July, 1891, he married Jessie Gregg, pianist of San Francisco.

DANFORTH, Loomis L., physician, b. at Monticello, Otsego County, New York, 15 October, 1849, son of Hiram Doane and Mary Jane (Tanner) Danforth. He was educated in the Utica Academy, New York, and was graduated M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, in 1874. After graduation in medicine the subject of homeopathy claimed his interest. Through investigation of its principles under the guidance of competent instructors and a careful study of its literature, followed by a steadily increasing experience in hospital and private practice, convinced him of the great superiority of this system of treating the sick over the methods prevailing at the time in the dominant school. While free to avail himself of the discoveries of modern science in the realm of therapeutics, so far as experience has shown these remedies to be trustworthy, he still practices in the main according to the tenets of the homeopathic school. Dr. Danforth was appointed Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics in 1885 and Professor in 1886 at the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, which position he still holds. He is also consulting obstetrician and chief of staff at the Flower Hospital, and of the Maternity

Department of the Hahnemann Hospital, New York City; was President of the Obstetrical Section of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1904, and of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York in 1905. He is also a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of New York and of the New England Society. He has contributed numerous articles on obstetrical and gynecological subjects to various homoeopathic magazines; and since 1886 has lectured and demonstrated to successive classes of students, obstetrical technique and the treatment of abnormal conditions incident to pregnancy. He married, 22 April, 1874, Emma A. Hamlin, of New York.

NEWTON, Joseph Lyman, business man, b. at North Weymouth, Massachusetts, 17 February, 1854; d. in Winthrop, Massachusetts, 30 June, 1919, son of Amos Stetson and Sabrina (Bicknell) Newton. His father (1824-1859) was a shoe manufacturer, favorably known in industrial circles of his time, and a descendant of Richard Newton of Lincolnshire, England, who settled at Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. Through his mother Mr. Newton descended from Zachary Bicknell of Somersetshire, England, who settled at Weymouth, Massachusetts, in 1635. The family name in this country is prominently associated with Edward Newton, of Weathersfield, Vermont (1739-1819), one of the Minute Men who assembled at Cambridge at the beginning of the Revolution. He served through the war, first as First Lieutenant and later as a Captain, and distinguished himself by gallant service at the Battle of Bennington. His son, Ezekiel, during the War of 1812, experienced the horrors of Indian warfare, the attacks being so frequent that he was obliged to leave the land which he had cleared in the wilderness, and with his wife he sought the less disturbed regions. With all their worldly goods loaded upon a wagon drawn by oxen, they migrated to Cohasset, Massachusetts. Joseph L. Newton was educated in the public schools of Weymouth. In 1879 he began work in a cabinet maker's shop, of which he eventually became proprietor. In 1894 he associated himself with his brother in the firm of Shattuck and Jones, fish merchants, Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, and after his brother's death in 1911, became president of the corporation. In his business connections, he demonstrated a clear and thorough business ability, combined with a fine sense of honor. He was also public-spirited and always ready to devote his energies to the interests and material welfare of his community. Among his corporate offices was the Vice-presidency of the Winthrop Savings Bank, and a directorship in the Winthrop Trust Company. He was a charter member of the Oyster Growers' Association of Hampton, Virginia, and a member of the Boston Fruit and Produce Exchange. He was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, the Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, and the Boston Council. He was also a member of the Sons of American Revolution, the Boston City Club, and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church. On 16 August, 1904, Mr. Newton married Mrs. Clara Lincoln Walker Beals, daughter of Isaac Henry Walker of North Weymouth, who survives with his step-daughter Mrs. Frederick O. Steckewald (Florence Walker Beals), and grandchildren Paul Beals Steckewald, and Eleanor Steckewald.

DANA, Charles Loomis, physician, b. at Woodstock, Vermont, 25 March, 1852, son of Charles and Charitie Scott (Loomis) Dana. The family traces descent to Richard Dana, who came to America in 1640. Dr. Dana's father, an honorary graduate of Dartmouth College, was a prominent merchant, and a man of wide culture. Dr. Dana was graduated A. B. at Dartmouth College in 1872, and A.M. in 1875. After graduation, he became private secretary to Senator Justin S. Morrill at Washington, D. C., and later to Professor Spencer F. Baird, then assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and head of the United States Fish Commission. While in Washington, he studied medicine, and was graduated M.D. at Columbian University in 1876, being chosen valedictorian of his class. In 1877 he was graduated M.D. by Columbia University, New York City. He passed the competitive examination, and entered as an interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he had as his visiting physicians and teachers, Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., and Dr. Edward G. Janeway. Through the latter in particular he received a stimulus for the study of pathology and pathological anatomy. Leaving the hospital, he entered the United States Marine Hospital Service, and helped to organize and manage the new hospital on Bedloe's Island. As the result of his extensive experience at this time he wrote an essay on the "Benignity of Syphilis", which received the Gold Medal of the New York County Medical Society. Dr. Dana resigned from the service after a year, and entered private practice. He had always a strong interest in physiological studies, and in 1880 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Physiology in the Columbia School of Comparative Medicine, where under the direction of Dr. Thomas H. Satterthwaite he did much work in the Pathological Laboratory. A little later he was made Professor of Physiology in the Woman's College of the New York Infirmary. In 1884 he was appointed Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the New York Post-Graduate College, and in the early nineties was also Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in Dartmouth Medical College. He has been a visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital since 1888. In 1897 he was elected Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. When Cornell University organized its Medical School in 1898, he was made Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases. Dr. Dana is a member of the New York Neurological Society and American Neurological Association, of both of which he was at one time President. In 1905 he received the honor of being elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a corresponding member of the Societe de Neurologie of Paris, the Societe de Psychiatrie of Paris, and of many general and special



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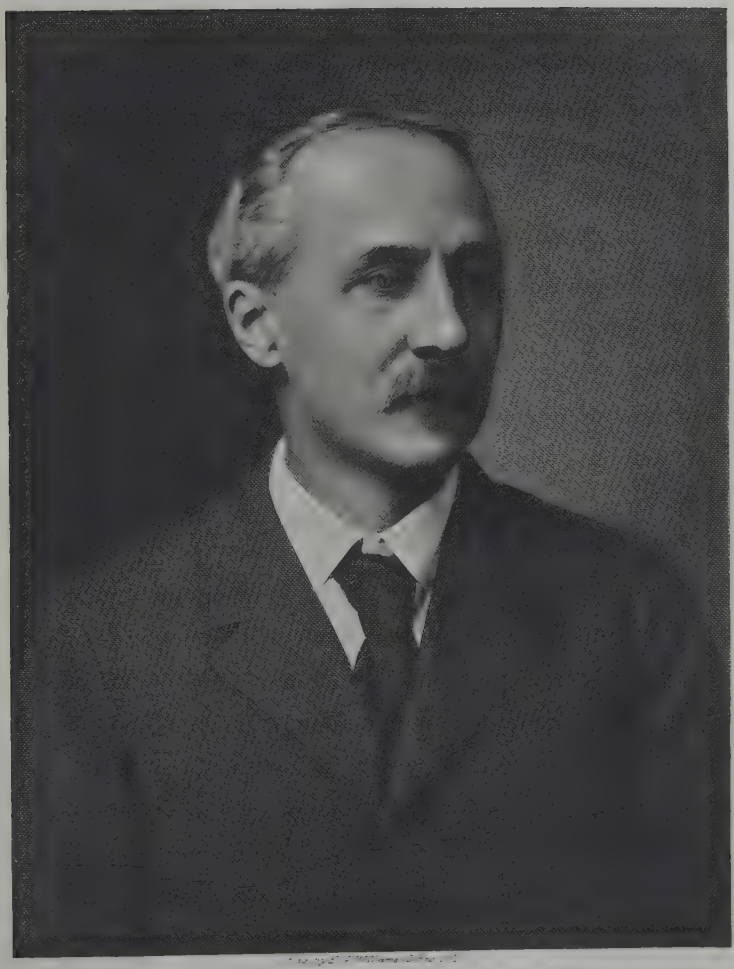
organizations, being also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His most important works include: "Textbook of Nervous Diseases" (1890); "The Mechanical Effect of Nerve-Stretching on the Spinal Cord" ("Medical Record", 29 July, 1882); "Paralysis of the Trigeminus. Study of its Relation to Taste" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", February, 1886); "A Case of Anencephaly" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", February, 1888); "Cortical Localization of Cutaneous Sensations" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", October, 1888); "Anatomical Study of the Brain of a Murderer" ("Medical Record", 1890); "A New Method of Determining the Position of the Fissure of Rolando" ("The Post-Graduate", 1899); "Cranio-Cerebral Topography", ("Medical Record", 12 January, 1889); "The Olfactory Nerve, Tests of Olfaction" ("New York Medical Journal", 7 September, 1889); "Experimental Study of the Seat of Cutaneous Sensations" ("Medical Record", 13 May, 1893); "Anatomical Report on the Brain of a Bolivian Indian" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", March, 1894); "The Localization of Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations and Memories" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", December, 1894); "Protopathic and Epicritic Sensibility" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", September, 1906); "Vertigo and Staggering in Temporal Lobe Lesions" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", July, 1889); "The Common Forms of Meningitis" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", December, 1899); "Acromegaly and Gigantism" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", November, 1891); "Successful Operation for Brain Tumor" ("New York Medical Journal", 22 June, 1895, with Dr. J. R. Conway); "Hemorrhagic Encephalitis" ("Medical Record", 7 July, 1900, with Dr. M. J. Schlapp); "Cortical Sclerosis. A Case with Autopsy" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases" January, 1901); "Acute Basedow's Disease, with Autopsies" ("New York Medical Journal", 14 January, 1902); "A Case of Aphasia (Sensory Aphemia) with Autopsy" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", January, 1904); "A Case of Cerebral Bulbar Palsy, with a Study of Cerebral Localization" ("Philadelphia Medical Journal", 8 February, 1902); "Acute Bulbar Paralysis, Cases with Autopsies" ("Medical Record", 3 September, 1903); "The Cerebral Localization of Aphasia and its Classification on an Anatomical Basis" ("New York Medical Journal", 10 August, 1907); "The Forms of Cerebral Hemorrhage" ("Medical Journal", 16 August, 1890); "Diagnosis of Cerebral Hemorrhage and Softening, Study of Seventy-four Fatal Cases, with Autopsies" ("Medical Record", 25 July, 1891); "Apoplexy in its Relation to the Temperature of the Body" ("American Journal of Medical Sciences", June, 1894); "Bilateral Temperature in Apoplexy" ("The Post-Graduate", July, 1896, p. 317); "Pons Hemorrhage and Opium Poisoning", ("Neurological Reports", "The Post-Graduate", July, 1896, p. 320); "Description of a New Type of Degenerative Disease of the Spinal Cord" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", 1 April, 1891); "Combined Sclerosis and Anaemia" ("Medical Record", 24 January, 1899); "Combined Sclerosis and Pernicious Anaemia" ("Medical Record", 24 January, 1899); "Combined Sclerosis of the Spinal Cord" ("Medical Record", 2 July, 1887); "Subacute Spinal Paralysis with Autopsy" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", June, 1887); "Acute Transverse Myelitis with Perforating Necrosis of the Dorsal Cord" ("Alienist and Neurologist", April, 1899); "Paralysis Agitans and Sarcoma" ("American Journal of American Sciences", November, 1899); "Spondylosis Rhizomelia, Chronic Stiffness of the Vertebral Column" ("Medical News", 25 November, 1899); "Spondylosis Rhizomelia, Chronic Stiffness of the Vertebral Column, Case and Autopsy" ("Transactions of the Association of American Physicians", 1901); "Progressive Senile Paraplegia Poliomyelomalacia" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", June, 1890); "Shaking Palsy, a Clinical and Pathological Study" ("New York Medical Journal", July, 1893); "Gliomatosis of Spinal Cord with Terminal Hemorrhage" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases", 1894). Dr. Dana has also published studies on the careers and poetry of Horace and Propertius.

STRAWN, Silas Hardy, lawyer, b. in Ottawa, Illinois, 15 December, 1866, son of Abner and Eliza (Hardy) Strawn. He traces his American ancestry through the maternal line to the parents of Nathan Hardy who was born in Vermont about 1800. Abner Strawn, the father, a farmer and grain merchant, was one of the pioneers in Illinois. Silas Hardy Strawn received a practical education in the local schools, completing the course in Ottawa High School in 1885; after which he taught, and read law. He was admitted to the Illinois Bar, 22 May, 1889, at Ottawa, Illinois, and entered the practice of his profession in his home town where he remained for two years. In September, 1891, he removed to Chicago. His firm, Winston, Payne, Strawn and Shaw has, since the withdrawal of Mr. Payne, on 1 January, 1918, been without change, Winston, Strawn and Shaw. In 1912 Mr. Strawn was President of the Chicago Bar Association, and in 1921 and 1922, President of the Illinois State Bar Association: he is also a member of the American Bar Association. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Montgomery

Ward and Co.; Director of the First National Bank of Chicago; Matthiessen and Hegeler Zinc Company; Hurley Machine Company; Wahl Company and Chicago Junction Railway Company; General Solicitor, Chicago, Alton Railroad Company; Solicitor, Michigan Central Railroad Company; General Counsel, Union Stock Yards Transit Company; also member of Foreign Relations Committee, Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He is a member of the Chicago Club, Law Club of Chicago; honorary member of the Chicago Athletic Association; ex-president of the Midday Club, Chicago; member of the Metropolitan Club, New York; Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Maryland; Old Elm Club; ex-president, United States Golf Association, and member of the Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles, California. He married, in Binghamton, New York, 22 June, 1897, Margaret Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, a ship chandler of Binghamton, New York. They are the parents of two children: Margaret (Mrs. James H. Cathcart); and Katherine.

CABOT, Godfrey Lowell, manufacturer, b. in Boston, Mass., 26 Feb., 1861, son of Samuel and Hannah Lowell (Jackson) Cabot. His father (1815-85) was a practicing physician in Boston. Among his ancestors were Jonathan Jackson, U. S. marshal of Boston and President of the Boston Bank, and his son, Patrick Tracy Jackson, who was one of the founders of the city of Lowell, and T. H. Perkins, founder of the Perkins Institution for the Blind. Mr. Cabot was educated in the public schools of Boston, the Boston Latin School and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1882, receiving the degree of A.B. magna cum laude, and after working one year for his brother Samuel Cabot completed his studies at the Zurich Polytechnic and Zurich University. He studied abroad for sixteen months and returning to Boston was engaged in chemical work for over two years, first for his brother, then alone. In 1887 he acquired the factory for the manufacture of carbon black located at Worthington, Pa., which was built by his brother, Samuel. Mr. Cabot at once set about developing the business, and in 1899 he built the Grantsville Carbon Works, which was the largest factory in the world employed in the making of carbon black. He also owns factories at Creston and Bristol, W. Va., and Cabot, Pa. Carbon black is a species of lamp black, but has a much better color and greater coloring power, and is the soot of natural gas. It is the most important basis for black printing ink, and is also largely used for giving a better color to stove polish; in fact, it is used wherever a strong, insoluble black pigment is required. It is manufactured by burning flames of natural gas beneath an iron surface, from which the black is automatically scraped and then automatically delivered to conveyors, which carry it to a bolt, where it is bolted, elevated and packed. All the machinery at the Cabot works, excepting the packer, is automatic. There are 113 large horizontal cast-iron plates for this purpose, twenty-four feet in diameter, under each of which revolve a system of pipes, a black box and scraper and the other apparatus necessary to deposit, remove and deliver the black into a conveyor. This process differs from that in use in any other factory. The Grantsville factory has a capacity of 8,000 pounds a day, and requires about 8,000,000 cubic feet of gas to supply it. It has run day and night from year's end to year's end, and is the nucleus of a system of natural gas mains over forty miles in extent. The various factories have about 90,000 feet of pipe, ranging in size from 1¼ to 2 inches, and the buildings and machinery cover about six acres. The producing end of the business comprises about ninety gas and oil wells, about 120 miles of gas-mains and over 30,000 acres of gas and oil rights, most of which are owned in fee. In addition to the various factories, eleven villages in West Virginia and three in Pennsylvania are supplied in whole or in some measure with gas, besides a considerable number of industrial establishments. Through the production of this carbon black and the sale of gas and oil, Mr. Cabot has attained a world-wide reputation in the business world. As a chemist he has made researches on the solubility of lime in salt solution. He has traveled extensively both in Europe and America, and has made a thorough study of the oil and gas industry both here and on the Caspian Sea, from a theoretical as well as a practical standpoint. He is the author of various articles on scientific and political subjects, including a brochure on the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. M. Cabot was married 23 June, 1890, to Maria B., daughter of J. B. Moore of Boston, and has five children.

FEARONS, George Hadsall, lawyer, b. at Newport, Kentucky, 9 November, 1853, son of George Richard and Jennie Phoebe (Hadsall) Fearons. His father, a native of Dublin, Ireland, was a distinguished lawyer of Kentucky. The family was originally French, settled in Essex, England, and later removed to Dublin, Ireland. On the maternal side, he is a descendant from a family of Connecticut Quakers. George H. Fearons was educated in public and private schools of his native town; at the St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, and at St. Francis Xavier College, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1871. He then entered upon a brief post-graduate course at the St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri, and subsequently resumed his studies in Paris, Stuttgart and Heidelberg, under private tutors. Upon his return to his native state, in 1872, he studied law in his father's office in Newport, and in the office of John C. Carlisle, at Covington, meanwhile taking a course at the Cincinnati Law School. In 1875, he removed to New York City where he opened a law office. He soon returned to the west, and for three years taught school at Toledo and Cincinnati, Ohio, serving as principal in both places. In 1880 he became a clerk in the Superintendent's office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Cincinnati. There he appeared to have found his metier, and, in 1881, on the call of Norvin Green, then President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, young Fearons triumphantly "came back" to New York as an assistant in its legal department. Nine years later, he was



Godfrey L. Cabot

chosen general attorney for the company, a position he still holds. His rise in this post of distinction was earned by strenuous service, in various parts of the country, wherever actions at law demanded his presence. He acted as general counsel for the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company; was an organizer of the American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey, and, for twenty years, has been legal representative in the United States of the great British Corporation, the Anglo-American Cable Company. He is President of the Havana District Telegraph Company, and vice-president of the Dominion Messenger and Signal Company of Canada; and the Marine and Bay State Telegraph Company. He attends to the legal business of sixty other corporations in this country and Europe. The scope of Mr. Fearons' duties is very broad; not only has he charge of all the local legal business of the Western Union Telegraph Company, but is expected to protect its interests throughout the states, appearing in the highest courts of every one of them. A highly memorable case, carried to a successful finish in the Supreme Court of the United States, was the "Primrose" litigation that settled for all time the liability of a telegraph company under the contract with the sender of a message, as printed upon the back of a message blank. Primrose, a woolen merchant, of Philadelphia, sued the company for $50,000 damages for changing the word "bey" to "buy" in a message to his Montana Agent. The first word was a key word and the change and the result caused a loss to the sender. He showed that the duty of such sender was to read, and if necessary, have explained to him the terms of the contract into which he entered when he signed his name upon the face of the blank. When the City of Richmond, Virginia, undertook to oust the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company from its streets, involving the rights of telephone corporations under the Act of Congress of 24 July, 1866, he carried the case to the highest court in this land and won it. Mr. Fearons is a member of the American Bar Association and the Bar Association of the State of New York.

FREMSTAD, Olive, operatic and concert soprano, b. in Stockholm, Sweden, about 1870, daughter of Olof and Anna (Rundquist) Fremstad. "My father was a strange man" says Madame Fremstad, "full of evangelical tendencies. He wrote a hymn-book which is still in use in Scandinavia, and he had a beautiful, natural voice. People often came for miles—simple country people, understand—to hear him sing. My father knew the classical composers and he taught me their songs." Miss Fremstad received her first instructions in Christiania, and her progress was such that at the age of ten she appeared in public. When she was twelve her parents came to America and located at St. Peters, Minnesota. Two years later, they moved to Minneapolis. There Miss Fremstad gave piano lessons until 1890, when she came to New York to study vocal music. She met the necessary expenses involved by playing accompaniments for the pupils of E. F. Bristol, who, in exchange, cultivated her voice. She was also soloist at this time at St. Patrick's Cathedral. After a concert tour throughout this country, in 1893, Miss Fremstad went to Berlin, studied for two years with Lilli Lehmann. She then made her début in Cologne, as Asucena in "Il Trovatore" (1895). Because of the richness of her middle and lower registers, she was at that time regarded also as a contralto. In the following year she sung in the Wagner Festspielhaus ay Bayreuth, and subsequently in various cities of Holland and Germany until 1897. After appearing in Vienna and studying for a year in Milan, she was engaged for three years at the Royal Opera in Munich. Owing to these and other successes (at Covent Garden, London, and elsewhere), she was engaged by Mr. Maurice Grau to the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, making her début there as Sieglinde in "Die Walküre", 25 November, 1903. From this time on she had an uninterrupted series of triumphs at the Metropolitan for eleven consecutive seasons. She also sang at the Wagner festivals in the Prinz–Regenten Theater, Munich, and after extended concert tours was re-engaged at the Metropolitan in 1917. She was decorated by the French Government for creating the role of Veronique, and again for her first appearance as Salome in Paris. This part she took also on the occasion of the first performance in New York. Miss Fremstad has been great as a church, concert (*Lieder*) and opera singer. In opera she has suceeded in such widely divergent *genres* as Gluck's "Armide," Strauss's "Salome," and in the numerous Wagnerian operas and music dramas, in which she has never been excelled. The unusual compass of her voice enables her to sing both soprano and alto roles. Her favorites are "Isolde" and "Brunnhilde." She always preserves a remarkable balance between sensuous beauty of tone and the dramatic and intellectual elements. However beautiful and fascinating the personality of the woman, it is ever the artist, first and foremost, that appeals in Madame Fremstad; she has always moved upon a high plane. James Huneker says of her Isolde: "She is the most alluring interpreter of the part we have seen, and her charm is of the most intimate. This lovelorn unhappy Irish Princess was, it must be remembered, poetic of temperament as well as passionate. She was not a contemporary of the caveman, not an aboriginal, despite her fierce hatred of her foes. She was of royal descent. Fremstad played her in the key of womanhood outraged by treachery, implacable in the desire for vengeance, but yet a woman—tender clinging, enchanting, reckless, brave, scornful, a creature of a myriad of moods, and as true to her love as the flower to the sun." Like all great singers, Madame Fremstad is an indefatigable worker. She spends her summers at her beautiful home, "Nawandyn," as she has named it, situated forty-five miles from the sea in the Lake and mountain region of Maine. Over the front porch is the simple inscription, "Nawandyn—Olive Fremstad built it—Anno Domini, 1916." In 1906 Madame Fremstad married Edson Sutphen, of New York, but they were divorced in 1911.

KRENSON, William Day, merchant, b. at Savannah, Georgia, 27 February, 1857, son of Frederick and Sarah Elizabeth (Dean) Krenson. His father, Frederick Krenson, was born in Magdeburg, Prussia, on 8 April, 1812, and died in 1872. He came to this country in 1833, settling in Georgia, where he pursued his vocation as a shipbuilder. He served valiantly throughout the Civil War as a Confederate soldier. His mother was born in South Carolina, 11 November, 1822. Her parents were native Georgians, and her ancestors came to this country from Scotland, and took an active part in the War of the Revolution. William Day Krenson, the subject of this article, attended the public schools of Savannah, completing his education in the Upper Canada College in the City of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. He entered his business career as a clerk in the establishment of J. D. Weed and Company at Savannah, one of the leading wholesale hardware firms in the South. He subsequently became a member of the firm and retired in 1916. He was a member of the George Hussars, the Chatham Artillery, and the Savannah Volunteer Guards, but was not an active participant in the War. For many years Mr. Krenson has been a useful member of the Savannah Benevolent Association, which has contributed so much to those in distress in all parts of the country. He was Chairman for a large section of Georgia in the raising of funds for the American Red Cross during the World War. He was an active member and director of the Savannah Chamber of Commerce, since merged into the Savannah Board of Trade, and president of the Local Branch of the National Association of Credit Men, at the same time holding the vice-presidency of the Georgia Federation of Commercial Bodies. He is president of the Morris Plan Bank, which affords deserving people in need of money, an opportunity to obtain it without paying excessive interest. This bank has branches in all parts of the country. In all relations of life, Mr. Krenson is justly esteemed by all who know him, as a man of genial temperament, fine business ability and inflexible integrity of character. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah. His club affiliations consist of membership in the Oglethorpe Club, Savannah Golf Club, and formerly a member of the Savannah Yacht Club. He belongs to the Zerubbabel Lodge, Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons; Palestine Commandery, Knights Templars; and Alee Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is an ardent golf enthusiast and a deep reader. Mr. Krenson was married in Rome, Georgia, 6 October, 1881, to Caroline Campbell Macdonald (deceased), daughter of Major Jesse Campbell Macdonald, a prominent banker. They were the parents of five children: Captain Campbell Macdonald (served in this country during World War); William Day (deceased); Elizabeth Frances (Mrs. Charles Green, deceased); Lieut. Frederick, (7th Army Corps World War; Caroline Morton (Mrs. John Anderson Myers of New Orleans).

TESLA, Nikola, inventor, b. at Smiljan, Lika, Hungary, in 1857. His father, who was a minister of some importance in the Greek church, came of an old and influential family of the kingdom of Servia. His mother, Georgina Mandic, possessed an inventive turn of mind and was able to design and improve various machines, such as churns and looms that were needed in the economy of a farmhouse; while her brother was a dignitary of the Greek Church in Bosnia. His preparatory education was obtained at the Lower Realschule at Gospic, where he remained four years and three years subsequently at the Higher Realschule at Carlstadt, Croatia, where he took his degree in 1873. Having a natural inclination for mechanics and electricity he experienced some difficulty in overcoming his father's desire that he should enter the church; however, finally he was allowed to take a four years' course of mathematics, mechanics and physics at the Polytechnic School at Gratz, with the intention of qualifying as a professor of mathematics. His natural aptitude for invention and a wonderful intuitive power which he possessed of discerning the requirements of machinery prompted him at the expiration of his first year to take up the engineering curriculum. Even at this date he contested the statement of his instructor that commutators and brushes were essential to the operation of a dynamo, and immediately set to work experimenting, with the result that subsequently he was led to the discovery of the rotating field motor. Having now abandoned the idea of becoming a teacher of mathematics he proceeded to Prague where for two years he went through a course in language and philosophy. In 1881 he established himself at Budapest, where he entered the government telegraph-engineering department as assistant; and later joined M. Puskas, the eminent telephone expert. It was at this time that Tesla produced his first electrical invention in the shape of a telephone repeater, as well as conceived the idea of applying the principle of the rotary field to practical uses, besides making certain improvements in other appliances; but finding that he was unable to obtain due credit for his inventions he visited Germany and France, where he was employed for a time by various engineering and manufacturing firms. Becoming aware, however, of the prospects and advantages held out in the United States to a man of inventive talent he came to this country in 1884, and here the majority of his inventions have been perfected. His first connection was with the electrical establishment of Mr. Edison at Orange, New Jersey, but after a time he was able to secure greater freedom of action by forming a company that undertook to exploit his own inventions. In 1886 he discovered a new system of arc lighting; and two years later read a paper on the application of his former discovery of the rotary principle before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at New York, in which he conclusively proved that it could be utilized in the case of circuits. This is what is now known as the Tesla motor system of alternating current power transmission or the two-phase, three-phase,

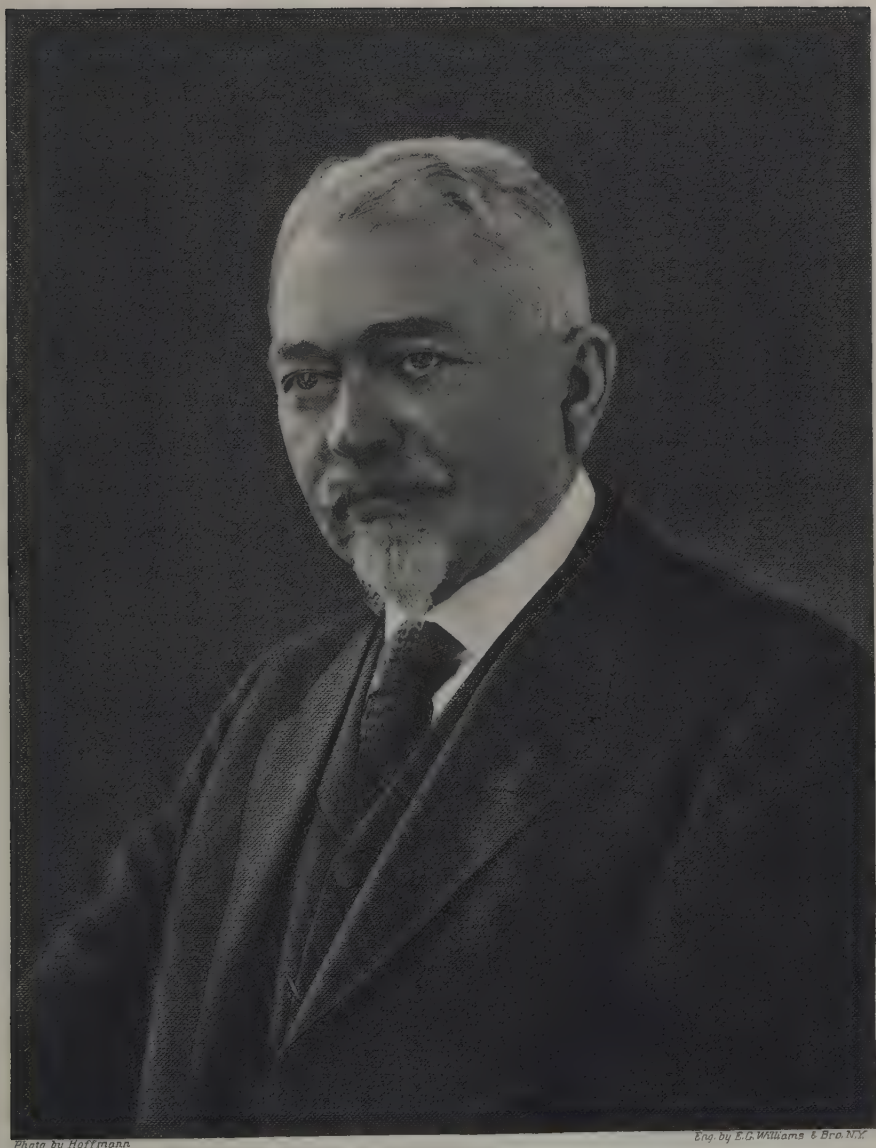


Photo by Hoffmann

Eng. by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

William Alley Rawles

and polyphase methods, the discovery of which marked an epoch in electrical engineering, and which has since been generally adopted. This was followed up in 1889 by his discovery of the electrical conversion and distribution by oscillatory discharge, in 1890 of generators of high-frequency currents, and their effects, and in 1891 of the possibility of transmitting energy through a single wire without a return. He was the first to see the possibility of utilizing the undulating current by converting electrical into mechanical energy more easily than by the direct current and at a less cost, the power that is now lost by the steam engine being turned to account by means of the mechanical and electrical oscillators. It was as a result of Mr. Tesla's representations that the project of utilizing the pressure of water at Niagara Falls in the generation of electrical power was started; as also the proposal to operate an express railroad train by electricity. His numerous other inventions include investigations of high-frequency effects and phenomena (1891-93), a system of wireless transmission of intelligence (1893), mechanical oscillators and generators of electrical oscillations (1894-95), researches and discoveries in novel radiations, material streams and emanations, which appeared in a series of papers in the "Electrical Review" of 1896 to 1898, when he made known all the distinctive phenomena that have since been attributed to radium. In 1897 followed his high-potential magnifying transmitter; between 1897 and 1905 he perfected his system of transmitting power without the intervention of wire; in 1898 the economic transmission of energy by refrigeration was discovered, and the art of Telautomatics in 1898-99. His remaining scientific achievements may be summed up as the discovery of stationary electrical waves (1899), the burning of atmospheric nitrogen, and production of other electrical effects of transcending intensities (1899-1900), a method and apparatus for magnifying feeble effects (1901-02), and the art of individualization in (1902-03). Since 1903 Mr. Tesla has devoted most of his time to the development of his system of world telegraphy and telephony and to the transmission of electrical power without the use of wire. He has also discovered a new mechanical principle which plays an important part in several machines of a varied kind such as reversible gas and steam-turbines, pumps, blowers, air compressors, water turbines, mechanical transformers and transmitters, and hot-air engines; and which allows the production of prime movers sufficient to develop at least ten-horse power of each pound of weight; and which may be applied to the mechanism of marine vessels and aerial navigation. In addition to these Mr. Tesla is said to be engaged on the perfection of certain other electrical discoveries, which are of even greater value than those he has already made public. He is the author of numerous articles in scientific journals, and of papers and addresses read before learned societies. He is a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and of several other scientific institutions and academies in America and Europe. He had the degree of M.A. conferred on him by Yale University, and that of LL.D. by Columbia College, while the Polytechnic School of Vienna granted him that of Doctor of Science for his discoveries of the rotating field and wireless energy transmission. He has also received the Elliott Cresson gold medal for original work from the Franklin Institute.

KIRBY, Gustavus Town, lawyer, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 22 January, 1874, son of Thomas E. and Isabella C. (Town) Kirby. His father, Managing Director of the American Art Galleries, New York City, is recognized as one of the leading art connoisseurs in the world. Mr. Kirby received his early education in the public and private schools of New York City and was graduated E.E. at Columbia University in 1895. Later he turned his attention to the law as a profession and was graduated LL.B. at Columbia Law School in 1898. After his admission to the Bar of New York in that same year, he entered upon his professional career as a clerk in the office of Gould and Wilkie, New York City. He remained in this association until 1904, when, with Hollingsworth Wood, he formed the law partnership of Kirby and Wood. In 1912 he became general partner with his father in the American Art Association. Mr. Kirby is active in a number of social and philanthropic movements. A strong advocate of athletics and proper recreational facilities as the best method of preparing the youth of the country for their future duties as citizens, he served during the years 1911-1914, as Commissioner of Recreation of the City of New York, and in 1916 was Chairman of the Commission of Recreations, City of New York. His interest in athletics dates from his college days and in 1895, the year he received his degree, he was President of the Collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, Manager of the Track Team of Columbia (1894-5), and was Graduate Director of the Track Athletic Association of the University. In 1911-1912 he was President of the Amateur Athletic League of the City of New York. He is President of the Recreation Alliance of New York and of the American Olympic Committee; Vice-President of the Public Schools Athletic League, City of New York; Treasurer of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Inter-Collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Pennsylvania Society of New York; also of the University, Lawyers', Knollwood and Manussing clubs, and was one of the organizers, and until 1907 Secretary of the Columbia University Club. In 1921 while on a tour of Europe he received the decoration of the Cross of Leopold. The decoration was presented by Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General in appreciation of Mr. Kirby's active philanthropic work in behalf of that country. Mr. Kirby married, in New York City, 21 June, 1906, Wilhelmine, daughter of John Claflin of Morristown, New Jersey, former head of the firm of H. B. Claflin and Company.

DETMER, Julian Francis, merchant, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, 4 December, 1865, son of Henry and Josephine (Kleine) Detmer. Both his parents were born in Ohio, his father in Cleveland and his mother in Cincinnati. His paternal grandfather began business in Cleveland, Ohio, as a merchant tailor, and was followed by his son, Henry Detmer, very successfully, until 1866 when he moved to Cincinnati to engage in business as a wholesale importer of cloths, silks, etc., under the firm name of Kleine, Detmer and Company. Julian F. Detmer's mother (b. 1838) was a daughter of Joseph Kleine, head of this firm. Joseph Kleine began business in Cincinnati when twenty years of age as one of the first merchant tailors of the Queen City. His great success lead him to embark in the wholesale importing business. The Detmer family is of German extraction, being descended from Gerhart Heinrich Detmer, born in Germany in 1798. When a young boy his family located in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1805, where he began business as a merchant tailor at the age of twenty-one in 1819. Later the family moved to Cleveland, Ohio, where the business was continued. His son, Henry Detmer, and grandson, Julian Francis Detmer, followed the same occupation, which led naturally into the business of importing and selling fine woolens and tailors' trimmings, now so conspicuously associated with the name. In 1885, after completing his education in the schools of Cincinnati, Julian Francis Detmer entered on his successful career as a merchant tailor in Columbus, Ohio, in the firm of Detmer and Moore, which later became Detmer and Richter. Soon, however, he perceived the vast possibilities in the business of supplying woolens and toilors' trimmings to the merchant taloring trade, a field which up to that period had not been fully developed along modern lines. Accordingly, in 1888, he founded the Detmer Woolen Company, and became its President. The business rapidly enlarged and in 1890 removed its headquarters to Chicago, as the most convenient center for distribution to all parts of the union. Detmer wholesale houses were then opened in the principal cities as follows:—San Francisco, 1899, New York, 1900, Los Angeles, 1901, Seattle, 1902, Kansas City, 1906, Boston, 1912, Portland, 1915, Pittsburgh, 1917, Oakland, California, 1919 and later in Cincinnati and Philadelphia. The Detmer Woolen Company soon became the largest distributors of woolens and tailors' trimmings in the world to the merchant tailoring trade. Its customers number over 25,000 merchant tailors. Since 1 January, 1922, Mr. Detmer has been President also of Detmer, Bruner and Mason, Inc., with branches in all the large cities of the country. He is President of the Detmer Securities Corporation, Vice-President of the Publishers Photo Service, Inc., and a Director of Bruner Woolen Company, Mason and Hanson and Salzer and Wolf, all extensive woolen goods jobbers. Personally Mr. Detmer is a man of broad culture with strong interests in the direction of practical tree culture and landscape gardening. His extensive country estate at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, New York, contains one of the largest and best selected collections of evergreens and deciduous trees in America, and is widely noted both with the general public and the scientific dendrologists. The products of his nurseries have won many first prizes notably at the International Flower Show in Grand Central Palace in 1920. Mr. Detmer is a generous patron of music and the drama, being particularly appreciative of operatic productions. He is a regular subscriber of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York City. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, being the owner of the palatial yacht "Florence", notable as the largest twin screw gasoline propelled yacht afloat. He is a member of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, Columbia Yacht Club, Tarrytown Boat Club, New York Athletic Club, Army and Navy Club, Ohio Society, the Merchants' Association of New York, New York Chamber of Commerce, Westchester County Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Association of America, American Museum of Natural History, Audubon Society, League for Political Education, American Criterion Society, New York Botanical Gardens and New York Zoological Society. He married, 10 June, 1896, Esther Marie, daughter of John F. Downey, a realty operator of Chicago. They have one daughter, Esther Marie, and two sons, Eugene Julian and Jerome Vincent Detmer.

NORTHRUP, William Perry, physician, b. at Petersboro, Madison County, New York, 11 January, 1851, son of Rensselaer and Clarissa (Judd) Northrup. The family traces descent to Joseph Northrup of Yorkshire, England, who settled in Boston, Massachusetts, 26 July, 1637, and removed to New Haven in April, 1638. William P. Northrup was educated at the Syracuse High School and at Hamilton College, where he was graduated A. B. in 1872, and A.M. in 1875. Upon his graduation he was appointed instructor in Greek at Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois, and continued there until 1876. Having decided then to study medicine he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, where he was graduated M.D. in 1878. Immediately afterward he was appointed interne at Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, and served there for two years. From 1880 until 1894 Dr. Northrup was engaged in private practice, being connected with various dispensaries and laboratories. From 1882, also, he was Pathologist to the New York Foundling Hospital, working at the same time in the Pathological Laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons under the personal guidance of Professors Delafield and Prudden. It is estimated that in twelve years he made two thousand autopsies. In 1894 he was called to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, now the New York University, as Professor of Pediatrics, and so continued until 1919, when he became Professor Emeritus. Dr. Northrup has been Attending Physician to the Presbyterian and Foundling Hospitals; Consulting Physician to the Hospitals of the Department of Health of New York City; Willard Parker Hospital; Riverside Hospital; New York Infant Asylum; Washington Heights Hospital; Vassar Broth-

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ers Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, New York; Babies' Hospital at Newark, New Jersey; New York Foundling Hospital; New York State Orthopedic Hospital, at Haverstraw, New York, and Open Air Hospital for Tuberculosis of Children, at Seabreeze, Coney Island, New York. The Health Commission of New York appointed Dr. Northrup a member of the Commission on Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in 1906. He was also a member of the council of the American Pediatric Society, reporting on the value of antitoxin in diphtheria and diphtheritic croup; a member of the Association of American Physicians; Harvey Society; Century Association and Alpha Delta Phi Club of New York City; ex-President of the Pediatric Section of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the Pathological Society. Dr. Northrup was the first to advocate the treatment in cold open air of pneumonia patients, and has written extensively on this subject. He has contributed frequently to medical periodicals on diphtheria, intubation, and infantile scorbutus, the first eleven cases ever recorded in literature of scorbutus in infants from American practice being contributed by him. Among other papers, he is the author of "Antitoxin in the Treatment of Diphtheria" 1896; "Sun Play-Rooms on City Roofs" 1902; "Roof-Gardens on City Private Houses"; "Open-Air Treatment of Children in Fever and in Convalescence" 1905; "Open-Air (Hospital) Roof Wards" 1908; "Cold Fresh Air Treatment of Pneumonia in Infants and Children" 1905; "The 23-Hour Treatment" (in the Open Air), 1906; and "Air de Luxe", 1906. He is editor of Ashbey and Wright's American Edition of "Diseases of Children", and of Vol. 4 of the American Edition of Nothnagel's "System of Medicine", to which he has contributed the original article on diphtheria. In 1901 he published one of his most important papers on the "Portal of Entry of Tubercle Bacilli into the Child's Body." Dr. Northrup has written somewhat outside of the confines of medical literature. "In the Steamer's Track", a pilot boat story, appeared in "Scribner's Magazine", May, 1888, and "The Pardon of Ste. Anne d' Auray and other Breton Pictures" was published in the same periodical in December, 1889. He married, first, 1 September, 1866, Antoinette Stebbins, of Ithaca, New York; second, February, 1914, Julia Richmond Cowing, of Brooklyn, New York.

ALEXANDER, Charles Beatty, lawyer, b. in New York City, 6 December 1849, son of Henry Martyn and Susan Mary (Brown) Alexander. Through his father he is descended from Reverend Archibald Alexander, a founder and the first professor of what is now the University of Princeton, then a theological seminary. Through his mother he is descended from Reverend Matthew Brown, D.D., who was President of Jefferson College. Charles B. Alexander was educated in New York City, entered Princeton, and was graduated A.B., in 1870. He began the study of law at once, and two years later (1872) was admitted to the New York Bar. Shortly afterward he helped to organize the firm of Alexander and Green, in which he was a partner for forty years. During that time he made his way to the front rank of his profession, specializing in cases concerned chiefly with corporation law and allied interests. He was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1884, and was admitted to the bar of California in 1888. Mr. Alexander was for many years counsel to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and to a number of other great corporations in which he became a director. Among these are the Tri-State Land Company, Rocky River Coal and Coke Company, Mercantile Trust Company, Windsor Trust Company, Hocking Valley Railroad Company, Mount Morris Bank, and International Banking Corporation. He is at present one of the directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and a trustee of the Equitable Trust Company. Mr. Alexander retired from active law practice in 1912, but has since been active in many spheres outside of law. In 1913 he was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York, to serve until 1925. In that capacity he has been Chairman of the Committee on State science work, and on the State Museum, and a member of the Committees on Higher Education, the State Library and Law Legislation. The building named Alexander Hall was built and presented by his wife to Princeton University (1892). Mr. Alexander himself has been a trustee of that institution for many consecutive terms. He was selected to deliver the address at the Centennial Celebration of Princeton 6 May, 1912. Mr. Alexander has indeed been greatly in demand of recent years as the chief speaker on numerous important occasions and especially before colleges and learned societies. Especially noteworthy events at which he presided were the luncheon tendered to André Tardieu, French High Commissioner to the United States, by the French Institute 6 April, 1918, and to the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in the same year. He was chairman of the Citizens' Committee to arrange for the National Educational Association at New York City, in 1916, and made the opening address upon that occasion. He received an honorary A.M. degree from Princeton University in 1873, and has also received the degrees of LL.B., from Columbia (1872), LL.D., from Princeton (1895) and Washington and Jefferson (1902); and Litt.D., from Washington and Lee in 1913. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association; Association of the Bar of the City of New York; New York Chamber of Commerce; Pan American Society of the United States; Pilgrims' Society of the United States; Society of Colonial Wars; Sons of the American Revolution; and Pennsylvania State Society of the Cincinnati. He received the Order of the White Eagle from Prince Regent Alexander of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Coats and Slovenes in 1919, and of the Crown of Italy from the King of Italy in 1920. Mr. Alexander has always been a staunch supporter of the Democratic Party and has been a delegate to three National Conventions: Baltimore, 1912; St. Louis, 1916; and San Francisco, 1920. He holds membership in the following

clubs: Metropolitan, Tuxedo, University, Union National Democratic (Vice-President), New York Yacht, Bankers', Automobile of America, Princeton (both of New York and Philadelphia), Bohemian, Burlingame Country, Tuxedo Golf, and Pacific Union (San Francisco). On 26 April, 1887, he married Harriet, daughter of the late Charles Crocker of San Francisco.

SPRAGUE, Henry Harrison, lawyer and author, b. in Athol, Massachusetts, 1 August, 1841; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 28 July, 1900, son of George and Nancy Knight Sprague, and a descendant of William Sprague, who came to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1628, from Upway, Dorsetshire, England. His father was a strong, successful man of business, and in large measure Henry Harrison Sprague inherited a goodly supply of his restless energy. Fortunate in his home environment, he was given the best of educational opportunities. After being graduated from the public schools of Athol, he attended Chauncy Hall School, Boston, preparatory to Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1864 with the degree of A.B. Three years later he received his A.M. degree. He studied law in the Harvard Law School, and in 1868 was admitted to the practice of his profession. His thorough knowledge of the law soon won recognition for Mr. Sprague throughout his section of the state. He acquired a large and important professional practice, and in addition engaged widely in public service movements, and in civic affairs. His entrance into political activities began as a member of the Boston Common Council in 1873, and he served until 1876. In 1880 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and was re-elected for the following two years, and his executive ability proved of the utmost value to the community whose interests were committed to his keeping. In 1888, Mr. Sprague was elected from the Fifth Suffolk District to the Massachusetts Senate and there served in 1889, 1890, and 1891, being its president during the last two terms. During his first term as chairman of the committee on Election Laws, he drafted and introduced the Australian Ballot Reform Act still in use, which won for him the title of "Father of the Australian Ballot." From 1890 to 1896 he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College and a charter member of the Boston Bar Association. In 1895 when the Metropolitan Water Board was founded, he was made chairman and at its consolidation with the Sewerage Commission was again appointed chairman. The trustees of the Boston City Hospital record with lively interest their pleasant recollections of Mr. Sprague's faithful service, covering more than a quarter of a century, during which he so willingly contributed of his abilities. For many years he was a trustee and vice-president of the Lying-in-Hospital, was twenty-five years Secretary of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, and a trustee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. In 1880, he organized with others the Boston Civil Service Association, and for several years served as its President. For thirty-four years Mr. Sprague was vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Union of Boston, and his daily acts of kindness are reminders of his Christian philanthropy. Mr. Sprague was a member of the Union, the St. Botolph, of which he served at one time as secretary, the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, the Harvard Law School Association, the Unitarian Club, and the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. He was a former member of the general committee of the Citizens Association of Boston, a member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, and a charter member of the Boston Bar Association in 1876. He occasionally contributed articles and treatises on public affairs of much value, remarkable for their convincing style and conciseness. On 3 June, 1897, he married Charlotte Sprague Ward, daughter of George Lee Ward, of Boston, who survived him.

GERRY, Elbridge Thomas, lawyer, b. in New York City, 25 December, 1837, son of Thomas R. and Hannah G. (Goelet) Gerry. His father, a son of Eldridge Gerry, Vice-President of the United States, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was at one time an officer of the United States Navy; his mother was the daughter of Peter P. Goelet. Mr. Gerry was graduated A.B. at Columbia College in 1857 and A.M. in 1858, and received the LL.D. degree from Nashotah, Wisconsin in 1910. His legal studies began immediately after his graduation in Columbia College, and he was admitted to the bar in 1860. In his legal business he was invariably successful, conducting an extensive practice, taking part in many important cases, civil and criminal. He is the possessor of one of the finest law libraries in existence, which consists of some 30,000 volumes. In 1867, at the age of thirty years, he was elected a member of the New York State Constitutional Convention and served as a member of the Committee on the Pardoning Power. He was President of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children from 1876 to 1901, and Vice-President of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals until 1899, in the development of which he was intimately associated with Henry Bergh. The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children is the direct outgrowth of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was founded in 1875 by Henry Bergh. Before the founding of this society, many cases of cruelty to children occurred in New York not reached by the ordinary machinery of criminal justice. The counsel of the society has been, as a matter of custom, specially deputized by the Attorney-General and the District Attorney to appear for the people in cases of crime involving children, and the society has been almost invariably successful in presenting the law to the courts. Some notice has been given to the efforts of the State Board of Charities to acquire control of the society on the theory that it was a charitable institution; but its work as a part of the machinery of criminal justice has been settled by the legislature and declared by the Court of Appeals (161 New York Reports, page 233) adversely to the Board. In

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short, the policy of the state is to use the society in criminal cases affecting children, instead of the ordinary police. While the time-honored means for the punishment of crime—the sheriff, the public prosecutor and the grand jury—are occupied in preparing cases against offenses of greater magnitude, the Children's Society, with patient persistence and painstaking care, occupies itself solely with offenses against or involving children, to the end that no child, however friendless and poor, may be without a protector to maintain its rights. So successful has been the work of the New York Society that scores of other societies have been organized upon the same model; and where the Legislature of New York led the way, almost every state in the union has followed. Mr. Gerry was Governor of the New York Hospital from 1878 to 1912; Commodore of the New York Yacht Club from 1886 to 1893; Chairman of the New York State Commission on Capital Punishment, 1886-1888 (as the result of the work of this committee, the State of New York substituted the present system of electrical execution in place of the old method of hanging); Chairman of the Executive Committee, Centennial Inauguration of George Washington, 1889; of the Commission appointed to consider the best method of caring for the insane of New York, 1892 (a report containing much instructive and valuable matter was prepared by this commission); President of the Annual Conventions New York Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty, 1889-1903; Trustee of the General Theological Seminary, 1877-1913, and the American Museum of Natural History, 1895-1902; Director of the Fifth Avenue Trust Company, 1897–1907, of the Newport Trust Company, 1901-13, of the Industrial Trust Company of Providence, 1902-1910. Mr. Gerry is also a member of numerous societies, including the Reading Room, Newport, Rhode Island, Hope, Providence, Rhode Island, Somerset, Boston, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker, New York Yacht, New York, Fort Orange, Albany, New York, and Metropolitan, Washington, D. C. He has published several editions of the "Manual for Prevention of Cruelty to Children," and has written articles in the "North American Review" including "Cruelty to Children," July, 1883; "Capital Punishment by Electricity," September, 1889; "Children of the Stage," July, 1890. His principal recreation has been yachting, and his steam yacht "Electra" was one of the finest yachts afloat. During the years while he was Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, the "Electra" was his flagship, and during that time and subsequently some of the best known yachtsmen and other distinguished people have been his guests on board. In 1867 he married Louisa, daughter of Robert J. Livingston, of New York City. They have two daughters, Angelica L. and Mabel, and two sons, Robert Livingston and Peter Goelet Gerry.

BOLDT, Hermann Johannes, gynecologist, b. at Neuentempel, near Berlin, Germany, 24 June, 1856, son of Hermann and Amalie (Krueger) Boldt. His parents located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, when Hermann Boldt was nine years of age. Having determined to study medicine, he left his home at the age of sixteen, and was apprenticed to a pharmacist. He was engaged in the drug business for several years, and was graduated M.D. in New York University in 1879. In the same year, Dr. Boldt accepted the position of assistant to Dr. M. A. Pallen, Professor of Gynecology at New York University and served in this capacity for about three years. On the formation of the Post-Graduate Medical School in 1881, he was appointed Instructor in the Diseases of Women and Operative Midwifery, and, in conjunction with Dr. C. A. von Ramdhor, was the first to perform an operation before a class in that institution. He resigned within a year, to devote his attention to private practice and to the German Poliklinik, of which he was one of the founders. In 1890 he was elected to the Chair of the Diseases of Women in the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, a position he still holds. He is a Consulting Gynecologist of Beth Israel, St. Vincent's, St. Mark's, Union and other hospitals. Dr. Boldt has an extensive membership in professional associations, and is prominently identified with them. He is a member of the American Gynecological Society, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, the International Gynecological Society, of which he is founder, the Gynecological Society of Germany, the New York Academy of Medicine, the British Gynecological Society; ex–President of the German Medical Society of New York; Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, London, and of the American College of Surgeons. As the result of Dr. Boldt's visits to European hospitals he has become familiar with the methods of nearly every gynecologist in the world. He has also collected an extensive medical library. There are few contemporary surgeons who have done more gynecological work. He was the first physician in this country to investigate the physiological action of cocaine, upon which he is a recognized authority, and is a pioneer in practicing and advocating the vaginal route in suitable cases of pelvic surgery. Besides inventing several minor instruments, he has devised a portable table for abdominal surgery, a stationary table for general surgery so constructed that the patient may quickly be placed in any degree of pelvic elevation, and a rapidly adjustable examining table for office use. His special table for abdominal surgery was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and has attained almost universal adoption in the profession. Most modern operating tables are made in principle after the Boldt table. In addition to his large practice, Dr. Boldt has written parts of gynecological textbooks published in Germany and in the United States; he has frequently written articles and papers, which have been quoted as authorities. During the World War, Dr. Boldt was Major of the Medical Reserve Corps. He married in 1891, Hedwig, daughter of Frederick Kruger, of Berlin. Their only child, Hermann J., Jr., served as First Lieutenant of the 102nd Infantry in the World War, and was killed in France, 20 July, 1918, while on volunteer duty as aerial observer. He was awarded citation and and Croix de Guerre with palm by order of General Petain.

WHITTIER, Albert Rufus, realty operator, b. in Monroe, Maine, 1 February, 1840; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 7 August, 1922, son of Seth and Harriet E. (Rice) Whittier. His first American ancestor was Thomas Whittier (1622–1696) who, in 1638, sailed from England in the ship "Confidence", and located, as supposed, at Newbury. Later, after his marriage with Ruth Green, he removed to Haverhill, where, in 1660 he built the well-known Whittier Homestead, noted as the birthplace of his descendant, John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet. As one of the early settlers of the town, Thomas Whittier shared liberally in the distribution of its lands, and was prominent in local councils. The early life of Albert Rufus Whittier was passed in Chelsea and Boston, Massachusetts. The house occupied by the family on Andover Street, Boston, stood on land now covered by the North Station of the Boston and Maine Railroad. It is interesting to note that as a boy, he skated over ground, afterward reclaimed and beautified by the city, on which was built the house (16 Commonwealth Avenue) which was his home for over fifty years. Another memory of his early boyhood was the locked pump which antedated Boston's water system. He, when a stripling, made daily trips to replenish the household water butts, bearing in one hand the bucket and in the other a huge iron key with which to unlock the pump. When only thirteen years of age, he left the Phillips School, and entered the employ of his father, who was in the coal business with F. C. Warren on Commercial Street. When this firm met with reverses, Mr. Seth Whittier joined David Child, but later he engaged in business as an independent dealer, being assisted by the Sturtevant mining interests. At that time, acting on the suggestion of his youthful, though clear-sighted son, he leased one of the four wharves on Albany Street, at the foot of Malden Street, recently built by the City of Boston. When city officials wished to dispose of the wharves, Mr. Whittier, again at the suggestion of his son, purchased one of them, which he sold six years later at treble the price; thus early did the son give promise of his ability. The father then retired and the son, following his own inclinations began to invest in real estate. With remarkable sagacity he decided to acquire a tract of land abutting the river. Part of this consisted of mud flats and appeared to be almost worthless. One by one he bought the estates from Malden Street to Dover Street, including one large tract owned by Hetty Green, and another belonging to the Brown estate. These purchases gave him title to a tract of 152,519 square feet. Later, when the flats had been filled in, Mr. Whittier deeded to the City of Boston, 30,000 square feet, valued at $100,000, in order that a street might be cut through that section. This thoroughfare was named Randolf, after the summer home of his father. He developed this property, and leased it at advantageous rates. So successful was this operation that at the age of twenty-nine he was able to retire from business. Sometime later, in association with his father, he made a business venture which culminated in the loss of his fortune. Undaunted by his reverses, he again engaged in the real estate and mortgage business, and in 1866 he opened an office on the fourth floor of the Rialto Building, corner of Devonshire and Milk Streets. For his first venture in the new field, he leased a yard in the rear of Old South Church for $450 per annum. There he erected a two-story building which, before completion, he leased for a ten-year period at $1,500 per year, payments in advance; thus giving this young Napoleon of real estate a net yearly income of $1,050 for nine years. He then engaged a corner office in the new Rogers Building where prosperity followed, not rapidly but steadily. After thirty-four years of strenuous work, he again retired, placing his sons in charge of the business. The great success of Mr. Albert R. Whittier was due largely to his wise and careful management of detail. He was a consistent believer in system. His high business capacity and his clear vision of real estate values enabled him to discern opportunities and he considered no obstacle insurmountable. His personality was a leading factor in retaining the esteem and love which he won from a large circle of prominent men with whom he had business dealings. But, successful as he became, business was by no means his exclusive interest. He maintained as his firm conviction that this life was but a prepaartion for another. In his faith he was optimistic and in his spirit, devout. As an active member of the Methodist Church from early youth, he was a generous supporter of its activities and a constant attendant at its services. When, in 1869, he purchased a summer home at "Hyde Park", he found there a small Methodist congregation worshiping in a hall over a tin shop. The noise often disturbed their services, and when Mr. Whittier suggested that a lot be purchased and a church building erected, numerous friends and neighbors contributed generously to the project. As a result, a church was built at cost of $40,000. Mr. Whittier himself subscribed liberally, and during his life time the property was free from debt. He was Chairman of the Board of Trustees for fifty years. Mr. Whittier's favorite pastime was travel, and he made several extensive tours both in America and abroad. In 1880 he crossed the American Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, visiting points of interest. Later he circumnavigated the globe, visiting many countries of the world several times. In India Mr. Whittier met Bishop Thoburn and became deeply interested in the Thoburn School for educating the women of India. Not only did he give the sum of $5,000 a year for the poor children in India, but also left in his will $50,000 for foreign missions. He was a courtly, kindly gentleman, singularly modest and reserved, with a most unassuming manner and yet esteemed and loved by all who knew him. His was a well known figure in the Boston streets where his friends were legion. He made his home the fairest spot on earth and filled it with the sunshine of his life. He was a lover of the beautiful, and delighted in birds, trees and flowers. He was fond of music and often sat enraptured while his beloved wife rendered the classical compositions from the

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great masters. With a firmness of principle, he maintained his ideals and his mind was ever filled with pure and noble thoughts, inspired by the Book of Books. His faith in his Creator was boundless and the love of God dominated his life. Although broadened by travel, his world was the family circle. He shared the joys and sorrows of each individual member, rejoicing in every success, and feeling personal elation in all the good they were accomplishing. His interest in the spread of the Christian religion was deep, and he applied the Golden Rule to his business as well as his private life. Earnestly desirous of having Christian principles enter every phase of human life, he held that only through the adoption of those principles would lasting peace ever come to the world. Mr. Whittier was a member of the De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar; the Boston Art Club and Hoosic-Whisick Country Club. He married, first, 19 January, 1865, Carrie, daughter of Charles Woodbury, a builder of Boston. Four children survive: Charles W., Albert R., Jr., Isabella L., and Harriet E. His first wife died in 1895. He married, second, 23 October, 1900, Louise Baldwin, daughter of Arad and Louise Baldwin Thompson, a lumber merchant of Bangor, Maine. They had one son who died in infancy.

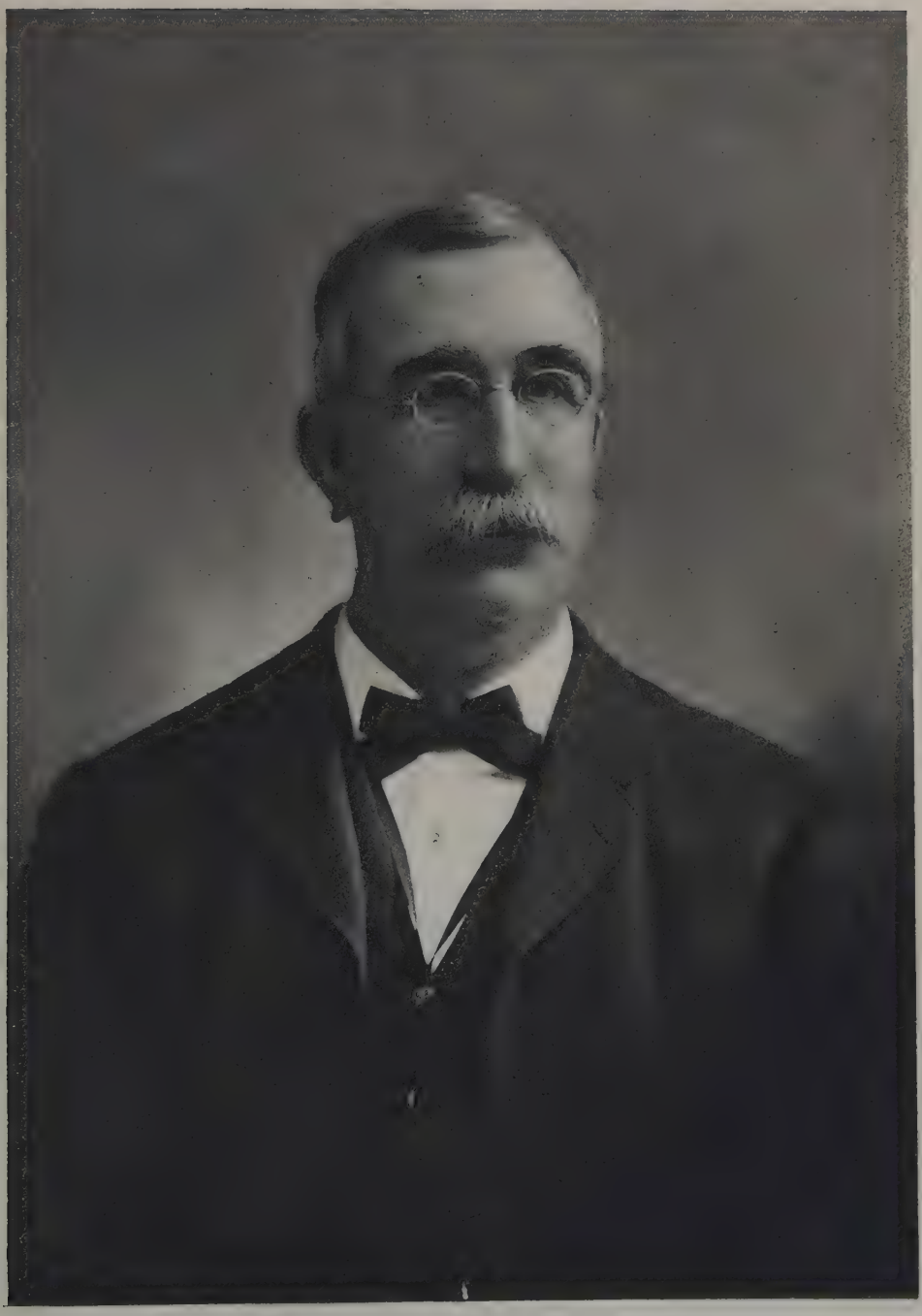
LEHMAN, Herbert Henry, banker, b. in New York City, 28 March, 1878, son of Mayer and Babette (Newgrass) Lehman. His father (1830-1897), a native of Bavaria, Germany, settled in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1849, and became a prominent cotton merchant. He was a representative of the Confederate Government in arranging for the exchange of prisoners. Later he removed to New York City, where he founded the Cotton Exchange; became a director in numerous corporations and philanthropic institutions, and was very active in all Jewish charities. Herbert Henry Lehman was educated at Dr. Sachs' Collegiate Institute and at Williams College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1899. In the same year he entered the employ of the J. Spencer Turner Company, a well-known cotton goods house, but as the business did not appeal to him, he shortly joined his brother in forming the banking house of Lehman Brothers, now located on William Street, New York. From the beginning of his career he was prominently active in business affairs. Among other corporations, he has been a director in the Studebaker Corporation; Aniston City Land Company; The Stafford Company; The Continental Can Company; Alabama Mineral Land Company; The Van Raalte Company, and The Kelsey Wheel Company. He served with distinction throughout the World War; being commissioned a captain in the Ordnance Department, 10 August, 1917; Major of the National Army, 15 January, 1918; Lieutenant-Colonel, 29 October, 1918, and was a Colonel on the General Staff from 14 April, 1919, to the date of his discharge, 2 June, 1919. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for valor. At the close of the war he returned to his profession, and was a member of the Commission to revise the banking laws of the State of New York. He served as Special Adviser to the Secretary of War on appeals. He is a member of the Bankers', Century Country, Officers' and Reform club of New York, and of the National Democratic Club. His activity in philanthropic societies has been conspicuous, showing him a director of the Mount Sinai Hospital, of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum, of the New Jersey Child Labor Commission, of the American Jewish Relief Commission. of the Henry Street Settlement. He is also treasurer of the Surprise Lake Camp, and the Baron de Hirsch Fund. Colonel Lehman married, 28 April, 1918, Edith Louise, daughter of Charles Altschul, a prominent banker of New York City. They have one son, Peter G. Lehman.

DUVAL, H. Reiman, railroad official and manufacturer, b. Baltimore, Maryland, 17 October, 1843, son of John Rawlings and Elizabeth Warfield (Reiman) Duval. The first of the family in America, Mareen Duval, a Huguenot, settled in Maryland in 1643. He adopted the name of Mareen, the Anglicized form of Marin, by which he was thereafter known. He was awarded a grant of land in Anne Arundel (now Prince George) County, Maryland, which is still the home of several of his descendants. H. Reiman Duval was educated at St. Timothy's Hall and Springfield Hall, Maryland. Upon the outbreak of civil war he joined the Confederate Army and served with distinction under General Lee until the termination of hostilities. He began his business career with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as general agent and served there until 1873. Possessing a natural aptitude for railroad affairs he soon acquired thorough knowledge of the business. The next year he accepted a position on the Erie Railroad, shortly becoming Manager on the Erie Despatch Lines (1874-1883). He later turned his attention to railroads in Florida, and became Vice-President of the Florida Railway and Navigation Company, a 600-mile railroad in that state. When the affairs of this road became involved Mr. Duval was appointed its receiver, and during five years, 1884-1889, re-organized it under the name of the Florida Central and Peninsula Railroad, extended its lines to Savannah, and further developed it by purchasing the South Bound Railway, which ran from Savannah to Columbus. He was President from 1892 to 1899. This transaction was a master-stroke, for it provided the Southern Railway with terminals on the Atlantic Coast both in Florida and Savannah. Upon his resignation from the Presidency of the South Bound Railroad, following its sale to the Seaboard Air Line in February, 1899, the Florida

Legislature passed resolutions of thanks to Mr. Duval for services rendered to the state and regrets for his departure. After discontinuing active participation in railroads, Mr. Duval devoted his attention to the beet-sugar industry. This led, in 1905, to the formation of the American Beet Sugar Company, of which he became Chairman of the Board, and since 1908 he has been its President. This company has been very successful. He is a director in many other corporations, including the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Pacific Railway, Kansas City Southern Railroad Company, Seaboard Air Line, National Surety Company, American Car and Foundry Company, Sonora Railroad, Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Chairman of the Board of the Transatlantic Trust Company. Besides being a member of the Society of the Cincinnati and the Huguenot Society, he is a member of the Union, South Side Sportsmen's, Recess, City and Midday clubs, Maryland Chapter Society of the Union, Eastern Yacht Club (Boston). Mr. Duval is the author of "Medical Jurisprudence" (1903), and "Toxicology" (1904). He married Anne Gordon, daughter of John Hanson Thomas, of Baltimore. They have one son, Hanson Rawlings Duval.

TRIPP, Thomas Bush, financier, b. New Bedford, Massachusetts, 19 August, 1838; d. there, 20 December, 1912, son of James and Eliza (Mosher) Tripp. His earliest American paternal ancestor was John Tripp, who settled in this country about the middle of the seventeenth century, and who was one of the original proprietors of Portsmouth. On 30 April, 1639, he, with twenty-eight others, signed a compact concerning a form of government which would protect their community interests, and subsequently became one of the leaders of the settlement. He was active in the political life of the times, and represented Portsmouth in the Rhode Island General Assembly in 1648, 1654, 1655, 1658, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, and 1672. He held the office of Commissioner in 1655, and was a member of the Governor's Council, in 1670, 1673, 1674, 1675. His descendants, although figuring prominently in the history of Rhode Island, soon spread to the territory of Massachusetts, becoming identified as one of the foremost families of Southern New England. Throughout the following two and one-half centuries, the Tripps had been recognized as leaders of business, professional and public life. Fall River, New Bedford, and adjacent towns have felt the influence of this family, who during this period were instrumental in promoting many of the industries of these towns. Thomas Bush Tripp, the subject of this article, received his early education in the public schools of New Bedford, and was graduated from the New Bedford High School with the class of 1858. Immediately after his school life he entered the grocery business and established a store of which he was the sole proprietor. From its inception the enterprise was destined to succeed, and rapidly outgrew its initial meagre proportions, until, in 1872, it had become one of the leading mercantile centres of the town. It was during this same year that his father, James Tripp died, and Mr. Tripp, the younger, sold his business, turning his attention to real estate. Displaying surprising sagacity and judgment, his purchases in property became highly profitable speculations. He possessed a spirit of civic pride, and his interest in the development of the city and in the advancement of its welfare was genuine. He developed large tracts of unimproved land which were sold under terms most favorable to the purchaser, and although a successful financier, he was generous to a point of philanthropy, enabling people of moderate circumstances to own their own home and property without hardship. Through his activity in the field of real estate, he became a leading financial figure, and his eminently fair methods of transacting business earned him universal respect. In July, 1873, he was elected a director of the New Bedford and Fairhaven Street Railway Company. This election took place a year after the road was incorporated, and he held the position until 1887, when he resigned. Ten years later (30 October, 1897), upon the organization of the Union Street Railway, he accepted a directorship and on 14 July, 1898, he was elected vice-president of the road, which position he filled until his death. In October, 1901, he became director of the Dartmouth and Westport Railway Company, and on 9 January, 1902, was chosen vice-president. He was a director of the Howland Mills Corporation, the Dartmouth Mills Corporation, and a trustee of the New Bedford Institute of Savings, serving as expert Advisor to the latter in all matters involving real estate investments. He became a member of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of New Bedford in 1890, and on 21 December, 1911, he was elected president of the bank. He was a stanch Republican, and his interest in public affairs dates back to the Civil War period. In 1864, he was elected a member of the Common Council, in 1872 he was a member of the State Legislature, and in 1873 became a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works in 1891, holding this office for several years. He was active in the building of the Quittacus Water Supply for New Bedford, serving at the time on the New Bedford Water Board. He was trustee of the Kempton Fund, a gift of Sara E. Potter to the city. Mr. Tripp was widely known in Masonic circles, and was a past master of the Eureka Lodge of New Bedford, Free and Accepted Masons. In early life he was a member of the New Bedford City Guards. He held membership in the Wamsutta Club and the Country Club, being president of the former for a number of years. He married in New Bedford, Massachusetts, 1888, Emma J. Ashley, daughter of Rodolphus and Ruth (Parker) Ashley. Mr. Ashley was brother to the Mayor of New Bedford. They have one daughter, Mollie Bush Tripp.

STIMSON, Lewis Atterbury, banker, physician and surgeon, b. in Paterson, New Jersey, 24 August, 1844; d. at Shinnecock, Long Island, New York, 17 September, 1917, son of Henry Clark and Julia M. (Atterbury) Stimson. His father (1813–1894), a banker, broker and railroad builder and a member of the firm of H. C.



Thomas B. Judge

Stimson and Son, built the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad, and was connected as an official with the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad. Dr. Stimson was graduated A.B. at Yale College, in 1863; and M.D. at the Bellevue Medical College in 1874. In 1900, in recognition of his professional attainments he was honored by his Alma Mater with the degree of LL.D. Immediately after leaving Yale he enlisted in the Federal Army and served until the close of the Civil War, as Captain and Aid-de-camp, Army of the James and Army of the Ohio, serving on the staff of Major-General Birney, also on the staff of Major General Terry before Petersburg, Virginia, in 1864-1865. Dr. Stimson engaged in the banking and brokerage business from 1864 to 1870 and began the practice of medicine in New York City, in 1875, and in addition to his private practice held the positions of Professor of Surgery in Cornell University, Professor of Surgery, New York University, Attending Surgeon in the New York Hospital, Bellevue Hospital, Hudson Street Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital. During the years 1893-1904 he served as Regent of the University of the State of New York. The following account of Dr. Stimson's work as a surgeon may be quoted here: "The professional work of Dr. Lewis A. Stimson stands pre-eminently for breadth and sanity; although his originality is attested by numerous surgical inventions, such as dressing for dislocations of the outer end of the clavicle, and the method for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. The inventions are evidence only of his originality; the main bent of his character is toward a conservatism based upon a profundity of knowledge combined with breadth of view. He has exerted his most potent influence as a teacher both by the bedside and in the lecture room. The surgical aphorisms with which he punctuates his operations are unforgetable, and his surgical judgment always eminently practical, shows that rare combination which made him the originator of the accepted method for sterilizing the surgeons' hands, and among the earliest to adopt the McBurney incision for all cases of appendicitis; while his original observations on tying the uterine artery in hysterectomy form a part of medical history. On the other hand, his lectures and his operations are simplicity itself, without effort, haste or flourish, but with constant insistence upon the essential point. He achieves his end rapidly while seeming to move deliberately. To his friends, no characterization can be complete without a mention of his deep loyalty both to his profession and to his friends, and the joyous, delicate humor which illumines his every act." Dr. Stimson was the author of authoritative books entitled "Operative Surgery" and "Fractures and Dislocations." The former is held to be a standard authority, and has seen repeated new editions. He was Vice-President of the New York Academy of Medicine for many years, and a member of the French Society of Surgery; also of the Century Association, the University Club and the New York Yacht Club; the Loyal Legion and Societe de Chirugie, Paris. Dr. Stimson married in Paris, 9 November, 1866, Candace Wheeler, daughter of Thomas N. Wheeler, a civil engineer of Jamaica, Long Island, New York. They were the parents of two children: Henry Lewis and Candace Catherine Stimson.

MARSHALL, Richard Coke, Jr., army officer, b. at Portsmouth, Virginia, 13 March, 1879, son of Richard Coke and Katherine (Wilson) Marshall. His father (1843-1914) was a successful lawyer. His earliest American ancestor Captain John Marshall, settled in Virginia in 1650. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the Virginia Military Institute where he was graduated B. S. with honors in 1898. For three years (1899–1902) he was Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Commandant of Cadets at the Institute, and was then commissioned a second lieutenant in the Artillery Corps of the Regular Army. In June, 1904, he was graduated with honors at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, and on 21 January, 1904, was commissioned first lieutenant. During 1905-1907 he was Instructor of the Department of Power and Electricity at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, and on 20 January was commissioned Captain of the Coast Artillery Corps. Captain Marshall was commissioned Major of the Coast Artillery Corps on 5 August, 1917, and on 12 February 1918 was assigned as officer in charge of the Cantonment Division, which was later reorganized and known as the "Construction Division of the Army." He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel, Quartermaster Corps of the National Army on 13 February 1918; Colonel, 20 March, 1918; Brigadier General, 26 June, 1918, and Chief of the Construction Division of the Army responsible for all building construction by the War Department in the United States, and insular possessions, involving an expenditure of more than $800,000,000 and employing over 400,000 men. He organized and built more than 500 projects, on some of which were employed over 200,000 motors at a time, and cost more than $30,000,000. Under his supervision were constructed camps, cantonments, barracks, roads, hospitals, aviation fields, hangars, proving grounds, embarkation, engineers' and various other camps, gunnery schools, balloon schools, emergency housing, lighters, power plants, factories and shops, munition and plants for the production of nitrates, phosphorus and explosives. Practically the entire building industry in the United States was mobilized to carry on the work. On 13 February, 1919 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicious service" in the Construction Division of the Army. On June, 1920, he resigned from the army to become General Manager of the Associated General Contractors of America. He is affiliated with numerous engineering, civic and other associations, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Army and Navy, Metropolitan and Old Colony clubs, of Washington, D. C. He married on 28 October, 1903, M. Louise Booker, of Hampton, Virginia. They have one daughter, Laura Winder, and one son, Richard Coke Marshall.

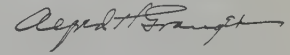
ELMES, Elias Morton, b. in Stoughton, Massachusetts, 5 September, 1857; d. there 23 April, 1917, son of Eliphalet Hoyle and Esther Maria (Morton) Elmes, of old New England stock, a descendant of Robert Comte de Mortain, half brother of William the Conqueror. Another ancestor, George Morton, was financial agent of the Pilgrim Society in England, who chartered the "Mayflower" and the "Speedwell". Upon men like Elias Morton Elmes—steady in the performance of duty, efficient and honorable in business relations, staunch and faithful in his loyalty to his town—depend the stability and the solid worth of a community. Through the influence of a good home environment, of the constant contact with men in the various walks of life, he was fully equipped to meet the difficulties and trials which encompass every business man. After leaving high school, he was, for a time, connected with the Surveying Department of the City of Boston. About 1876 he was employed by Bouve and Phinney, sole leather dealers. He took a deep interest in the leather trade, and, after many years of patient labor, developed an unusual skill and knowledge of the business. He later became associated with the J. G. Phinney Counter Company, of Stoughton and Boston, as treasurer, a position he filled for a quarter of a century until its dissolution in 1907. In 1909 he became the treasurer of the Tanners Cut Sole Company, which office he held at the time of his death. The honesty and good faith in all his dealings were unquestioned. He carried a love of justice and fair play in all of his actions, and all those who came under this admirable influence must have profited by it, must have been elevated, must have been spurred on to greater effort in the firm belief that vigilance has its own reward. And this common-sense, so uncommon, was backed by a heart in which was a mixture of prudence and generosity. Liberally endowed with that fortunate attribute—the saving grace of humor, a humor particularly alert and keen, but always kindly, which remained almost until the last, he attracted those with whom he came in contact, by his ready wit and unaffected sincerity. His friends were many and a friendship once formed with him was a friendship to be kept forever. Interested in every movement for the betterment of his town, Mr. Elmes exerted a wholesome influence on the affairs with which he became identified, and his sound judgment combined with ripe experience assisted materially in promoting its prosperity. In his death the Universalist Church of Stoughton lost one of its truest, most devoted and faithful attendants. He was also a member of the Stoughton High School Association, the Chicataubut Club, the Stoughton Board of Trade, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Brockton Commercial Club and the Wampatuck Club. On 5 July, 1883, Mr. Elmes married Annie Stuart Carter, daughter of Charles Putnam Carter of Franklin, Massachusetts. Mrs. Elmes survives (1923) together with two daughters, Gertrude Esther (Mrs. Bradford Winslow Drake, Jr.), and Marporie Carter (Mrs. Paul A. Draper). To have compelled a good measure of success with the material things of life is an achievement by no means small; to have won the interest, friendship and love of one's fellowmen is a triumph of far greater value; and Morton Elmes had done both of these things, done them simply and well, without the labored effort that is apparent oftentimes in the struggles of men. He left an ineffaceable impression on those with whom he was associated, of a most winning presence, clearness of insight, and reverence for the sense of duty in domestic, commercial and civic life.

ABBOTT, Emma, dramatic soprano, b. in Chicago, 9 December, 1850; d. in Salt Lake City, Utah, 5 January, 1891, daughter of Seth Abbott, a musician, and Elmira (Palmer) Abbott. At the age of nine she assisted her father in a concert given in a country school house. The two artists walked ten miles to this performance, carrying violin and guitar. At twelve she accompanied her father and her brother on a concert tour. For a season she taught in a country school, walking to and fro daily—a distance of eighteen miles. She later went singing from town to town, bringing home to her mother the proceeds of her tours. On one occasion she sang her way to New York in order to hear Parepa Rosa and get from her a word of encouragement. Her fortunes were at the lowest ebb during the winter of 1870, which she spent at Toledo. While in a state of absolute despondency, she had the good fortune to encounter Clara Louise Kellogg, who heard the obscure wanderer sing and decided to be her sponsor and benefactress. Through Miss Kellogg's influence Miss Abbott became the pupil of Errani, in New York and soon obtained the position as soprano in Dr. Chapin's Church. In 1872 she sailed for Europe to complete her musical education. A generous sum had been subscribed for the purpose by Dr. Chapin's congregation, among whom were Horace Greely, George G. Lake, Collis P. Huntington and others. She studied under San Giovanni in Italy, and under Francois Wartel and Albert James in Paris, where she also took a course in acting under Nathan and Mockre. After singing in Paris she returned to Italy, and appeared in concert at Florence. Upon this occasion she was recalled thirteen times by the audience. On 2 May, 1870, Miss Abbott sang at the Royal Italian Opera, at Covent Gardent, in "La Figlia del Reggimento." Of her performance one of the London critics wrote: "This young lady, an American, has a brilliant soprano voice of extensive compass..... Her acting was remarkable..... altogether it was the most promising first appearance we have seen for many years." Subsequently, under Col. Mapleson's management, Miss Abbott visited the principal cities of England and Ireland, everywhere achieving marked success, especially in her favorite rôle of Marguerite in "Faust." She made her first appearance in New York in a concert, the proceeds of which she presented to the church whose beneficiary she had been. At the conclusion of her long engagement with Mapleson, Miss Abbott sang for one year at the head of a concert troupe. Immediately afterward she organized the "Abbott English Opera Company", which toured the country for several years. Wherever her

E. Morton Ehmes

company appeared, Miss Abbott's pleasing voice and manners and her sympathetic nature invariably won the hearts of her auditors. She was popular from the first. The company included such famous singers as Castle, Tom Karl, Appleby, Tagliapietra, and Zelda Seguin, and presented a repertory that was broad and varied. Emma Abbott had the honor of "opening" and dedicating, more opera houses than any other singer in the world, a distinction spontaneously accorded her in fitting acknowledgment of both professional and personal qualities far above the average. One of her latest appearances was in "Martha", and her singing of "The Last Rose of Summer", with which her name is so closely associated, elicited the usual overwhelming applause. Her last appearance was at Salt Lake City, in the rôle of "Elvira." For a time Miss Abbott's popularity closely approached that of Miss Kellogg. In 1878 she married Eugene Wetherell. They were a devoted couple. "But for her hopefulness and faith in the future," said her husband on one occasion, "I would more than once have lost heart..... for it was certainly up-hill work to gain a foothold and overcome the prejudices of Americans who declared that English opera could not prosper."

GRANGER, Alfred Hoyt, architect, b. in Zanesville, Ohio, 31 May, 1867, son of Moses Moorhead and Mary Hoyt (Reese) Granger. His earliest American ancestor was Launcelot Granger, of Cumberland, England, who landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1648, and settled at Newburyport. His father (1831-1913), a prominent lawyer of Ohio, served through the Civil War, first as captain of infantry under General Thomas, later as major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel, under Generals Grant and Sheridan. At the close of the war he resumed professional practice in Zanesville, where during the next six years (1865-1871) he was City Solicitor, Prosecuting Attorney, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Later he was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Ohio. Alfred H. Granger was educated in the local schools of Zanesville, and at Kenyon College (Gambier, Ohio) where he was graduated A.B. in 1887. Having decided to follow the profession of architect, he took a special course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and continued his studies in the *Atelier Pascal, École des Beaux Arts*, Paris. In April, 1891, he became a draftsman in the office of Senney and Mundie, and there continued until he began his independent practice in 1893. Mr. Granger's work has covered a wide range of edifices. He designed the Chicago and Northwestern Terminal Station, Chicago and Northwestern Railway office building, Northern Trust Company Bank, St. Luke's Hospital, James C. King Home for Aged Men, all in Chicago; the chapel, library, dormitories and laboratories for Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois; residences in Cleveland, Ohio; Lake Forest and Chicago, Illinois; Washington, D. C.; Lakewood, New Jersey, and other places; stations, shops, freight-houses and depots for the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Lake Shore Railways. He also made the drawings for the proposed new War College at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, and the new hospital for the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C. He is the author of "The Life of Charles Follen McKim" and of numerous papers on architectural subjects. Mr. Granger's war record is as follows: commissioned captain of Engineers, 18 November, 1917; served on committee on Emergency Construction, War Industries Board, 1 December, 1917, to 25 June, 1918; in training at Camps Lee and Humphreys, Virginia, 26 June, 1918, to 20 September, 1918; in command of Company C, 78th Engineers, 20 September, 1918, to 1 December, 1918; in the office of Chief of Engineers, 1 December, 1918 to 30 June, 1920; Chief of Federal Aid and Public Works, Section office of Assistant Secretary of War, 1 July, 1919, to 30 August, 1919; re-commissioned major of Engineers, Reserve Corps, 12 December, 1919; honorably discharged, 30 June, 1920. Major Granger is a member of the University and Cliff Dwellers Clubs, Chicago; the Racquet Club, Philadelphia; the Century Club, New York; the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., and the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Illinois. He holds membership in the American Institute of Architects, the Society of Illinois Architects, and the American Association of Engineers. He married in Chicago, 4 October, 1893, Belle Hughitt, daughter of Marvin Hughitt, of Lake Forest, Illinois, chairman of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. They have three daughters: Elizabeth Sherman (Mrs. Charles E. Brown, Jr.), Barbara Hughitt and Martha McCullough Granger.



HARRIMAN, Oliver, banker and broker, b. in New York City, 29 November, 1862, son of Oliver and Laura (Low) Harriman. His earliest American ancestor, William Harriman, a resident of London, England, landed in New York, 3 June, 1795, and lived first in the old Greenwich Village quarter of the city and later on Broome Street. His father was a member of the firm of Low, Harriman and Company, Dry Goods Commission merchants; Director of the Bank of America; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Harriman received his early education in the Cutter and Everson schools, and was graduated A.B. at Princeton University, in 1883. Immediately after leaving college he took a position with Winslow, Lanier and Company, and continued in that association until 1889. In that year he

became a member of the firm of Harriman and Company, bankers and brokers, of which he is now the senior member. Aside from his business, Mr. Harriman has been interested in the military affairs of the State of New York. He served in the Eighth Regiment, National Guard of New York, becoming Second Lieutenant, Company F, in April, 1888. In 1894 he acted as staff officer of Brigadier-General Louis Fitzgerald, in command of the First Brigade, New York National Guard; and in 1895 was Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of major. Mr. Harriman is a member of the Knickerbocker, Brook, University, New York Yacht and Racquet clubs of New York City; the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, and other Westchester Country clubs; and was formerly Commodore of the American Yacht Club, of Rye, New York. He married, 28 January, 1891, in New York City, Grace, daughter of Francis D. Carley of Louisville, and New York City. They have three sons: Oliver Carley, John, and J. Borden Harriman.

MASTEN, Alvin E., investment banker, b. in Goshen Township, Ohio, 4 April, 1863; d. 22 November, 1921, son of Landon and Harriett (Santee) Masten. He was descended through several lines from colonial and revolutionary ancestors. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Canfield, Ohio, and he began his active career at the age of sixteen in the humble capacity of water boy for the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. Later he learned telegraphy, and was employed as an operator in the employ of the New York, Pennsylvania and Chicago Railroad, and of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Railroad. For five year (1882-1887) he was train dispatcher at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Assiduous attention to exacting duties and unusual native ability brought their reward, and in 1887 Mr. Masten became identified with the Pittsburgh Petroleum Exchange (now the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange). In 1891 he purchased a Stock Exchange seat, and engaged as a broker dealing in stocks and bonds, acting in the general capacity of broker under the firm name of A. E. Masten and Company. After his death, the firm was reorganized, and has been continued under the same name, with his son, William S. Masten, as its head. Mr. Masten was a member and at one time President of the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange; a member of the New York Stock Exchange after 1901; a member of the Boston and Chicago stock exchanges, of the Chicago Board of Trade, and of the New York Cotton Exchange. He was a director of the Pittsburgh Trust Company, and of the Terminal Trust Company of Pittsburgh. John Baglin, financial editor of the "Pittsburgh Gazette-Times", wrote at the time of Mr. Masten's death: "One of the chief characteristics of Mr. Masten was his mental poise, which was conspicuously manifested on the numerous occasions of economic and political stress which developed during his active business career. His equipment of courage and resourcefulness were given opportunity for full but unostentatious play on two notable occasions: first in the financial credit and currency panic of 1907, and again in the world upheavel of 1914. Within the sphere of his influence in Pittsburgh his aid and counsel were recognized and prized throughout banking and industrial circles. These qualities of head were supplemented by a heart that was quickly responsive to generous impulses. His intuitive powers for discovering a friend in financial or physical distress were equaled by the almost feminine delicacy with which he extended material relief or sympathetic encouragement. During the later years of his life, when success had crowned his business activities, he devoted much time to reading and the refined arts, the enjoyment of which had been denied him during the early struggles attending his financial career." Mr. Masten was a member of the American Geographical Society, and the State Historical Society; was a 32nd Degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner; held membership in the Duquesne, Pittsburgh Athletic, Pittsburgh Country, Stanton Heights Golf and Oakmont Country Clubs, and the Bankers' Club of New York. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. During the European War he gave his time, money and personal services freely to the furthering of Red Cross work and took a leading part in various Liberty Bond Committees. He married, at New Castle, Pennsylvania, 9 May, 1888, Adah L. Johnston, who died in 1917. They were the parents of two children: Thalia, wife of George Hoeveler, and William S. Masten, who continues his father's business.

DE FOREST, Henry Pelouze, physician, b. at Fulton, Oswego County, New York, 29 December, 1864, son of John Teller and Emeline Orchestra (Stephens) De Forest. Under the leadership of Jesse De Forest, a group of colonists, composed mainly of Huguenot families driven from France to Holland, sailed for New Netherlands and settled on Manhattan Island. Jesse De Forest was accompanied by two brothers, but within a few years they separated, one going to Connecticut, one remaining in New Amsterdam, and one locating at Greenbush, opposite Albany, on the Hudson River. John Teller De Forest, father of Dr. De Forest, descended from the branch of the family originally located at Greenbush, was born at Rotterdam, New York, 30 December, 1830. He lived at Fulton until the outbreak of the Civil War, when with four of his brothers and two brothers of his wife he enlisted in the Union Army. Four brothers took part in the organization of the 81st New York Volunteers, and served with this regiment until the cose of the war. On 15 May, 1864, he was promoted Captain of Company F, and in August, 1864, was honorably discharged on account of physical disability incurred in the line of duty. He died at Willowvale, New York, 25 May, 1866. Dr. Henry De Forest was educated in Falley Seminary, Fulton, New York, which he attended from 1876 to 1880. In the latter year he entered Cornell University and was graduated Ph.B. in 1884. He was Assistant Principal of the High School of Rossville, Illinois, from 1884 to 1886, and at the same time studied medicine under Dr. Livingood of Rossville and Dr. Charles M.

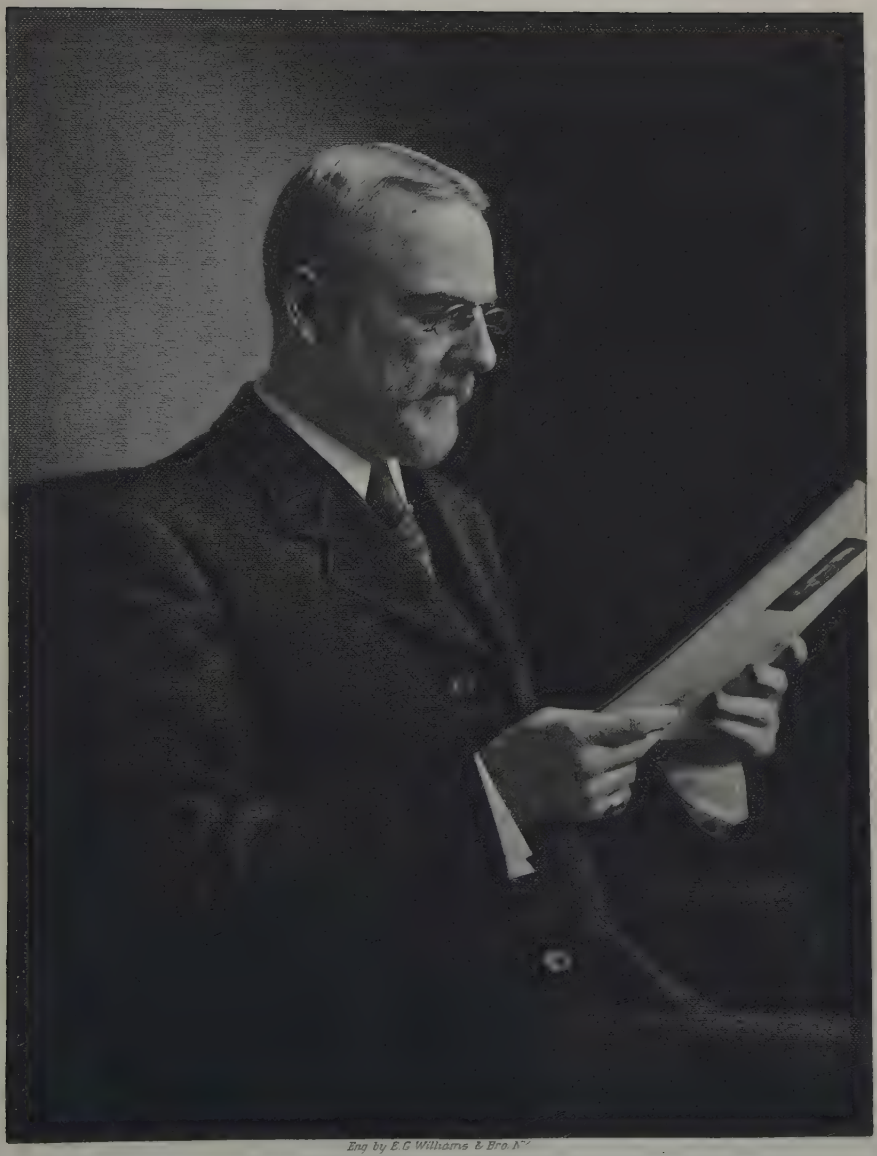
A. K. Mackey

Lee of Fulton. The next two years he devoted to post-graduate work at Cornell University, where he studied human anatomy and anatomy of the brain under Professor Burt G. Wilder and analytical chemistry and comparative anatomy under Professors George C. Caldwell and John Law, respectively. He also completed a two years' medical preparatory course and in 1887 was graduated M.S. cum laude at Cornell. During 1887 and 1888 he studied in the Medical Department of the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and served as Assistant in Histology, and also as Assistant in the Department of Bacteriology, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture. In the fall of 1888 he came to New York City and in June, 1890, was graduated M.D. at Columbia University. In 1890, upon competitive examination, he was appointed interne on the House Staff of the Charity Hospital, of Gouverneur Hospital, and of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital (Seney). He accepted the last appointment, serving successively as Junior Assistant, Ambulance Surgeon, House Physician, and House Surgeon until 1 December, 1891. In 1892-3 he served as interne in the Sloane Maternity Hospital. On 15 April, 1893, Dr. De Forest opened an office in Brooklyn for private practice. He was made Pathologist to the Norwegian Hospital from 1894 to 1903; Assistant Gynecologist to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, in the Department of Gynecology, 1893–1895; Chief of Clinic, Department of Surgery, Out-Patient Department, Methodist Episcopal Hospital from 1896 to 1901; Assistant Pathologist at the Methodist Episcopal Hospital; Adjunct Professor of Obstetrics in New York Post-Graduate Medical School, 1903–21. This service was interrupted by repeated journeys abroad for the further pursuance of graduate study. In December, 1891, he was Ship Surgeon, Anchor Line Steamship Company, New York to Genoa. From January until July, 1892, he attended Vienna University and General Hospital. In Vienna he came under the influence of Professors Nothnagel, Lorenz, Kovacs, and Krauss in Internal Medicine and Diagnosis and Professors Obersteiner, Kaposi, and Kalisko in Pathology of the Nervous System, Dermatology, and General Pathology. He also studied general pathology at the University of Freiburg, under Professors Ziegler and Kahlden. During the summer of 1897 he studied obstetrics and gynecology at the Charite and Baudeloque Hospitals in Paris. In 1902 he visited Edinburgh, London and Dublin, being particularly interested in the Rotunda Hospital in the last-named place, and in 1907 he went to Berlin, Dresden and Munich, studying police methods, especially those of the identification of criminals. Since graduation Dr. De Forest has been tendered and has accepted numerous appointments other than in hospitals. He was Captain and Assistant Surgeon, Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, N. G., N. Y., (1893-1900); Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army, Seventh Army Corps, Third Division Hospital, Spanish–American War (1898-1899), from which he resigned by reason of illness contracted in the service; Major and Surgeon of the Medical Corps, Thirteenth Coast Artillery District (1899-12), of the National Guard of New York. He was lecturer on first aid to the injured, Brooklyn Red Cross Society, 1890-1895; on materia medica, Union Missionary Training School, 1895–1897; on anatomy, Training School for Nurses, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, 1893-1898; on obstetrics, at the Training School for Nurses, Sloane Maternity Hospital, 1892-1893, and at the Training School for Nurses, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, 1898–1903; on first aid to the injured, Hospital Corps, Thirteenth Regiment after 1893. He was also Lecturer and Instructor on obstetrics in the Long Island College Hospital from 1893 to 1903, giving manikin instruction to the sophomores, and lectures on obstetric pathology to the juniors. His civil service appointments were as follows: Sanitary Inspector, Department of Health, New York (after a competitive examination of 1,156 applicants), 1894-1902; Medical Examiner of the Departments of Fire and Police, New York, 1902-1903; Police Surgeon (after a competitive examination of 4,420 applicants), New York, 1902–12; Chief Medical Examiner on the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 1912 to the present (1923). For original scientific research, Dr. De Forest was elected a member of the Sigma Xi, Cornell Chapter, 1910. He is also a member of Columbia University Alumni Association, (President, 1903), American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, Medical Society of the County of Kings since 1893, and during 1902-1903 was Chairman of the Membership Committee, and delegate from this society from 1900 to 1903, the Medical Society of the County of New York, New York State Medical Society, United States Association of Military Surgeons, Alumni of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, of which he was Secretary from 1894 to 1895, and President from 1901 to 1902, the New York Post-Graduate Clinical Society, Brooklyn Pathological Society, of which he was Secretary, 1894-1900, President, 1900-1902, and honorary member since 1903. He is also member of the Associated Physicians of Long Island, Brooklyn Medical Society, of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society, and its Pathologist 1898 and 1902; was Secretary of the American Society of the Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis (1911-15), and President of the International Society of Personal Identification during 1920-1921. Dr. De Forest has continued his private practice, which is very extensive, and has published medical articles in various professional periodicals and several text-books. Among the most important of his works are: "Diseases of the Blood and Ductless Glands" in Butler's "Diagnostics of Internal Medicine," 1901; "The Care of the Infant," ("Medical News," 1904); "Obstetric Hemorrhages and Their Treatment," ("Post-Graduate Medical Journal," 1907); "A New Disease, Suppurative Inflammation of the Thoracic Duct" ("New York State Medical Journal," 1907); "Surgery of the Thoracic Duct" ("Annals of Surgery", 1907); "Motor-Boat Fractures" (1907); "Directions for Preserving the Health of Soldiers" (issued during the American Revolution by Benjamin Rush, M.D.); "The Military Surgeon" (March,

1908); "Prostitution: Personal Observations of Police Methods of Dealing with Prostitution in Germany" ("New York State Journal of Medicine" October, 1908); "Thrush: a Clinical Study and Differential Diagnosis" ("American Journal of Obstetrics," January, 1910). His text-book, "First Aid in Illness and Injury," for the use of the National Red Cross Society, was prepared and published in 1903, at the personal request of Miss Clara Barton, first President of this society. During 1896-1897, Dr. De Forest was Associate Editor of the "American Medico-Surgical Bulletin." During 1899 and 1901 he was the Editor of the "Transactions of the Brooklyn Pathological Society," and from 1905 to 1907 Editor of "Transactions, Alumni of the Sloane Maternity Hospital." He has also written several articles outside the channel of medicine, principally an illustrated serial, "A Thousand Miles Afoot," published in the "Magazine of Travel," 1895–1896.

WILLIAMSON, William Wayne, exporter, b. in Savannah, Georgia, 1 September, 1854, son of John (1810–1885) and Julia Clifford (Wayne) Williamson. The family was established in South Carolina as early as 1620, and has been prominent in the civic and commercial history of Savannah for more than a century. John Postel Williamson, a native of South Carolina, came to Savannah in early manhood, and became one of the city's most extensive real estate owners and one of the largest planters in its vicinity. His son, John Williamson (1810-1885), born in Savannah, was prominent as a merchant, cotton factor and rice planter. He served also as justice of the Superior Court of Chatham County before and during the Civil War, and acted as chairman of the Savannah City Council when Sherman's army entered the city. During the whole period of the war, he rendered invaluable services to the Confederate cause. After resigning from the City Council he served as city treasurer, in 1866; was elected county treasurer in 1872, and filled the office until his death, thirteen years alter. He was a member of the first board of public education organized in Savannah. By the maternal line, Major Williamson was a direct descendant of Richard Wayne, who came to America from England in 1760, settling in South Carolina. As a Tory he was banished, and his property was confiscated on account of his Royalist sympathies, but he found refuge in Savannah in 1782, and became a successful planter. Gen. Anthony Wayne was a member of this family, as were other distinguished men of the name. William W. Williamson was educated in the schools of Savannah, and in Eastman's Business College. His first business connection was with the firm of J. H. Gardner and Company, ship agents. Later, he was for a time in New Orleans and Galveston, and on his return became confidential clerk with Wilder and Company. In 1881 he received a power of attorney from this firm, and was in charge of their freight business until 1901, a period of twenty-one years. On death of Mr. Wilder, he associated himself with J. J. Rauers under the style of Williamson and Rauers, and succeeded to the business. His firm has been one of the most successful in export business in the South, and has represented a number of prominent steamship companies. In 1895-1896 Mr. Williamson was president of the Savannah Cotton Exchange; in 1902-1903, was vice-president of the National Bank of Savannah; and from 1906 to 1910 was president Chamber of Commerce. In 1907 he visited Europe with Gov. Hoke Smith and G. Gunby Jordan, president of the Georgia Immigration Association, and secured direct steamship communication with the port of Savannah. Thus the state of Georgia received in 1907 the first cargo of immigrants since colonial days. Mr. Williamson is a director of the Cotton Press Association, the Cotton Exchange, and the Henderson Hull Buggy Co. He is also curator of the Georgia Historical Society, a commissioner of pilotage, and vice-president of the National River and Harbors Committee, which secured large appropriations for the improvement of Savannah Harbor. Largely through his influence, the port was deepened to admit large vessels. He has promoted automobile races in Savannah, which have brought fame to the city. He was elected an alderman of Savannah in 1913. A man of rich and varied interests in business and intellectually; no one has done more to build up Savannah as a great commercial center and ocean port, for not only through his own business as a cotton exporter, but also through his active relations with many public and semi-public organizations, his name has been closely associated with nearly every movement for the benefit in the city during the last quarter of a century.

COX, William Van Zandt, banker, b. at Zanesville, Ohio, 12 June, 1852, son of Colonel Thomas J. and Lucy Ann (Van Zandt) Cox. He was graduated A.B. at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1874 and A.M. in 1883. In 1877 he was admitted to the Ohio bar, and in the same year accepted the office of clerk of the Ohio State Senate, which he filled for two years (1877-78). Immediately afterward (1879) he accepted employment in the United States National Museum, a connection which he maintained for some years. The next position of consequence which Mr. Cox held, was that of Secretary and Disbursing Officer of the International Fisheries Exhibition, held in London, England, in 1883. In 1887, he was appointed a representative of the Smithsonian Institution at the Minneapolis Exposition, and at the Northwest Tercentenary, at Marietta, Ohio, in 1888, and five years later was made a Financial Officer at the Chicago Exposition (1893), and again at the Cotton State Exposition (1896), at Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Cox served as Secretary and Executive Officer of the Government Board of Management at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition, held at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1897. This marked the beginning of a series of similar services for the same Government Board of Management, continuing at intervals over a period of ten years. He was Secretary and Executive Officer in 1898, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, in Omaha, Nebraska; in 1901, at the Pan American Exposition, in Buffalo, New York; in 1904, at the Louisiana Purchase Ex-



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position; and in 1907, at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. He acted as Secretary of the Joint Committee for the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia (1900); and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred to Celebrate One Hundred Years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States (1912). In 1919, Mr. Cox received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Ohio Wesleyan University, as well as election to member in the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He was President of the Second National Bank of Washington, D. C., (1901); Vice-President of the Washington Market Company; a member of the Executive Committee of the National Savings and Trust Company, and of the Washington Title Insurance Company, all of Washington, D. C.; President of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia in 1910; Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee of the District of Columbia, in 1912, and of the Wilson and Marshall Inaugural Committee in 1913; Chairman of the Selective Service Board of the District of Columbia, 1917-18; is also a member of the Currency Commission, the Executive Council, and the Federal Legislative Committee of the American Bankers' Association; and is a Trustee of the Howard University. He is a member of the Columbia Historical Society; the Ohio Society (Washington and New York); Sons of the American Revolution; Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Loyal Legion, and the Army of the Cumberland; also the Cosmos Club, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Cox is the author of "The Life of Samuel S. Cox" (in collaboration with H. M. Northrup); "Settlement of the Northwest Territory" (1896); "Syracuse" (1899); "Souvenir Volume" (on the occasion of the Thirty-first Annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association, 1905); "The Last Mayor of Washington" (1917). In addition he has written many memorial and historical addresses and reports. He married, 27 October, 1886, Juliet H. Emery, of Washington, D. C.

QUINTARD, George William, manufacturer, b. in Stamford, Connecticut, 22 April, 1822; d. in New York City, 2 April, 1913, son of Isaac and Clarissa (Hoyt) Quintard. Through his father he was descended from Huguenot stock. In the maternal line his first American ancestor and the founder of the Hoyt family in America, was Simon Hoyt, who died in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1657. The Quintard's were originally of French origin and emigrated to England, in 1642, from Nancy, France. Mr. Quintard was educated in the public schools of Stamford, and at the age of fourteen, became a clerk with the large grocery firm of McManus, Gould and Company, New York City. He next formed a connection with E. L. Bushnell, ship chandler and dealer in ship stores. After several years in this connection, Mr. Quintard engaged in the same line of business on his own account. In 1847, with his father-in-law, Charles Morgan, he became interested in the large iron works of T. F. Secor and Company. In 1850 the entire plant was acquired by Messrs. Morgan and Quintard and was operated under the name of the Morgan Iron Works. Mr. Quintard was in sole control of this enterprise from 1852 to 1867, and then the works were sold to John Roach. While Mr. Quintard managed the affairs of the Morgan Iron Works it became one of the most notable shipbuilding establishments in the world. During the four years of the Civil War, this concern built more than one hundred vessels for the United States Merchant Marine; and employed more than fifteen hundred men and also performed a large part of the naval repairing for the Federal Government, in addition to constructing thirty-eight engines for lake and ocean steamers, and completely re-constructing the iron clad "Onondaga", and the crusier "Ticonderoga". Among other notable vessels which the Morgan Iron Works equipped with engines were the "Idaho", the "Algonquin", the "Georgia", the "Ohio", and the "Empire State". This company also constructed engines for the first water works installed at Chicago, in 1853. While engaged in filling Government contracts Mr. Quintard acted in a confidential and advisory capacity with department heads in Washington, and his recommendations as to the building of steam vessels for use in the War were sought and acted upon by the officials of the Navy Department. Later, Mr. Quintard became the principal proprietor and President of the New York and Charleston Steamship Company, and held this office until 1888, when the interests of the company were acquired by the South Carolina Railway Company. In 1869, in partnership with James Murphy, he established the Quintard Iron Works of New York City, a concern founded for the manufacture of steam engines and machinery. Upon the retirement of Mr. Murphy, Mr. Quintard became associated with his son-in-law, Nicholas F. Palmer, Jr., who proved an efficient ally to the more experienced iron founder and the Quintard Company grew in importance and prestige under their joint management. In these shops were built the engines for many powerful warships, including the "Maine", the "Concord", the "Bennington" and the "Marblehead". Mr. Quintard was one of the most conspicuous figures in the business and financial world of New York. In addition to his remarkably successful activities as a shipbuilder and manufacturer of powerful engines he was interested in a number of other constructive enterprises of great importance. He was Vice-President of the Eleventh Ward Bank, New York City, a Director of the Erie Railroad, The Pennsylvania Coal Company, the State Trust Company, the Lorillard and Adriatic Fire Insurance Company, the German-American Title and Guarantee Company, the Manufacturers' and Builders' Insurance Company, the Union Ferry Company, the Butchers' and Drovers' National Bank, the Mechanics' National Bank, the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, a Trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, Manhattan Savings Institute, and of the Eastern Dispensary. He also found time to render to the city of New York most valuable public service. His four years as Commissioner of the New

York Parks, together with Luther R. Marsh and J. Seaver Page, were production of far-reaching results. During his incumbency in this position the extensive "new parks" were acquired by the city of New York, which according to one historian, "lifted the municipality from almost the meanest rank among the great cities of the world to almost the foremost place." The same authority goes on to say: "This historic commission successfully carried through the arduous task of locating the parks and fixing the value, performing its work in so intelligent and impartial a manner as to be highly acceptable to the public and property owners alike." Mr. Quintard also served the public as Commissioner of Emigration under Governor John A. Dix (1872-1874). He was a member of the Union League, Century, Manhattan, Metropolitan, American, New York Yacht and Lawyers' clubs, and the New England Society; but resigned from active club life several years before his death. Mr. Quintard married, 15 February, 1844, Francis E., daughter of Charles Morgan. They were the parents of two children, James Wood, of Port-Chester, New York, and Laura Adele Quintard, wife of Nicholas F. Palmer of New York.

WASHBURN, Frederic Augustus, physician, b. in New Bedford, Massachusetts, 22 November, 1869, son of Frederick Augustus and Mary Jane (Swan) Washburn. His earliest paternal American ancestor was John Washburn, who migrated from Evesham, Worcester County, England, settling in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1630, where he became one of the original proprietors of that town. Among the Mayflower ancestors, were Francis Cooke, Isaac Allerton, and Peter Brown, who settled in 1620 at Plymouth, Massachusetts. Dr. Washburn's mother, was the daughter of Perez Wheeler (1811-64) and Almanda A. (Shurtleff) Swan. His early education was received in the public schools of New Bedford. Subsequently he entered the New Bedford High School from which he was graduated in 1888, later attending Amherst College, where he received the degree of B.A. in 1892. Four years later he received the degree of M.D. from the Harvard Medical School, and a year later entered the Massachusetts General Hospital. Throughout his entire scholastic training he showed a decided interest in biographical and historical works, and he spent much of his leisure time pursuing these studies, at the same time familiarizing himself with military affairs, which greatly attracted him. In 1899, he was Assistant Resident Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital; also from 1903 to 1908. During this time he carried on his private practice in medicine. He was elected Administrator and Resident Physician in 1908, and still retains this position. At the outbreak of the Spanish American War in 1898, he volunteered his services, and entered the United States Volunteers as 1st Lieutenant, and Assistant Surgeon of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment. From 1899 to 1901, he served in the Porto Rican Expedition as Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the 26th Volunteer Infantry, United States Army. In 1901 he became Surgeon with the rank of Major and served as such until 1903, taking active part in four skirmishes and one engagement in the Philippine Islands. He returned to Massachusetts in 1903, where he continued his practice until 1917, when he was made Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, and then Colonel of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, in command of Base Hospital No. 6, at Bordeaux, France. He superintended the construction of this hospital, which received at one time 4,300 patients, and which cared for a total of 26,000 patients during the war. At that time, Dr. Washburn was in charge of the hospitalization in England, and it was he who was in the main responsible for the erection and organization of the hospitals. In 1918, he succeeded Brigadier-General F. A. Winter, as Chief Surgeon, Base Section No. 3, of the American Expeditionary Forces. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal "For Service as Commanding Officer of Base Hospital No. 6, American Expeditionary Forces, and as Surgeon of Base Hospital No. 3." He was decorated by the Prince of Wales on board H. M. S. Renown on 22 November, 1919, Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was President of the American Hospital Association in 1913, and the American Medical Association, and the Massachusetts Medical Association. Dr. Washburn is a member of the Chi Psi Fraternity, the University Club of Boston, the Masons, Society for Medical Improvement, and the American Hospital Association, and in 1913 was president of this latter society. He holds membership in St. Botolph Club, and is Deputy Governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, and is director of the Massachusetts General Base Hospital No. 6. This hospital was organized under his direction, and was equipped by the Red Cross Society for a Base Hospital of 500 beds for the service of the government in time of war. It consists of a medical staff of twenty-six physicians, two dentists, fifty nurses, twenty-five nurses' aids, twenty-five in reserve, one chaplain, seventy-seven male administrative personnel, and fourteen civilian employees. This hospital is to be used solely as a war-time emergency, and is perhaps the finest equipped hospital of its kind in the country. Dr. Washburn was married 10 January, 1911, to Amy, daughter of Francis Henry, and Fanny (Rolands) Appleton, a grand-daughter of Francis Henry and Georgianna Croninshield Appleton, and of Sewell and Elizabeth Sawyer (Rolands) Tappan, a great granddaughter of Nathaniel Silsbee, a United States Senator from Massachusetts, and a descendent of Samuel Appleton who came from Waldingfield Parish, Suffolk, England, and settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635. A daughter is the result of this union—Amy Washburn.

CLAIRBORNE, John Herbert, surgeon, b. at Louisburg, North Carolina, 29 June, 1861, son of John Herbert and Sara (Alston) Clairborne. When twelve years of age, Dr. Clairborne entered the preparatory school at Petersburg, Virginia, and in 1879, at the age of eighteen, was graduated A.B. at the University

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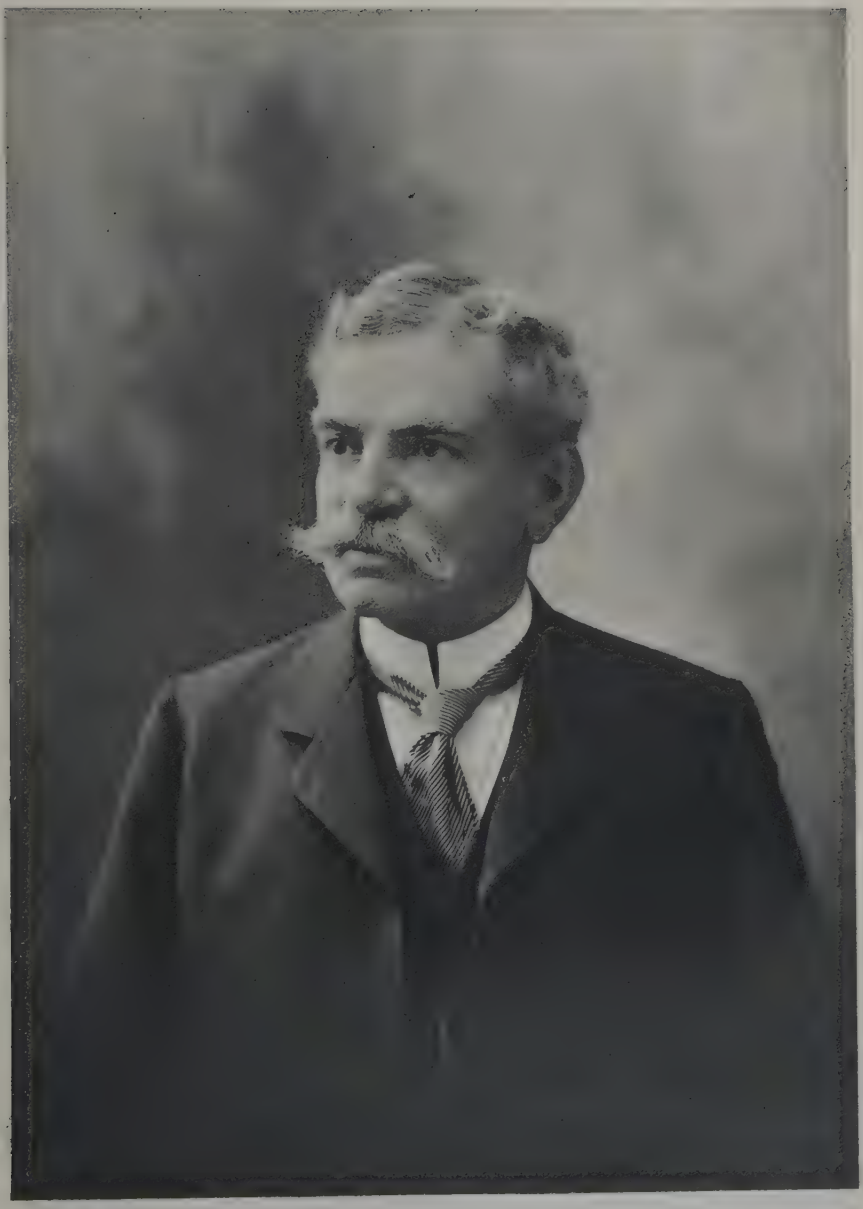
of Virginia, and later received the M.D. degree from this institution. Desirous of taking an advanced course of medicine, more particularly in the study of ophthalmology, Dr. Clairborne entered the New York Polyclinic and Bellevue Medical School, and at its completion became an assistant to Dr. Emil Gruening, remaining with him for two years. From the fall of 1885 until the summer of 1886, Dr. Clairborne travelled extensively in Europe, devoting himself to the study of the eye and ear. During the year he came in contact with several prominent men in the ophthalmological field, studying eye diseases with Alfred Graefe, and ear diseases with Schwartze at Halle, Saxony. He also visited Berlin and Paris, studying under Hirschberg and Lucae in the former city, and under Landolt and De Wecker in the latter, attending likewise the clinics of Abadie, Meyer, and Galizowsky, and the clinics at Moorfields, London. In 1886 Dr. Clairborne returned to the United States and engaged in practice in New York City, where he has distinguished himself in his work on diseases of the eye and ear. Dr. Clairborne is an Instructor in Clinical Ophthalmology at Cornell University Medical School, and Surgeon to the New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital; formerly Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology at the New York Polyclinic, and Instructor in Ophthalmology at Columbia University. He is ex-secretary and ex-president of the Section on Ophthalmology of the New York Academy of Medicine, and is a member of the American Medical Association; New York State Medical Society; New York County Medical Society; American Ophthalmological Society; Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology; New York Ophthalmological Society; Medical Society of Virginia, and the Harveian Society. Antecedent to the Spanish-American War, Dr. Clairborne served five years as Trooper and Line Sergeant in Squadron A, National Guard, State of New York, and in 1898 volunteered as Second Lieutenant, New York Volunteers. He went successively through the grades of Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, and Regimental Adjutant, receiving on 15 October, 1898, his honorable discharge as Line Captain. Dr. Clairborne is a member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States of America, and of the University, Union, and Fencers' Clubs. Many valuable articles on the subject of ophthalmology have been contributed by Dr. Clairborne. His writings included: "Theory and Practice of the Ophthalmoscope," 1888; "The Functional Examination of the Eye," 1895; "Some Experiments on Rabbits made with a View to Obtaining a Stump for the Accurate Fitting of Glass Eyes," 1896; "Types of Congenital Symbol Amblyopia," 1906; "A New Instrument and Procedure for the Artificial Maturation of Cataract," 1907; "The Effect of the Extrinsic Poisons on the Eye," 1897; "Yohimbin: Its Use in the Treatment of Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases," 1904; "Treatment of Trachoma with a Modification of Knapp's Roller Forceps," 1903; "Causes, Prevention, and Management of Myopia," 1903; "Experiments to Determine the Value of Collargolum and Antistreptococcic Serum in Infected Wounds of the Eye," 1904; "A Case of Conjugate Lateral Deviation to the Left," 1906; "Case of Angio-Sarcoma of the Lower Lid with Microscopic Slide and Photograph," 1907; "Infantile Amauratic Family Idiocy: a Report of a Case and its Autopsy," 1899; "The Axis of Astigmatism," 1904; "A Chart for the Axis of Astigmatism," 1909; "Extraction of Cataract with a Lance-shaped Keratome," 1908; "Experiments to Determine the Value of Formalin in Infected Wounds of the Eye," 1903; "A Case of Homonymous Left-sided Inferior Tetartanopsia Following a Toxic Dose of Sodium Salicylate," 1905; "Epithelial Corneal Cyst," 1905, and "Nervous Symptoms Produced in Children by Uncorrective Refractive and Muscular Errors," 1904. He is the author of "Three Months' Experience in Camp Thomas, Spanish-American War, 1899," and "On a System of Lighting Ships and Light-Houses in Substitution for the Ones at Present in Use," published in "United States Naval Institute Proceedings," 1908. Dr. Clairbone has also written a brief treatise concerning his experience in the Spanish-American War. He is the editor of "Cataract Extraction," 1909, which is the compilation and discussion of several papers read before the New York Academy of Medicine during his incumbency of the office of President of the Section on Ophthalmology, and of "Gaillard's Medical Journal."

CROWELL, John Franklin, economist, b. in York, Pennsylvania, 1 November, 1857, son of Daniel and Sarah Ann Crowell. He was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1883. After completing his academic course, he accepted a position as Principal of the Schuylkill Seminary, at Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania (1883-84), and next year was appointed Larned Scholar in Philosophy at Yale University. In 1886, Mr. Crowell resumed his duties as Principal of the Schuylkill Seminary. In 1887 he accepted an appointment as President of Trinity College, at Durham, North Carolina, and in this capacity he served with distinction for a period of seven years (1887-94); in 1889 he was awarded the honorary degree of Litt.D. at the University of North Carolina. After completing his long term of service at Trinity College, in 1895, Dr. Crowell accepted a position as Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. In 1897 he received the Ph.D. degree from Columbia University, New York City. The following year (1898), Dr. Crowell went abroad to pursue a special course of study at the University of Berlin. From 1900-1904 he served both as an Expert Agent of the United States Industrial Commission, and as an Expert Adviser on Internal Commerce, for the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department. During this period he also held a position as Lecturer on International Trade and Commercial Geography at Columbian University. In 1904, he accepted an appointment as Educational Director of the International Correspondence University, at Washington, D. C. He held this position from

1904 until 1906, when he resigned to become a member of the editorial staff of the "Wall Street Journal", of New York City, with which he was associated for ten years, (1906-15). During the same period he served as President of the American Civic Alliance, and held an executive position in the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. On 1 May, 1917, he was appointed Consulting Economist to the City of New York, an advisory post which he has held ever since. Dr. Crowell is Secretary of the Economics and Social Science Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of the following works: "The True Function of the American College"; "A Program of Progress"; "Taxation in American Colonies"; "The Logical Process of Social Development"; "The Distribution of Farm Products in the United States"; "The Iron and Steel Trade in the United States"; "The Lumber Trade of the United States"; "Ship Building and the Shipping Policy of the United States"; "Internal Commerce of the United States" (1902); "Report to the War Department on the Deepening of the Mississippi River" (1903); "Trusts and Competition" (1915). In addition he has contributed many reports and articles on social and economic subjects to various periodicals. He married, in 1887, Laura K. Getz, of Reading, Pennsylvania, (d. 1889). He married, second, in 1891, Carrie H. Pascoe, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

WUPPERMANN, George, merchant, b. in Bolivar, Venezuela, 22 March, 1838; d. at Hastings-on-Hudson, 12 June, 1915. He was the son of Adolf and Zoyla (Gomez) Wuppermann. His father who was engaged in the import and export business in Bolivar, was born in Frankfort, Germany, 13 June, 1810, and died in Hamburg, 18 September, 1858. The Wuppermann family dates to the time of Charlemagne. George Wuppermann was educated in Frankfort. In 1855, he began his business life as a clerk in his father's firm, later going to Trinidad, British West Indies. Here, in 1863, he became a member of the firm of Gerold and Urich. Later in association with J. N. Harriman, brother of the late E. H. Harriman, he founded the banking house of J. N. Harriman and Company, which is still in existence in Trinidad. While in the British West Indies he acted as German Consul and was also general agent for several steamship companies. At the same time he was general agent for the firm of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert and Sons, the manufacturers of Angostura Bitters. In 1878, Mr. Wuppermann went to New York as general agent for the United States, Canada and Mexico, in fact for the whole of North America. The business which was established under the name of J. W. Hancox, was afterward changed to J. W. Wuppermann, after Mr. Wuppermann's wife, Josephine Wright Wuppermann, daughter of J. W. Hancox. He had also established a large export and import business with South America and Mexico, which he decided to liquidate, in 1900, in order to devote his entire energies to expanding the sale of Angostura Bitters. Mr. Wuppermann who was reared a Roman Catholic, was converted to Protestantism following his marriage, and was for twenty years a vestryman of Holy Trinity (Episcopal) Church, New York City. He married, on 24 May, 1870, at the Church of the Incarnation, Josephine Wright Hancox, daughter of Commodore Joseph Wright Hancox, of Newark, New Jersey, a pioneer in steamboat and steamship navigation business. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wuppermann: Elisa, Edward, Marguerite, Josephine, Ralph, Zoyla, Dolores, George, Carlos, Herbert, and Frank. Carlos Wuppermann died in Germany, 15 April, 1919, while on duty with the American Army of Occupation.

PERRY, William Alfred, engineer, b. in Brooklyn, New York, 22 April, 1835; d. in New York City, 16 February, 1916, son of Joseph A. and Emily Constable (Pierrepont) Perry. His father (1807-1881) was a Director of the Union Ferry Company, and one of the originators and controllers for many years of Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, New York. His earliest paternal American ancestor, Gideon Perry came from Wales and settled at Quaker Farms, New York. The line of descent is traced through Dr. Joseph and Ruth (Preston) Perry; Dr. Bennet and Sarah (Beers) Perry, and Joseph and Abigail (Beers) Perry, grandparents of William A. Perry. The Preston family of Connecticut traces back to an English ancestry both distinguished and ancient. The first on record is Leolphus de Preston, one of the Scottish Barons of 1040. The line runs down to William who came to America in 1635. He had six children born in England before that date and four later in Stratford, Connecticut. Among the four born in America were twin boys, Hackahah and Eliasaph baptised in 1643. Mr. Perry was descended from this Hackahah Preston. On the maternal side, he was descended also from the Rev. James Pierrepont, one of the trustees who established Yale College; Thomas Hooker, the celebrated divine, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, in 1608; Rev. Samuel Hooker a graduate of Harvard College, in 1653; Thomas Willet, first Mayor of New York City; Dr. John Constable, Surgeon in the British Army and afterward in America as Surgeon of the First Regiment of New York; Adrian Hoagland, prominent citizen of New York City who was murdered in the slave insurrection in 1712. William A. Perry was educated in the Howard School, Brooklyn, New York, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1855. The next year he accepted a position as a clerk in the firm of Henry R. Worthington and Company, manufacturers of steam pumps. Mr. Perry contributed in no small measure through his sound judgment and keen discrimination to the success of the Worthington pumping engine in this country and abroad. In 1867, he directed the building of the first propeller ferryboat operated in New York Bay. Later he was admitted as partner and later as Vice-President of the firm. In 1896 he retired from active participation in the business, and spent a large part of the remaining years of his life in travelling in Europe and the Far East.



He was a member of numerous civic clubs and organizations, notably, the Engineers', Century and University clubs, Society of Colonial Wars, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Institute of Mining Engineers, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, American Geographical Society and American Museum of Natural History. On 19 November, 1848, he married Emily Constance, daughter of Samuel E. Frink, merchant of Albany, New York. They had one daughter, Bertha Constable, wife of Pierre Lorillard Ronalds; and one son, Henry Pierrepont Perry.

DENIG, Rudolf Charles Robert, physician, b. in Frankenthal, Germany, 8 December, 1867, son of Hippolyte and Elizabeth Denig. He was educated in the high school of Bamberg and Neustadt, pursuing his studies at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, Berlin, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Würzburg in 1890, where he became an Assistant and Instructor at the Eye Clinic. In 1897 Dr. Denig came to New York City, and pursued further the study of ophthalmology as assistant of Dr. H. Knapp, preparatory to commencing private practice. Dr. Denig is well known in the field of medicine, and has been made Ophthalmic Surgeon at Lenox Hill Hospital and Dispensary; Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology at Columbia University since 1909; Eye Surgeon to the German and Misericordia Hospitals, and Chief of Clinic at the German Dispensary, all in New York City. Dr. Denig is a member of the Heidelberg Ophthalmological Society in Germany; American Medical Association; County and State Medical Societies of New York, and the German Medical Society of New York, and a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; an honorary member of the Alumni of the German Hospital and Dispensary of New York City. He also belongs to the Order of the Red Eagle, Germany. He has written numerous books on medical questions and has been a frequent contributor to various scientific magazines. Dr. Denig is the author of "Changes in the Retina in Scorbut and in Cirrhosis of the Liver" ("Muenchener Medic. Wochenschrift"); "Inoculations in Tuberculous Tritis," a paper published in the "New York Medical Journal" on 9 October, 1897; "On the Etiology of Congenital Trichiasis" (paper read before the Society of German Naturalists and Physicians, 71st meeting); "On Injuries of the Eye by Ammonia" (Zeitschrift fuer Augenheilkunde, 1903); "On Pneumonococcus Conjunctives." His "Anatomical Report of a Case of Retinitis Proliferans" in "Archives of Ophthalmology" (German Edition, Vol. XXX, p. 312) is the first anatomical report on this subject ever published. In a paper on "Primary Tuberculosis of the Eye" in "Archives of Ophthalmology" (German Edition, Vol. XXXI, p. 359), Dr. Denig proved the local character of tuberculosis of the human eye. His paper on "Experimental Studies of Foreign Bodies in the Eye" was read before the Heidelberg Ophthalmological Society at the 25th meeting (1 p. 305). In 1896 and 1897 (German and English edition of the "Archives of Ophthalmology"), the result of "Experimental Studies in Concussion of the Retina" was published; it proved that the white discoloration of the retina was not due to hemorrhages, as was hitherto believed. He has also published a number of papers on eye surgery, the results being recorded in the following periodicals: "Operation of Secondary Cataract Embedded in the Vitreous," "Ophthalmic Record," January, 1907; "Capsulotomy," "Ophthalmic Record," March, 1907; "Technique of Secondary Cataract Disission," in H. Claiborne's "Cataract Extraction," published by William Wood and Company, New York, 1908, p. 100; "Paracentesis of the Anterior Chamber in Inflammatory Processes of the Uveal Tract," "Ophthalmic Record," February, 1908; "Mitteilungen aus der Augenabteilung des Deutschen Hospitals in New York," "Festschrift" for the 40th Anniversary of the German Hospital, New York, published by Lemcke and Buechner, New York, 1909, p. 453; "A Suggestion for an Operation for Chronic Glaucoma," "Ophthalmology," 1910; "An Operation for Roratorrhonus," "Ophthalmology," 1910. Dr. Denig is also a contributor of American literature on ophthalmology to the "Zeitschrift fuer Augenheilkunde," Berlin.

BULL, Charles Stedman, physician, b. in New York City; d. there, 11 April, 1912, son of Henry King and Eliza A. (Ludlow) Bull. He is of Colonial English and French ancestry, and of Revolutionary stock on both sides of the family, being descended on the paternal side from Captain Thomas Bull, one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, and on the maternal side from William Ludlow, of Hill Deverell, Wiltshire, England, and through Jeremiah Ludlow who came to this country in 1690 and settled in Essex County, New Jersey. On the materal side Charles Bull is also a descendant of Seguin de Tallerange, a Huguenot family of Besançon in Franche Compte, who fled to Germany on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, thence to Holland, and later to England. In 1690 Jean Jacques Seguin de Tallerange came to this country and settled on Staten Island, near Seguine's Point. Dr. Bull prepared for college at Professor Elie Charlier's School in New York City, and was graduated A.B. in 1864, A.M. in 1867 and M.D. in 1868 at Columbia University. Upon graduation, Dr. Bull served for eighteen months on the Resident Staff of Bellevue Hospital, as Junior and Senior Assistant, and as House Physician, and on completing service here spent two years in study in Europe working in ophthalmology, pathology and internal medicine at the universities of Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg, Utrecht, and Paris, under Professors von Arlt, von Jaeger, Striker, von Graefe, Virchow, von Helmholtz, de Wecker, Fournier, Donders, and Snellen, and three months in London at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital. From the time of his beginning the practice of medicine in New York City, 1870, Dr. Bull devoted himself exclusively to ophthalmology, and in addition to private practice, did valuable work in various dispensaries, clinics, and hospitals, and engaged in educational work. Dr. Bull was Surgeon and Director of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Consulting Ophthal-

mic Surgeon to the Presbyterian, St. Mary's Hospitals for Children, and St. Luke's Hospital; Professor of Ophthalmology in Cornell University Medical College and in the New York University Medical College; and was Attend Ophthalmic Surgeon to the hospitals on Blackwell's Island. Dr. Bull has been prominently connected with numerous professional and general societies. He was President of the New York Ophthalmological Society, of the American Ophthalmolgical Society, and of the Practitioners' Society; and is Corresponding Secretary and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Fellow of the New York State and County Medical Societies; a member of the American Medical Association; the Society of the Colonial Wars in State of Connecticut; Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Huguenot Society of America, and of the Century and University clubs. He was a frequent contributor on ophthalmic subjects to various medical journals. He has published two American editions of J. Soelberg Wells' "Diseases of the Eye" and has made an English translation of Stellwag's "Diseases of the Eye". Dr. Bull has also written voluminously for the transactions of medical societies.

WUPPERMAN, Carlos Siegert, actor and author, b. in New York City, 29 November, 1887; d. at Treves, Germany, 15 April, 1919, son of George and Josephine Wright (Hancox) Wuppermann and grandson of Commodore Joseph W. Hancox. He received his preliminary education at Trinity School, New York City, which he attended from 1894 until 1902. That year he entered Columbia University and studied there until 1905 when he went to Europe and attended lectures for a year at the University of Leipsic, Germany. In 1907, he resumed his work at Columbia University and was graduated in the spring of that year with the degree of A.B. For a time after leaving college Mr. Wuppermann followed a literary career, writing for several periodicals. He was also the author of a number of plays, several of which were under consideration by prominent theatrical managers at the time of his death. One of his plays, under the title of "Laughing Harry", was produced at the annual Actors' Fund Benefit in Chicago and Boston, in the winter of 1917, and was being successfully produced in vaudeville when the United States entered the War. It was then deemed advisable, for political reasons, to discontinue the production of the piece. In 1915, Mr. Wuppermann had joined the ranks of actors and appeared with great success in the part of Monty, in "Under Cover", produced at the Cort Theatre, New York City, following his brother, Ralph Morgan Wuppermann, in that rôle. He appeared also in a number of other plays and went to the Pacific Coast with Walker Whiteside in his production of "The Typhoon." His stage name was Caryle Morgan. In June, 1917, Mr. Wuppermann foresook a career of brilliant promise and in which he had made so auspicious a beginning, and enlisted with Base Hospital No. 1, Bellevue Unit for Overseas Service. In November of the same year he was called to the colors and was sent to France in February, 1918. His first assignment was to hospital service in the Bellevue Unit. After serving for several months in this capacity, he was transferred to the Intelligence Department of the American Expeditionary Forces. Here, because of his great ability as a linguist, since he had at ready command four languages, he was of inestimable value to the department. His office was one of extreme danger at all times, but he met all situations with the greatest coolness and bravery. After being on duty for short periods at Paris, St. Nazaire, and Clermont, in French territory, he was assigned to the Army of Occupation at Trier, Germany, where he remained until he died, "in line of duty", on 15 April, 1919. His commanding officer, Col. Arthur M. Wright, wrote of him in the following glowing terms: "Because of Wuppermann's knowledge of French and German and because of his many other qualifications, the Intelligence Department of the A.E.F. asked permission for his transfer from the medical department. In September, 1918, he left us and entered Intelligence work. He was on duty for short periods at Paris, St. Nazaire and Clermont and then assigned to the Army of Occupation at Trier, Germany, where he remained until he died 'in line of duty' April 15, 1919. Sergeant Wuppermann was of our best. Likeable, well educated, cultured and studious, his personality was preeminent in an organization largely composed of college men. We were proud that Sergeant Wuppermann went to France as a member of our organization. We were proud of him when he accepted the call of greater service in the dangerous work of the Intelligence Department and we were proud of him in his death. It represents indeed a glorious sacrifice." In 1910, Mr. Wuppermann had published a volume of poems under the title "Quiet Places." Reminiscent of these, Mrs. Walker Whiteside composed and read at the Memorial services held for Sergeant Wuppermann at Grace Church, Hastings-on-Hudson, the following stanzas:

A Friend "Gone West".

A friend "Gone West"—the hour of day unrung.
A brave boy sleeps, whose heralds are unsung.
So fine his work, in silent ways,
It swept beyond mere human praise.
The glory of the open fight,
Or deeds of mercy,—his by right,
Were cast aside when Duty's voice
A summons served and asked his choice.
No weakening thought to bend his nerve,
No thrill to pierce his iron reserve,—
No hope of joy beyond the goal,
No unbound ecstacy of soul.
By higher hands his pathway traced;
His work and honor subtly placed.
He questioned not the wisdom shown,
But "Carried On" unseen, unknown.
His missions done; the lights are low,—
The curtain falls on friend and foe.
The end shall justify the means
And make him live beyond his dreams.
A poet first—the soldier came,
A challenge to the world aflame!

Carlos Wuppermann

And now with Peace and all the graces
He helped to gain,
We leave him where he would have lain,—
In "Quiet Places."

Mr. Wuppermann was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, the Columbia Debating Society, and was President of the Perthologian Literary Society. He was also a member of the Columbia Freshman Chess Team, the Tower Ridge Yacht Club, and the Hastings Tennis Team. While in college he was editor in chief of the "Columbia Monthly."

SELIGMAN, James, banker and philanthropist, b. in Baiersdorf, Bavaria, Germany, in 1823; d. at Long Branch, New Jersey, 20 August, 1916. His father, David Seligman, was a fairly prosperous woolen merchant; while his mother, in addition to caring for a family of eleven children, kept a small store. The eight sons of the family were all able to procure a good education in Bavaria, but since the means of obtaining a livelihood in that province were limited, they were obliged to leave home in search of a career. The eldest brother, Joseph, left home with an emigrant train for Bremen en route for America, landing in New York in 1838, and went to Pennsylvania where he worked as cashier in a coal mine, at what seemed to him the large salary of $100 a year. Later he became private secretary to Judge Asa Packer. In the spring of 1839, two more wagon loads of peasants left the village, this time carrying James Seligman and his brother, William, to Joseph, who in his own fine prospect did not forget the others. Each of the brothers had $40 which their mother had sewn in their clothing and after a two weeks' trip to Bremen embarked for America. On the sixty-day voyage smallpox broke out in the crowded steerage, and James Seligman was among the sufferers. He landed in New York City, 4 July, 1839, and after being detained for a while at the immigrant hospital, went to Pennsylvania whither William had preceded him. With still some of his small savings in his pocket he was met by his brother Joseph at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. After another spell of illness he took a job secured for him by Joseph as an apprentice to a carpenter, at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Here he was to remain for a year working for his board. His initial piece of work was shingling the roof of a shed in a cemetery where he was compelled to work long after nightfall. After six months his employer failed, and after a term of four months spent with another carpenter who also was compelled to go out of business, Mr. Seligman determined to abandon that line of work and went on the road as a peddler. With a pack of jewelry, obtained as a loan from Joseph, he traveled over Pennsylvania selling on the first day more than $100 worth of goods. He continued in this occupation for a year, meeting with considerable prosperity, making more than either of his two brothers had earned. Influenced by his success Joseph and William decided to enter the peddling business also, and in 1841, the three went South together. At the end of the next year the trio met Jesse Seligman at Montgomery, Alabama, who had also taken up the work of peddling, at that time a trade necessity since buyers, in those days, who lived away from the comparatively few business centres depended upon peddlers for their purchases. At this meeting the Seligman brothers decided to continue as merchants, and after a few more years opened a dry goods store at Greensboro, Alabama, with Joseph as manager. The others continued to peddle, finally opening a second store at Utam, Alabama. Later the brothers established a home in New York City and brought over to this country the rest of the family with the exception of the mother who had died. In 1846, James and Joseph Seligman opened an importing house in New York under the name of J. and W. Seligman and Company, but upon the discovery of gold in California, William, Jesse, Henry and Leopold went to San Francisco, then a roughly constructed village of a few houses, where they opened a store in 1857. After eight years the Seligmans returned to New York and started a wholesale clothing and commission business, receiving from the Government contracts to supply soldiers' uniforms to the amount of several millions of dollars. But the close of the Civil War brought such favorable opportunities that they decided to enter into the banking business and opened the banking house which afterward became so well-known by their name. This organization, which was conceived by Joseph Seligman, was modeled after the Rothschild's firm and eventually included all of the brothers, Joseph, Jesse, William, James, Abraham, Leopold, Isaac and Henry. Its connections became world wide. Banking houses were opened in the Seligman name in New York, London, Paris, Frankfort, Amsterdam, San Francisco, and New Orleans. Besides these connections were formed with the leading banking houses of South America and the West Indies. The Anglo-California branch was founded in 1872. The London house was in charge of Leopold and Isaac Seligman; William was in control of the Paris house; and Henry and Abraham Seligman were established in Frankfort. Joseph Seligman died in 1880, following which the control of the house in New York devolved upon Jesse and James Seligman, who from the first had been identified with the parent institution. The Seligmans transacted an enormous amount of business and since 1868, through the political influence of James Seligman who secured the agency, have continuously been the fiscal and naval agents of the United States and trusted advisors in the great financial schemes of the Government. One conspicuous instance was the taking over by the Seligman Brothers of $20,000,000 when $150,000,000 of 4 per cent bonds were placed upon the market, in 1879. The memorable "Black Friday" panic, which left so many other large capitalists and banking houses stranded left the Seligman firm unscathed. Mr. Seligman was connected from the first with the New York house of the Seligman Brothers and his wise and far-reaching policies were greatly instrumental in making of the firm the great international financial enterprise it became. He was a member of the Gold Board which preceded the New York Stock Exchange, and was a member of the

latter body from its re-organization. At the time of his death he was its oldest member, and for fifteen years was a member of its governing committee. He had also at various times been a member of the Exchange committee on securities, admissions and finance. He was one of the founders of the Temple Emanu-El at Fifth Avenue and 43rd Street, and was for many years President of the congregation for which he had done much in the way of active and financial support. A deeply religious and home loving man, James Seligman embodied the best traits of his race. He was naturally quiet and modest, and as he said, "I never like to talk about myself. I have made it a rule never to do so." In the same spirit he always refused to permit mention or exploitation of his many public and religious benefactions. Mr. Seligman married Rosa Content and was the father of six children: DeWitt J. Seligman, Eugene Seligman, Jefferson Seligman, Mrs. Robert Nathan, Mrs. Albert Gross, and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim. Mrs. Seligman died in 1907.

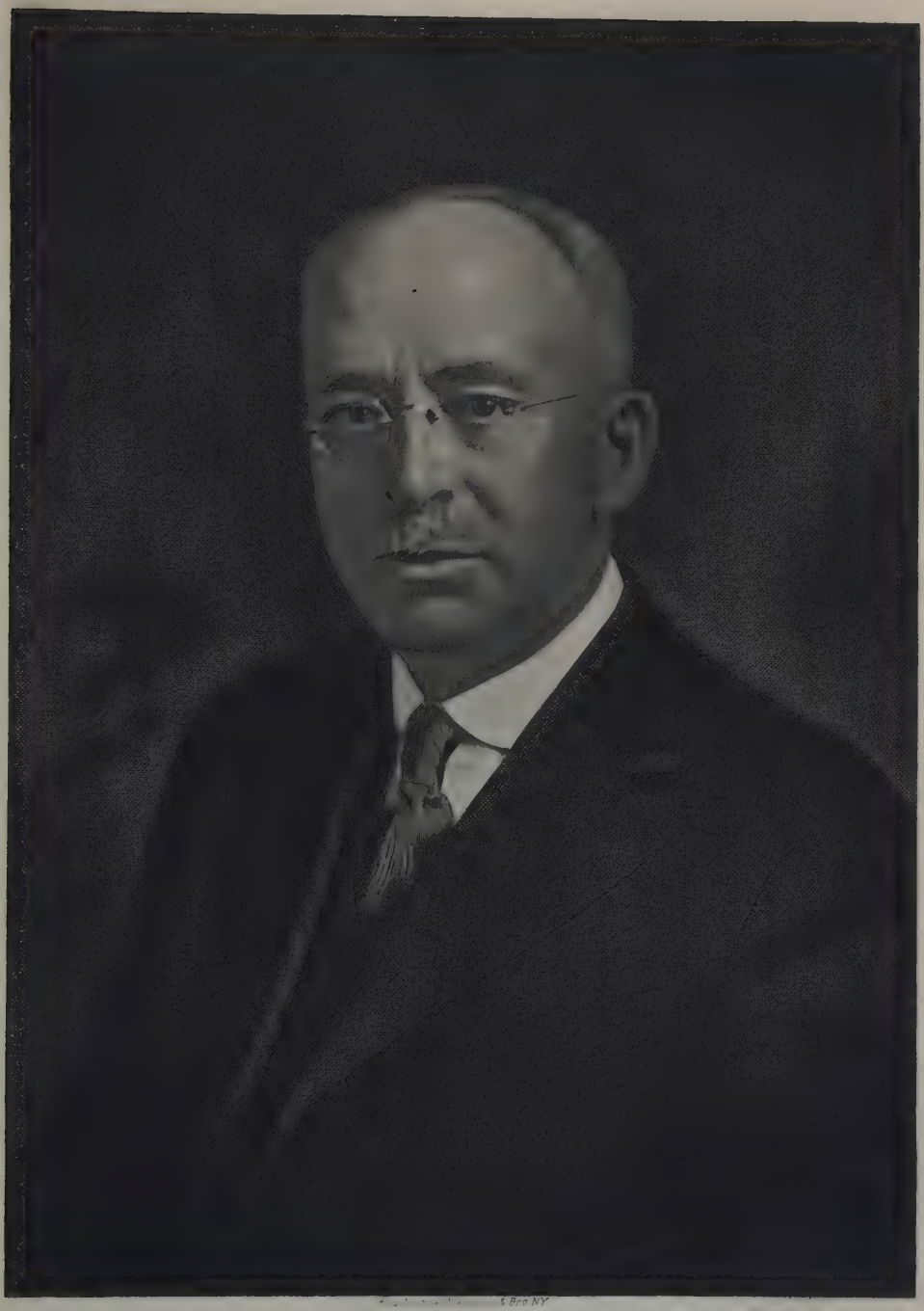
COTTON, Henry Andrews, medical director, b. in Norfolk, Virginia, 18 May, 1876, son of George Adolphus and Mary Della (Biggs) Cotton. He descended from John Cotton, an early settler in Virginia and North Carolina, and a member of the General Council of North Carolina, and from Alexander Lillington, Colonial Governor of North Carolina. Dr. Cotton was graduated at the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute in 1894; was a special student at Johns Hopkins University in 1895, received the degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1899, and the honorary degree of A.M. from St. John's College, 1910. Following his graduation he served as assistant physician at the City Asylum, Bay View, Baltimore, 1899-1900; and filled the same position at the State Hospital, Worcester, Massachusetts, under Dr. Adolf Meyer, and at the State Hospital, Danvers, Massachusetts, 1903-1907. In 1905 he went abroad for further study, and spent the years 1905-1906 at the Royal University, Munich, Germany, under the instruction of Professor Kraepelin. He did special research work in brain pathology at the Royal University under Professor Alzheimer. This work became the foundation upon which his later work was constructed. After his return to America, Dr. Cotton was appointed Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital, Trenton, New Jersey, where he has served continuously since 15 November, 1907. His work in this position has been epoch making in its results, and of such a remarkable character as to be of tremendous significance not only to the medical profession but the most important national and economic assets of modern times. Through the work of Dr. Cotton, insanity has been robbed of many of its terrors since it has been demonstrated that the mental disorder may be conquered by physical treatment during its incipient stages; and even more advanced cases may be arrested if vigorous and effective measures are adopted. In the "Reviews of Reviews" of April, 1922, Burdette G. Lewis, State Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies of New Jersey, formerly Commissioner of Corrections of the City of New York, published an appreciative article on Dr. Cotton's work at the Trenton Hospital. Under the title, "The Winning Fight Against Mental Disease," he gives to the public a special report received from Dr. Cotton as follows: "During 1918 a total of 459 cases were discharged; 360 as recovered, 44 as improved and 55 as unimproved. The present status of those discharged patients is as follows: recovered, 370; improved, 19; unimproved, 14; died, 24; returned to the hospital, 32. Of the 32 returned to the hospital, only 23 belonged to the so-called functional group, and of the cases that have died since leaving the hospital, only 12 were classified in this group. ..... Out of the 360 cases belonging to the functional group, admitted in 1918, only 50 remain in the hospital today, and 9 of them are criminals..... We have found that those we considered recovered are earning their living, taking care of their families, and are normal in every respect." As a result of the treatments provided during the last five years, fourteen hundred patients classified in the so-called functional group have been discharged. In the last year twenty-five of this number have been re-admitted, but eight of these have since been discharged after the previous inadequate treatment was completed. The recovery rate for the "functional" group has averaged 87% of the admissions for five years, as against a ten-year average of only 37%. Early in 1918 Dr. Cotton surprised the medical profession by stating that the extraction of infected teeth, the removal of infected tonsils and the clearing up of infection in the stomach, the duodenum, the lower intestional tract and in other vital parts of the bodies of insane patients had resulted in remarkable recoveries, some of them almost immediate. Whether they were merely temporary or permanent remained to be seen. Dr. Cotton was confident of success, for eleven years of careful scientific experimentation had preceded his announcement, and he had been an important factor in devising a successful treatment of another terrible form of insanity, called 'paresis'. Since then some of the most remarkable recoveries have been achieved with the aid of surgery. Badly diseased or poorly functioning stomachs, parts of large and small intestines, and other vital organs of the abdomen and pelvic regions found to be impaired have been renovated, rearranged, or in specific cases, removed entirely. Dr. John W. Draper, who has performed these operations, has shown that the insane offer no exception to the well-known biological laws governing operations upon the human abdomen. "We are so wonderfully made that when one organ fails to do its part another one may be induced to undertake the work; an interesting example of the law of compensation. The results, as a whole, are as striking and as sensational as previous achievements in the treatment and prevention of arthritis and rheumatism." As a result of proper segregation and early treatment the average stay of recoverable new cases at Trenton Hospital has been reduced from nine to three months; and by a new serum developed by Dr. Cotton and Dr.

Henry A. Cotton

John F. Anderson, bacteriologist of the institution, by which it has been found possible to kill bacteria which attack the incision made by the surgeon's knife, much in the same way as a germicide or disinfectant, deaths from operations have been reduced from thirty per cent. to twelve per cent in twelve months. All restraining apparatus has been eliminated at Trenton Hospital, and it has been found unnecessary in handling either the new arrivals or chronic patients. On 19 February, 1922, following the publication of Dr. Cotton's book entitled "The Defective Delinquent and Insane," the "New York Tribune" printed an interesting account of the treatment and results at the New Jersey State Hospital. The writer says: "The work at the State Hospital at Trenton has been known, in a general way, in the last three years. The basis of the work has been ascertaining the relation of focal infections to the causation, treatment and prevention of insanity. Instead of merely receiving patients for detention, depending on spontaneous cure, it is the policy at the Trenton State Hospital to institute a diagnostic survey on the theory that insanity is largely caused by infections which perhaps can be reached and remedied. The teeth and tonsils have enlisted the particular attention of Dr. Cotton and his associates. Other physical causes may lead to infection, reacting upon the brain, but the first procedure after the admission of a patient at Trenton is the removal of infected teeth and tonsils. The results of these simple operations in many cases are amazing. Because of the rapid changes in mental condition which usually take place after the removal of the tonsils and infected teeth, comparatively little attention is paid now to the usual psychoanalytical report at the time of the patient's admission. Instead of an exhaustive report of ten or twelve typewritten pages, regarding the patient's mental symptoms, only brief reports of a page or two are now made, for the reason, it is pointed out, that the mental conditions clear up so rapidly after the preliminary hospital treatment that more detailed reports are valueless. According to the theory on which the work at Trenton is carried out, there may be one or more of a dozen possible physical causes for the insanity cases that come up for diagnosis and treatment. Through the X-ray and bacteriological research, experts are put at work to find out what the cause may be in each case. The general theory pursued is that insanity has some definite physical cause. This upsets the theory of heredity. Also it disposes of the idea that such things as grief, domestic troubles and the whole host of other mental afflictions known generally as worry can bring about insanity of themselves. It is admitted that such things may play a large part in bringing on insanity, but there must be some physical reason for the actual breakdown. It is figured that at least 20 per cent. of the cases admitted at Trenton for treatment are due to bad teeth and tonsils." A list of the divisions of work carried on in the hospital at Trenton is sufficient in itself to indicate the contrast between the work there and the work of the usual state hospital for the insane. The surgical clinic has two divisions, one where the studies and surgical operations involving the stomach, the colon and the small intestine are carried out, the other where studies and operations involving the organs of reproduction are done. In addition to this surgical work, which is carried out under the general supervision of Dr. John W. Draper, there is hte genito-urinary clinic, presided over by Dr. Frederick Smith, as Consultant. There is also a throat and nose clinic, under the supervision of Dr. Edward S. Pope of New York. Finally, there is a clinic for the treatment of diseases of women; a dental clinic, an X-ray clinic, and fully equipped laboratories and operating rooms. An extraordinary phase of Dr. Cotton's work is the large percentage of patients discharged as cured, or in condition enabling them to resume their places in society. As a result there will be no need for periodical additions to the buildings, as there has been no net annual increase for five years, and a large part of the old asylum section of Trenton Hospital, upon which more than two million dollars had been spent, can be abandoned, or converted to other uses. Dr. Cotton is known not only for his achievements as the Medical Director of the New Jersey State Hospital. He is a lecturer on psycho-pathology at Princeton University and a Director of the psychiatric clinic for correctional institutions of New Jersey. He was recently invited to give a series of lectures under the Vanuxem Foundation at Princeton University—which lectures were published by the Princeton Press under the title "The Defective, Delinquent and Insane" on the results of his investigations of twenty years which had convinced him that insanity was a brain and not a mind disease and could be cured by treatment for infection. He has published numerous articles in medical journals, including: "The Cytological Study of the Cerebro-Spinal Fluid by Alzheimer's Method, and Its Diagnostic Value in Psychiatry"; "A Contribution to the Study of the Relation of General Paralysis and Tabes Dorsalis"; "Alcohol as an Etiological Factor in Mental Disease"; "A Case of Central Neuritis with Autopsy"; "Some Problems in the Study of Heredity in Mental Diseases"; "The Value of Field Work in the Study of Heredity in Mental Diseases"; "Practical Eugenics"; "Comparative Psychological Studies of the Mental Capacity in Cases of Dementia Praecox and Alcoholic Insanity"; and a translation of "The Present Status of our Knowledge of the Pathological Histology of the Cortex in the Psychoses". Dr. Cotton is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Neurological Association, the National Association for the Study and Care of Epilepsy, the New England Society of Psychiatry and the New York Psychiatrical Society; also of the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the American Revolution, the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity, the Trenton Club, Philadelphia Art Club, and the Nassau Club, Princeton. In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, he served with the United States Army for six months, as a member of the Hospital Corps, Chickamauga; major Medical

Corps, United States Army, European War, in charge of neuro-psychiatric department, Camp Dix, New Jersey. Dr. Cotton is the author of numerous medical articles and papers, notably: "Treatment and Prevention of Certain Mental Disorders"; "The Relation of Focal Infection to Mental Diseases"; "Intestinal Pathology in the Functional Psychoses"; "The Etiology and Treatment of the So-called Functional Psychoses, Summary of Results Based upon the Experience of Four Years"; "What is being Done for the Insane by Means of Surgery"; "Infection of the Gastro-Intestinal Tract in Relation to Systemic Disorders"; "Fractional Gastric Analysis." His work has attracted the attention of British psychiatrists and in July, 1923, he gave a paper, "Chronic Sepsis in Mental Disorders" before the British Medico-Psychological Society in London, England. He married, 15 October, 1903, Alice Della, daughter of Wilson and Mary Ann (Gessford) Keys of Baltimore, Maryland. They have two sons: Henry Andrews, Jr., and Adolph Gessford Cotton.

LOWNEY, Walter McPherson, manufacturer, b. in Sebec, Maine, 2 September, 1855; d. in Atlantic City, New Jersey, 4 April, 1921, son William and Eliza (Weston) Lowney. He received his education in the public schools of Bangor, Maine, and formed his first association with the candy business as salesman for the Boston agency of a Philadelphia caramel factory. In this capacity he called upon merchants throughout New England and in the course of his travels he noted the absence of the higher grades of confectionery, excepting in the very large cities. At this time there were no chocolate goods of any sort made in New England. The idea occurred to Mr. Lowney that here was an opportunity for a business of vast possibilities. In February, 1883, he began the chocolate bonbon business in his own name, and on a small scale, in Boston, Massachusetts. During the first three years the capital was small, and it required unceasing effort to establish the project on a firm basis. As the business steadily progressed, Mr. Lowney took over larger quarters (January, 1886). It is interesting to note that the sale of nineteen cases, valued at $750, and shipped on 27 July, 1886, marked the largest day's business up to that time. On 19 January, 1888, Mr. Lowney made his first London shipment consisting of nineteen cases. Two months later, by cable, the order was duplicated, and in May of the same year, a larger order was received. By that time the firm's export business was considered to have begun. The Lowney Company was incorporated 1 October, 1890, with Mr. Lowney as President. On 11 March, 1891, the first shipment of "Lowney's" was made to the new branch which had been opened in Chicago to secure more efficient distribution of goods in the West. Work was begun in the same year on a refrigeration plant for cooling the dipping and storerooms. This was completed in due time and was the first plant of its kind attempted by any candy manufacturer, and its importance to the success of the Lowney Company cannot be easily over-estimated. The Chicago World's Fair of 1893 awarded to Mr. Lowney the Gold Medal, the highest award for chocolate bonbons. Having foreseen the great opportunity offered by the Columbian Exposition for the introduction of Lowney's chocolates to the millions who would visit the fair, his alert and keen mind conceived the idea of having a building of his own in the Court of Honor. Regardless of expense, he erected a reproduction of the ruined Temple of Vesta in Rome. This temple spread the reputation of the goods throughout the length and breadth of the land. Millions of visitors saw and admired the beautiful edifice and obtained a clear impression of the Lowney methods. As advertising it paid, but still more important and far-reaching, it forged a link of personal good feeling between producer and consumer. It took undaunted courage at that stage of the development of his resources for Mr. Lowney to put so much money into a single advertising investment, but with faith in himself, he had the courage of his convictions, and the results accomplished justified his judgment. Once in the front rank, in order to cope with competition and to maintain the lead that had already been gained, Mr. Lowney started an extensive advertising campaign in newspapers and magazines. It was necessary to make all goods recognizable as Lowney's and to meet this requirement the idea of stamping the name "Lowney" on every piece was adopted, thus protecting the public from the possibility of unscrupulous substitution which threatens unbranded goods nationally advertised. Again in 1901, Mr. Lowney erected a separate building at the Pan-American Fair at Buffalo, New York, for the exclusive display of Lowney products, and received the highest awards for chocolate bonbons, as at the Chicago Fair. The highest awards followed Lowney's Chocolates wherever they were entered in competition, and the Medal of Honor Award was received at the San Francisco Fair in 1915. To his employees Mr. Lowney was always exceedingly generous. On 1 January, 1903, he introduced a profit-sharing plan for his employees, distributing a share of the company's profits among them every year. In 1919 the company presented to about one thousand employees life insurance policies for two hundred and fifty dollars. The gifts went to all members of the Mutual Benefit Section of the Cooperative Association, at the Boston factory. Due to the ever-increasing volume of the Lowney business at the Boston factory it had outgrown its quarters, and Mr. Lowney was compelled to seek a new location for the manufacture of Lowney's "Breakfast Cocoa" and "Chocolate Coatings". After careful scrutiny he chose Mansfield, Massachusetts, because of its site and its excellent shipping facilities, and within a period of five years, Mr. Lowney, either personally or through the company of which he was head, paid taxes on about one-eighth of the assessable property of the town, the valuation of which increased about three-quarters of a million dollars. The Mansfield plant is one of the largest in the country devoted to the manufacture of chocolate products. When the Walter M. Lowney Company of Canada, Limited, with factory and headquarters in Montreal, was established in 1906, it was the first



Walter M Lowney

American candy company to locate in Canada. Branch agencies were opened in the larger cities of Canada—Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto and Calgary. About 1919 arrangements were made for the association of the business interests of the Canadian company and J. S. Fry and Sons, Canada, Limited. Although the Canadian companies were subsidiaries of the W. M. Lowney Company of Boston, and of J. S. Fry and Sons, Limited, of Bristol, England, the affiliation affected only Canada. The demands of business did not prevent his active public service to the town of his residence. Mr. Lowney took a deep interest in the affairs of Mansfield. He developed the Lowney Farm and stocked it with Holstein cattle, which became famous among raisers of blooded stock and producers of milk throughout the country. To own and conduct a hotel was one of his ambitions which he eventually gratified by building the Tavern, where for over ten years he made his home. Mr. Lowney built the First National Bank Building, a handsome business block, and at the factory erected a fine club house provided with an athletic field. He purchased a plot of land known as North Common, converted it into the present beauty spot and donated it to the town; it is now called Lowney Park. Thousands of passengers riding on the main line of the New Haven Road between Providence and Boston have noted the improvements in the appearance of the town opposite the station without realizing that they were the work of one man—Walter M. Lowney. He took a strong stand for the appointment of a town manager as a desirable form of town government as opposed to the old style, and largely through his effort, legislation was passed enabling the town to vote and accept the town manager form of government. He was a director of the Boston National Bank and of the First National Bank of Mansfield, a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, of the Boston City Club, of the Executive Committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Chairman of the Americanization Committee. Mr. Lowney was a member of the Board of Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce for six years, 1911-1915, and on the executive committee for the last three years of his term. He was a member of St. Andrews Lodge of Free Masons of Bangor, Maine, a member of Boston Commandery, Knights Templar and a Shriner. He had also attained the thirty-second degree. For many years he had been interested in boys' clubs, and was an enthusiast in securing for them wholesome surroundings and uplifting influences. He was a director of the Boy's Club Federation of the United States, and director of the Bunker Hills Boy's Club, Charlestown. On 25 January, 1877, Mr. Lowney married Nettie Bolton of Bangor, Maine. Of this marriage there were four children, Bessie Weston, Louise Bolton, Harry Nelson, and Margery Butler (Mrs. Edson H. McRae).

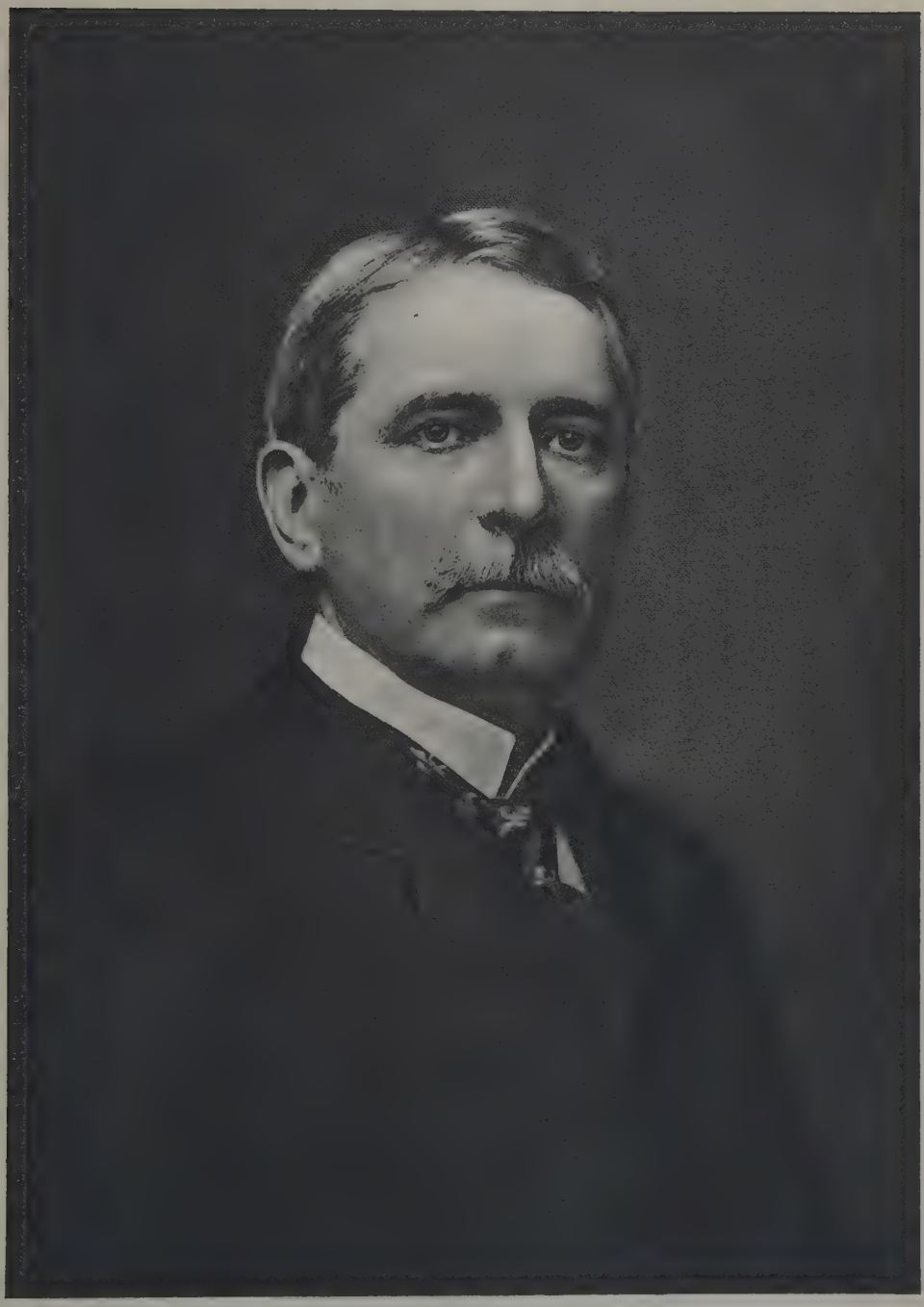
BANE, Abner Clarke, business man, b. in Claysville, Pennsylvania, 21 January, 1860; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 7 July, 1922, son of John Ferguson and Martha Lindley (Post) Bane. The first representative of his family in America was Mordecai Bane, who came from Scotland early in the seventeenth century. His father (1829–1866), a constructing engineer, served in the Federal engineering corps in the Civil War. Mr. Bane was educated in the public schools of Claysville, and at Washington and Jefferson College. In 1882, he entered upon his business career in Pittsburgh. His successive affiliations were with Pusey and Kerr; Crumvine, Bane and Bassett; A. Clarke Bane and Company, and the Municipal Corporation Securities Company. After 1913 he was an independent dealer in investment bonds and securities. For many years he was connected with the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh. Mr. Bane was a member of the Pittsburgh Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He was actively interested in promoting the Boy Scout movement. Largely through his efforts also, the Oakland branch of the Y. M. C. A. was established. He married, 17 February, 1892, Ada Jean Coleman, daughter of Dr. James Harvey Coleman, of Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

ADDICKS, Lawrence, consulting engineer, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 3 March, 1878, son of Charles Henry and Mary Knox (Buzby) Addicks. He is a descendant of John E. Addicks who came to this country in the early days of its history as an independent nation; his wife was Barbara O'Sullivan, a descendant of O'Sullivan Bear of Bantry, Ireland, well-known as an educator. Mr. Addicks was educated in the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, and spent two years thereafter engaged in special studies at the Spring Garden Institute and University of Pennsylvania. In 1899 he was graduated B.S. in both mechanical and electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Immediately following his graduation he went to New Mexico as draftsman in the Santa Rita Copper Mines, located at Santa Rita, New Mexico. After a year spent in this employ, during which time he gained much valuable practical experience, Mr. Addicks returned to the East as assistant to the superintendent of the Raritan Copper Works, located at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, remaining there for five years. In 1905 he went to Chrome, New Jersey, where he became chief engineer of De Lamar's Copper Refining Company. In 1906 he became superintendent of the United States Metals Refining Company. He retained this connection until 1914, when he resigned to engage in independent practice as

OLIVER

a consulting engineer. Mr. Addicks is a member of the Naval Consulting Board and was Chairman of the Committee on Special Problems dealing with the submarine menace. He is Past-President of the American Electro Chemical Society; Fellow of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers; member of the American Institute for Mechanical Engineers; the American Institute for Mining Engineers; the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America; the American Society for Testing Materials; the International Society for Testing Materials, and the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, of London, England. Mr. Addicks belongs to the Chemists' Club, New York City; the American, and the Mining and Metallurgical Club, of London, England. He has contributed to various technical magazines and has published a book entitled "Copper Refining." He married, 20 June, 1899, Mary Maulsby, daughter of Albert H. O'Brien, of Philadelphia.

OLIVER, Henry William, iron master, b. in Dunganon, County Tyrone, Ireland, 25 February, 1840; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 8 February, 1904. He was two years old when his parents came to the United States, and settled in Pittsburgh. He was educated in the common schools of that city, and at the early age of thirteen became a messenger in the employ of the National Telegraph Company. At fifteen he entered the service of Clark and Thaw, pioneers in the forwarding business, and at nineteen he was employed as shipping clerk by the iron firm of Graff, Bennet and Company, with whom he remained until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was among those who responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops, and enlisted for three months. Again in 1863 he served as an emergency volunteer, in helping to repel the invasion of Pennsylvania, by General Lee, and participated in the Battle of Gettysburg. On his return to civil life, Mr. Oliver became a member of the firm of Lewis, Oliver and Phillips, organized for the manufacture of bolts and nuts. The business, small at first, developed before 1880 into a large manufactory of iron specialties. This expansion was the result in great degree of the intense energy which was one of Mr. Oliver's salient characteristics, vitalizing all his undertakings. He possessed also a wonderful power of inspiring enthusiastic devotion and loyal cooperation in his subordinates. A notable instance of this was given on one occasion when the firm was threatened with failure. The catastrophe was averted by the voluntary action of the employes in serving for two weeks without wages. Seldom in the annals of industry could we find a similar episode. In 1880 Mr. Lewis retired from the firm, and two brothers of Mr. Oliver having been admitted to partnership, the style was changed to Oliver Brothers and Phillips. In 1888 the business was incorporated as the Oliver Iron and Steel Company. Mr. Oliver was President of the Oliver and Snyder Steel Company for many years, and was heavily interested in the Monongahela Tin Plate Company, now owned by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company. Foreseeing the possibilities of Pittsburgh as the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania, and appreciating the advantages of competition in traffic, Mr. Oliver was an early promoter and builder of important lines of railroad. He was interested in the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, as a projector and a large stockholder, also in the Pittsburgh and Western, of which he was for five years president, and for many years a director. He was a leader in securing better railroad facilities between Pittsburgh and Chicago by promoting the Akron and Chicago Junction connection of the Pittsburgh and Western with the Baltimore and Ohio. As a railroad man, Mr. Oliver introduced valuable improvements, including the manufacture of pressed steel cars, an industry which he helped to found, and which is now one of the greatest users of steel in the world. The steel car is the most effective element in securing the present safety of railroad trains. He established and developed the Oliver Wire Company, which eventually was merged in the American Steel and Wire Company. The large mining interests of Mr. Oliver included Pennsylvania coal, Arizona copper, and Minnesota iron ores. The manner in which he became a proprietor in the Mesaba ore district was most dramatic. In 1892 he was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, and while there heard for the first time of the discovery of iron in the Mesaba range. Hastening to Duluth, he found the town crowded with prospectors. Every hotel was full, and he was obliged to sleep on a billiard table. The next morning he purchased a horse, rode through the wilderness to the new ore mines, and at the camp of the Merritt brothers, was shown mines out of which the iron could be dug like sand. Here were, perhaps hundreds of millions of tons, and no one in Pittsburgh had as yet bought a pound of it. Mr. Oliver leased a mine from the Merritts, and nine years later that ride through the wilderness netted him thirteen million dollars. He organized the Oliver Iron Mining Company, and succeeded in interesting the Carnegie Steel Company in the development of iron mines in the Lake Superior region, becoming in the Carnegie Company "the man behind the ore." Mr. Carnegie said of him: "Harry Oliver was a man who saw far ahead. He could not carry all the game he had captured, and he appealed to the Carnegie Company to join him. It did, and carried the treasure safely through with its money and credit." The "Oliver luck" is a Pittsburgh phrase. Strictly speaking it meant a compound of one part chance and two parts energy. A striking proof of Mr. Oliver's wonderfully magnetic personality is found in the fact that when he was in difficulties his creditors were always first to lend him more money. He was a man born to his task, making up his mind quickly, grasping all situations almost intuitively, and then, with a self-reliance born only in those capable of controlling large bodies of men, he made his decision, and made it in such a way as left no room to doubt that he meant what he said. His independence of the opinions of others is strikingly exemplified in the following instance: On one occasion he sent an agent to report on a piece of mining land, and received a long account, unfavorable in every



Henry W. Oliver.

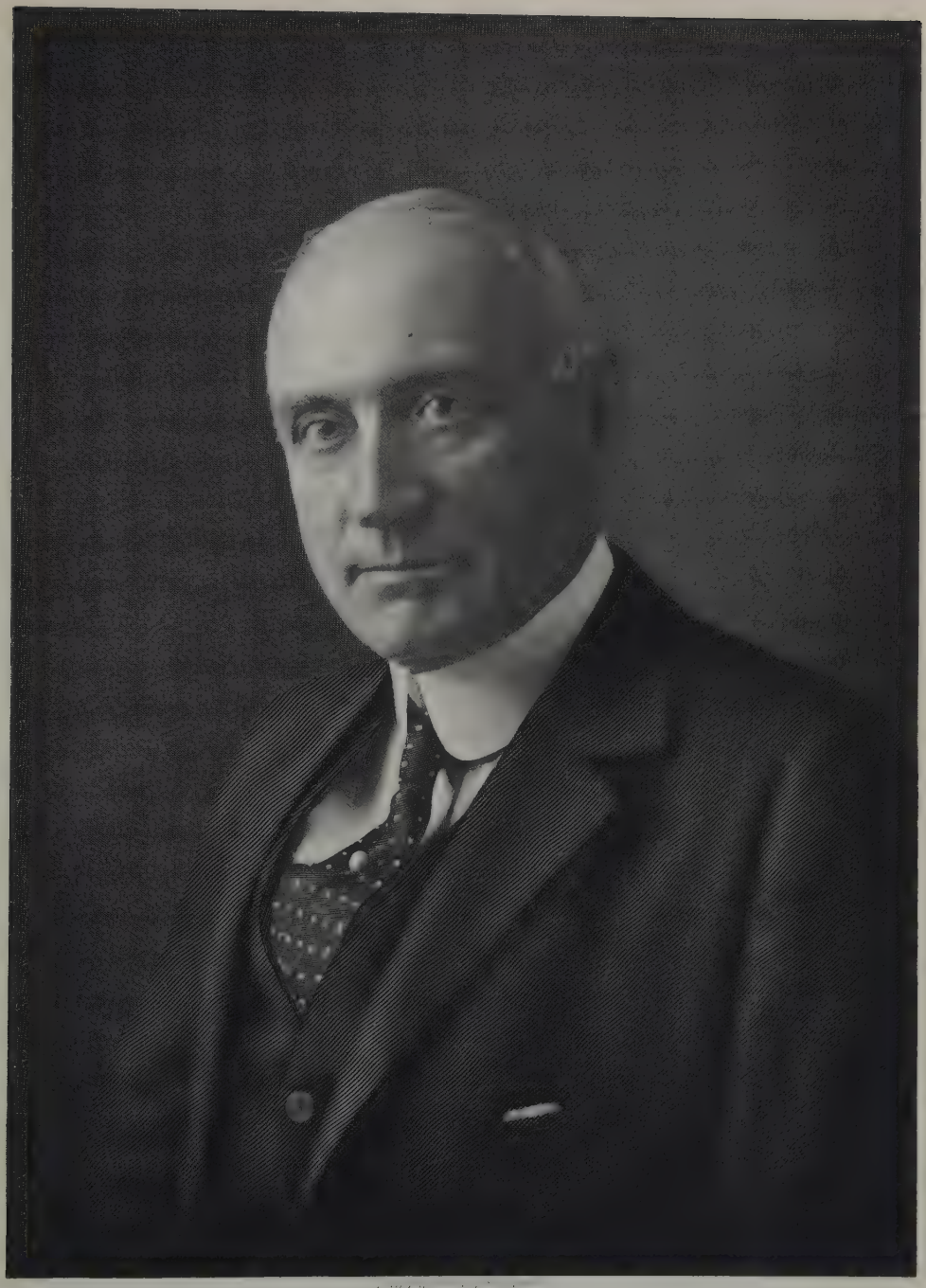
respect. "I think he is mistaken," said Oliver, "I'll take it." In a short time the land proved to be worth double what he paid for it. No one bore the risks of business so easily, and, it may be added, more triumphantly. Intensely public-spirited, Mr. Oliver ever sought to make his prosperity minister to the well-being of his home city, and his wealth was largely invested in Pittsburgh real estate, both improved and unimproved. He purchased lots and tracts in the city, and erected office buildings in the down town district with a view to the needs of the future. The Henry W. Oliver Building on Smithfield Street, erected by his estate, is the largest office building in Pittsburgh. Widely but unostentatiously charitable, the full number of his benefactions will never be known to the world, for he delighted to give in such a manner that few were aware of it. On national questions the political convictions of Mr. Oliver were deep and strong, but did not influence his action or enlist his partisanship in regard to local affairs. As a young man he was elected to the common council, and for three years he served with marked ability as its president. He was chosen a delegate to four national Republican conventions—1872, 1875, 1888, and 1892—and on each occasion served as a member of the committee on platform. He was always a powerful factor in State politics. In 1882, when tariff revision was under consideration, he was appointed by President Arthur a member of the commission of experts as the representative of the iron and steel interests of the country. In January, 1881, he received the nomination of the Republican legislative caucus for the United States Senate, but failed of election, owing to a division which is sometimes a feature of state politics. Mr. Oliver's accurate estimate of men enabled him to fill the many branches of his business with employes who seldom failed to meet his expectations. In numerous instances, also, he assisted those who served him faithfully to procure for themselves, or members of their families, good positions after the business in which they had worked for him had passed into other control. Always dignified, he was also singularly approachable, and his loyalty in friendship inspired a like sentiment in all who were brought into close relations with him. Actuated, in public and private, by one high motive, the welfare of all whom he served, and of all with whom he was associated, he was a genial, kindly gentleman and a courageous man. He married, in 1862, Edith A. Cassidy, of Pittsburgh, and their daughter and only child is now the wife of Henry R. Rea of that city.

LYMAN, Chester Wolcott, manufacturer, b. in New Haven, Connecticut, 25 May, 1861, son of Chester Smith and Delia Williams (Wood) Lyman. The American ancestor of the Lyman family was Richard Lyman of Essex, England, who settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1631, and later became one of the original settlers of Hartford. Through his maternal grandmother, Frances (Ellsworth) Wood, Mr. Lyman is a descendant of Oliver Ellsworth, Third Chief Justice of the United States, and Ambassador to France, and by other lines, from Thomas Welles, Governor of Connecticut (1655-1658), Henry Wolcott (1578–1655), founder of Windsor, Connecticut, and from Richard Treat, corporator of Connecticut (1685). His father (1814-1890), a graduate of Yale College (1837) and a clergyman, was Professor of Industrial Mechanics and Physics (1859-84), and of Astronomy (1859-90), at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, and was for twenty years President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Joseph Wood of Stamford, who was elected to the State Legislature and was appointed Judge of the County Court in New Haven. Mr. Lyman was educated in private schools in New Haven and Hartford, and was graduated A.B. at Yale College in 1882. From August to October of the same year, he was in the employ of the United States Coast Survey at Machias Port, Maine, after which he spent several months in Europe. After his return in August, 1883, he resumed study in Yale University, taking a special course in naval architecture and engineering at the Sheffield Scientific School. He entered upon his active business career in 1885, in the employ of W. H. Parsons and Company, paper manufacturers and merchants of New York City. During 1888-89 he was their western representative in Chicago, and then became connected with their mill at West Newton, Pennsylvania. He left the Parsons Company in 1890 to accept the position of manager to the Herkimer Paper Company, at Herkimer, New York, and remained with this corporation until 1898, when it was absorbed by the International Paper Company. At this time Mr. Lyman became assistant to the President of the consolidated concern. He was elected to the Board of Directors in April, 1916, and in the following October became Vice-President, with direction of the Department of Sales. This office he still holds (1923). He was Secretary and Treasurer of the American Paper and Pulp Association from 1898-1900; President of the Wimbagog Paper Company; Vice-President of the American Realty Company; Treasurer and Director of the Continental Paper and Bag Mills; Falls Manufacturing Company, and Director of the American Paper Reports, Inc. Mr. Lyman's interest in subjects related to the business or manufacturing of paper and pulp is reflected in his highly authoritative writings upon this and allied subjects, also upon forestry, water conservation, etc. He has made also an extensive study of the problems invoved in river regulation by water storage. Among his contributions to trade and technical literature may be mentioned "The Paper Industry and the Forests" (1900), published in the "Forester"; "Paper" in the "Encyclopedia Americana" (1904), and "What Ought the Tariff Rates to be on Paper and Pulp?" in the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science" (1908). He also wrote a history of the "American Paper and Pulp Association", which was published in 1898. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Yale University in 1895, in recognition of his special studies in electrical science. In 1910 he donated a fund to the University to found a lectureship in the

Sheffield Scientific School on water storage conservation. It is known as the "Chester Smith Lyman Lectureship", and was founded in memory of his father. Among technical, learned and business associations, Mr. Lyman holds membership in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Yale Engineering Society, the Canadian Forestry Association, the American Forestry Association, in which he was also a director (1911–23). He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the New England Society of New York, the Yale, University and City Midday clubs of New York City, the Graduates' Club of New Haven, the Ardsley Club of Ardsley-on-Hudson, the Piping Rock Club of Long Island and of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He married, 26 February, 1915, in New York City, Marguerite Buhler Couleru, of Paris, France. They have one daughter, Louise Marguerite.

REA, Henry Robinson, mechanical engineer, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 29 May, 1863; d. 20 December, 1919, son of William and Matilda Anne (Robinson) Rea. His earliest American ancestor, Samuel Rea, came from his home near Londonberry, Ireland, settling in Cumberland Valley, now Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in January, 1755. His grandfather was Major-General John Rea who served through the Revolutionary War as lieutenant and captain. During the War of 1812 he was given command of the Pennsylvania troops and was commissioned major-general. General Rea was in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1785 to 1801, and in the United States Congress from 1823 to 1824. His wife, Elizabeth Culbertson, was a daughter of Colonel Samuel Culbertson of the Revolution; and a grand-daughter of Captain Alexander Culbertson, who served in the French and Indian War, and was killed in the battle of Sideling Hill in Bedford County, Pennsylvania. Captain Alexander Culbertson came to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1732. Both the Rea and Culbertson families left Scotland during the religious persecutions of 1660-1680, and made their homes in Ireland. Henry R. Rea was educated in Pittsburgh schools and at the Western University, Pennsylvania, and in 1884 was graduated in mechanical engineering at the Stevens Institute of Technology. After graduation he studied for two years at the University of Göttingen, Germany, and, on his return to Pittsburgh in 1886, was made Vice-President of the Robinson Rea Manufacturing Company, of which his father was Treasurer. Mr. Rea was also vice-president of the Morristown (New Jersey) Traction Company. He was a member of the War Industries Board from November, 1918, to November, 1919. He was President of the Pittsburgh Club, and Vice-President of the Allegheny Country Club; a member of the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh and of the Brook, Racquet and Tennis, Links and University clubs of New York City. He married, 23 April, 1889, in Pittsburgh, Edith Oliver, daughter of Henry W. Oliver, iron master and mine owner of Pittsburgh.

VOORHEES, Stephen Hegeman, banker, b. in Griggstown, New Jersey, 3 August, 1864, son of Alfred Irving and Emily (Suydam) Voorhees. His father was a prosperous farmer well able to afford his son the educational preparation for a professional career. Mr. Voorhees attended the public schools of his native town. Later he was sent to Trenton where he attended the State Model and the Normal schools. In 1884, at the age of twenty, he went to New York City and there obtained a position in the Mercantile Bank, beginning with a salary of seven dollars a week. By his quickness of apprehension and steady application to his duties he rapidly rose to positions of responsibility. In 1889 he was offered an advanced position that gave exceptional promise of a future in the Chase National Bank, of which Henry W. Cannon was the President, and W. H. Porter, now of J. P. Morgan and Company, the Vice-President. Mr. Voorhees remained there for eleven years, acquiring a deep and comprehensive knowledge of financial affairs. In 1899, just before he resigned from the Chase National Bank, the Royal Bank of Canada decided to open a branch in New York City, and offered the position of Manager to Mr. Voorhees, which he accepted. The main office of the Royal Bank of Canada was then located in Halifax, Nova Scotia, with twenty-three branches in operation, the total deposits of which were $8,000,000. During the period in which Mr. Voorhees was connected with this large institution, these branches were increased in number to 360, scattered all over the North American continent and the West Indies. Of this extensive chain the New York branch became one of the most important links; it became, in fact, one of the most important financial houses in the city. The executive ability and the critical judgment which Mr. Voorhees displayed in the development of this enterprise attracted wide attention among financiers, and when the National City Bank, in 1919, decided to take advantage of the international situation to expand its foreign business, offered the post of Vice-President to Mr. Voorhees, which was accepted, in June, 1915. The National City Bank of New York is one of the twelve largest banks in the world and plays a big figure in Pan-American finance. It has established branches in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and other cities of the South American continent. At the time that Mr. Voorhees took up his work for this great institution, he launched a movement which has as its object the making of the American dollar the exchange medium of the world. "The dollar," he remarked to a representative of the press, at the time that this propaganda first began attracting wide public attention, "should be quoted in exchange in every money market in the world, and the National City Bank has decided to bring this about. We have established branch banks in many of the South American countries and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible until there are branches in every South American city where conditions warrant establishing them. Furthermore, the National City Bank has scattered agents throughout the world to study and report upon foreign commercial conditions and financial



Henry R. Rea

needs. The information they gather will be of immense value to American shippers and manufacturers." Mr. Voorhees' reputation has been established largely on his comprehensiveness of grasp of the science, or art, of banking. Few men have a more thorough knowledge of the banking methods of other countries than he. He has made a study of the money markets of every industrial country in the world and understands the conditions under which they are operated. Aside from his funamental knowledge of international finance, he is possessed of a keen, practical judgment, combined with a clear and a quick insight into the human elements which sometimes modify the natural laws guiding the flow of currency. Mr. Voorhees is also connected with various other financial and industrial enterprises; he was one of the founders and is a director of the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York City. He was one of the organizers of the Mount Vernon Trust Company, of Mount Vernon, New York; is a member of the Protective Committee of the International and Great Northern Railway; Treasurer of the Cuba Railroad Company and of the Cuba Company. In his home town, Plainfield, New Jersey, he has been very active in civic affairs and is there recognized as one of its most progressive and public spirited citizens. For two terms he served on the local board of health. Much of his time and energy is also given over to the activities of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he is an enthusiastic member. He is also a member of the Canadian, and the Economic clubs of New York City; of the Downtown Association, and of the Park Club, the latter of Plainfield. On 31 October, 1893, Mr. Voorhees married Helen Walton, daughter of Robert Gray, of New York City. They have had two daughters: Ruth Suydam and Helen Voorhees.

GASTON, George Albert, financier, b. in Ohio, 22 August, 1875, son of George and Rachel (Montgomery) Gaston. His father was a successful merchant. He is descended on the paternal side from French ancestry and from Scotch–Irish through the maternal family. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native city, George A. Gaston attended Wooster University and Washington and Jefferson College, and was graduated LL.B. at the Western Reserve Law School, in 1901. After leaving college, Mr. Gaston took up the practice of law with the firm of Fauver, Thomsen and Gaston, in Cleveland, Ohio, with whom he remained for about six years. In 1911 George A. Gaston, in company with the Secretary of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, took a trip round the world to look over its trade and transportation possibilities. So impressed was he with the commercial and shipping potentialities of the Far East and South Africa that he brought back experts to aid in devising plans for the conquest of their foreign trade. His interests in coastwise shipping became extensive. He was branching out aggressively in various transportation fields. At the outbreak of the European War, Mr. Gaston saw his opportunity to become identified with international trade, and, on 10 October, 1914, he organized in New York City, the firm of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc., of which he is President. Three days later he left for London where he offered to supply the British Government with motor trucks. Before leaving New York, Mr. Gaston was informed by many business men that his mission was hopeless, but he was not to be discouraged. He succeeded in inducing the government officials to give him a trial order for fifty automobile trucks for delivery at Liverpool, England. The trucks were landed ahead of time in that country and with the aid of Henry Thornton, an American railroad official, he had the fifty trucks delivered in London in one night. The governmental officials were astounded by this performance, and he received many large contracts for American automobile trucks. Later, the firm of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc., became the forwarding agents for all other truck shipments from Liverpool to London, a very important and exacting work, which had been in the hands of an English firm. In the fall of 1914, the firm received a rush order for 300 automobile trucks. The Packard Company had no such number on hand at headquarters, but J. M. Budlong, President of the Packard Company of New York, scoured the country for cars, and in twenty-four hours his task was completed. For the ingenuity he displayed on this occasion, Mr. Budlong was rewarded with the Vice-Presidency of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc. From a $1,000 corporation they developed in eighteen months to a mammoth corporation of $5,000,000. Today, Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc., are the largest exporting and importing firm in the United States maintaining offices in different foreign countries, and doing business through the following independent companies and agencies: Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Ltd., London, England; Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario; Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far East Division, at Shanghai, China, and Tokio, Japan; Compagnie Francaise des Etablissements, Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Paris, France; Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc., of Havana, Cuba; Airey and Company, Cape Town, South Africa; Nankivil, Callahan and Dawson, Petrograd, Russia, and Lima, Netto and Company, Lisbon, Portugal, with agency connections in Portugal and all its colonial possessions. Soon after the outbreak of the European War the Gaston, Williams and Wigmore Steamship Corporation was formed primarily to handle the vast export business of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc. Mr. Gaston, in addition to holding the office of President of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Inc., and the Gaston, Williams and Wigmore Steamship Corporation is also President of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Far East Division; Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, of Canada, Ltd.; Managing Director of Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, Ltd., of London, England, and a director of other important corporations. Mr. Gaston holds membership in numerous clubs, among them the Royal Automobile Club of London, Bankers' Club of New York and the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, New York. He married Miss Ethel Ellis.

REA, Edith Oliver, social worker, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, daughter of Henry W. and Edith Anne (Cassidy) Rea. Her grandfather emigrated from Ireland and settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1842; her father was prominent in iron and steel industry and in copper mining. She was educated in private schools in Pittsburgh and New York. She has always been notably active in philanthropical work. At the outbreak of the World War she became actively connected with the Red Cross, having the distinction of being its first and only field director; and with the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., where she worked for a year and a half, in a capacity of a major. She was ably assisted by her daughter, Edith Anne Rea, who was official shipper for the wounded soldiers at the same hospital. In June, 1917, she started and financed a canning kitchen in Sewickley, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and in October of the same year built there a Red Cross house. The National Institute of Social Science awarded Mrs. Rea a medal for her untiring work with the Red Cross and for the establishment of a canning kitchen. She is a member of numerous societies, including the Colony Club of New York, the National Institute of Social Science, and the Women's Club of Pennsylvania. She married in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 23 April, 1889, Henry R. Rea, a mechanical engineer. They have a daughter, Edith Anne and a son, Henry Oliver Rea.

MALONE, James Thomas, jurist, b. in Norwich, Connecticut, 9 January, 1865; d. in New York City, 1 December, 1920, son of James and Beatrice (Donnelly) Malone. He completed his preparatory training at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1889. From 1889 to 1893 he read law in New York City, in the office of Billings and Cardozo, and after his admission to the bar in March, 1892, was engaged in general practice. In February, 1893, he was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York City, and acted in that capacity until 31 December, 1907. During this long period of service he had special charge of taxes, real estate, contract matters, and condemnation proceedings. During the five years, 1898-1902, he was in charge of the Borough of Queens, with his office in Long Island City, and made a splendid record in organizing the various law departments of the sixty-eight towns and villages under his jurisdiction. In 1907 he was elected a Judge of the Court of General Sessions for the term 1908-1922. Judge Malone's record on the General Sessions bench was such as to win him well-merited praise. Always above being swayed by political influence, he became widely known for the imposition of severe sentences upon convicted criminals, to the end that lawlessness might be sharply and effectually curbed. He instituted an innovation, in naming leading member of the bar as counsel for prisoners who could not afford to employ lawyers. "I believe," said Judge Malone, "that the very best men at the Bar should leave their civil work under such circumstances and give something back to humanity." His unvarying severity in cases calling for punishment did not, however, prevent his exercising leniency toward delinquents whose circumstances warranted special consideration. In such instances he was always ready to lend a helping hand. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Judge Malone by Villanova College in 1910. Judge Malone was a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York; the North Eastern Society; the University Club; the Harvard Club; the Brownson Club; the New York Society of the Columbian Order; the New England Society of New York; the Manhattan Club; and the Oakland Golf Club. He married, 4 September, 1895, Mary Frances Reilly in New York City. They had two daughters, Nancy and Lenore; and two sons, Lott Francis and James T. Malone, 2d.

CONNOR, Washington Everett, banker, b. in New York City, 15 December, 1849, son of Cleveland Augustus and Eliza A. (Lamber) Connor. He is a descendant of John Connor who came to this country some time prior to 1765. Mr. Connor was born in Greenwich Village section of New York in what later became known as the "old Eighth Ward". His grandfather owned property on Spring Street for more than half a century; while his father was connected with the Greenwich Village Bank for over thirty-six years and was active in the political and social activities of the Village, then the center of New York society. He attended the Clark Street public schools and was a student for eighteen months at the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, where he made an excellent record, especially in mathematics. Mr. Connor began his business life in 1866, at the age of seventeen, as a clerk in the house of H. C. Stimson and Company, bankers and brokers on Wall Street. During the next few years he acquired a thorough training in banking and financial matters and at the same time made the acquaintance of important men on the "Street". In his notable book "Twenty Years in Wall Street", Henry Clews, himself an astute financier, says: "Black Friday of September, 1869, when a financial hurricane whistled through Wall Street, brought young Connor to the front and he has ever since remained there." On 6 October, 1871, he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange and in a short time gained a reputation for great ability in the handling of stocks and bonds. In time the young financier attracted the attention of Jay Gould, whose spectacularly successful career was largely accounted for by his keenness in judging men and his accuracy in rating their potential ability; and Mr. Connor was made one of Gould's most able and trusted assistants. In 1881 the banking and brokerage firm of W. E. Connor and Company was formed, Mr. Connor being the senior member, George J. Gould, a general partner, and Jay Gould, special partner. For many years Mr. Connor was the confidential representative of the Gould interests and for fifteen years was in full charge of his most important Wall Street operations. Again quoting Henry Clews, Mr. Connor was a "natural leader in speculation, cool, quick and adroit." He was also distinguished for his ability to keep

Edith Olmer Rea

his own counsel, one instance of this being the change in control of the Western Union Telegraph Company, from the Vanderbilts to Jay Gould, Mr. Connor is said to have conducted the negotiations so quietly that he was generally thought by Wall Street operators to be heavily short of Western Union stock when in fact his firm held a majority of it. So firmly rooted was this misapprehension that many newspapers of the day published statements to the effect that Jay Gould had at last "met his Waterloo." Another incident illustrating Mr. Connor's firm grasp of affairs happened during the panic of 1884, when it became known in Wall Street that W. E. Connor and Company were borrowers to the extent of twelve million dollars. Other financiers considering them helpless or at least seriously handicapped formed a combination to drive them into bankruptcy, beginning with violent assault on Missouri Pacific stock. Messrs. Gould and Connor, however, outwitted their adversaries with a heavy loss to the latter and at a great profit to themselves. In 1886 Jay Gould retired from Wall Street, the following year Mr. Connor withdrew but remained in active control and the director of many corporations. He was President of the Central Construction Company, and served as a director of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway, the Manhattan Railway, the New Jersey Southern Railway, the Louisville and New Albany Railway, the Degnon Contracting Company, and the Interstate Trust Company, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Chairman of the Board of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway, a director at one time in the American Union Telegraph Company, and of the Credit Mobilier Company and an original stockholder of the Metropolitan Opera House. He has now given up the most of his directorates and is chiefly engaged in the management of his own large property and other interests. Mr. Connor has long been a prominent Mason, was Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the Free Masons of New York, and representative in New York, of the Grand Lodge of England. He is active in many forms of recreation, especially yachting, and is a member of the Larchmont, American and Boston Yacht clubs, the New York Athletic and the Union League Club, both of New York City. He married first, in London, 25 June, 1887, Mrs. Louise (Hynard) Simmons, who died 3 November, 1911. He married, second, 30 April, 1913, Jeannette, daughter of Francis B. Thurber, of New York. He has one son, Wayne Everett Connor.

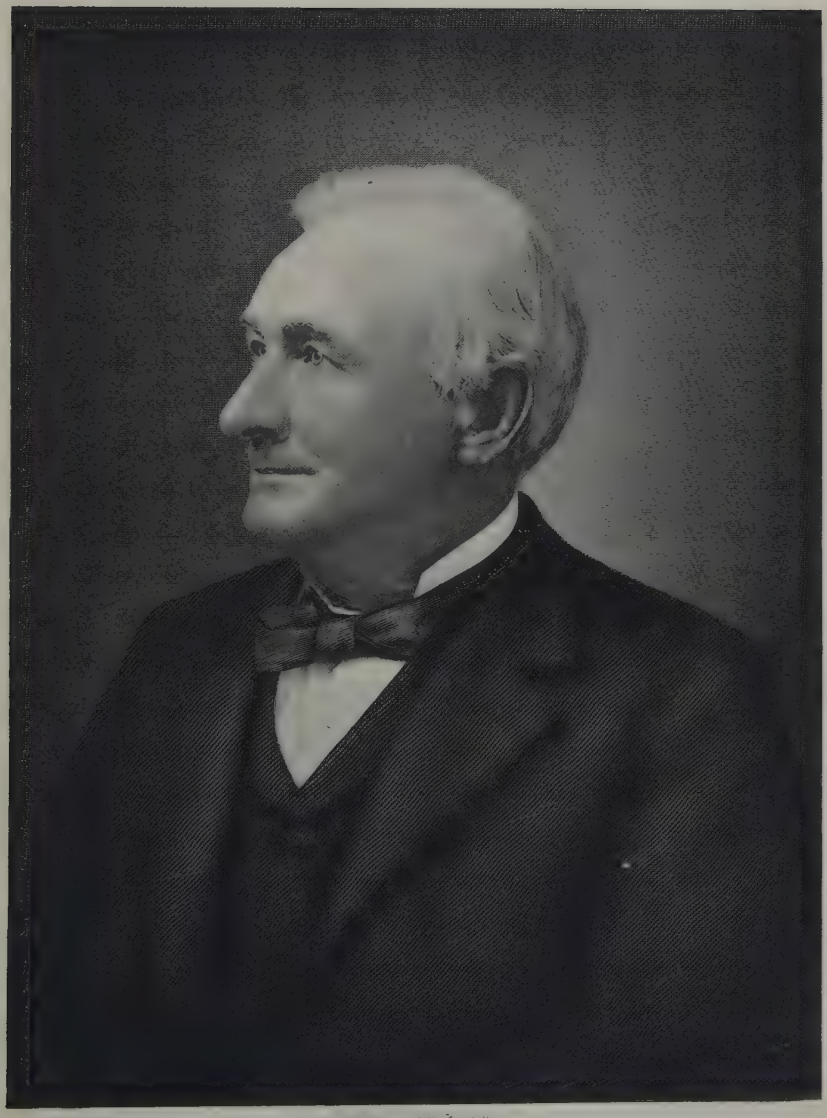
PRIZER, Edward, business man, b. in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, 3 March, 1856, son of Enos and Sarah (Levis) Prizer. His father (1826-1864) was a newspaper editor and publisher. He was educated in public school and in a private seminary in his native town. His first business venture was in 1880, in the circulation department of a prominent New York weekly, a connection which called him to Rochester, New York. Here his marked success as a promoter of circulation soon attracted the attention of Charles M. Everest, President of the Vacuum Oil Company. Mr. Everest who was at that time seeking a superintendent for his newly-organized sales department, was so impressed by the ability and initiative displayed by Mr. Prizer in the newspaper business that he offered him the position. Mr. Prizer accepted the appointment and entered the service of the Vacuum Oil Company, 1 May, 1882. He at once set about organizing its sales department upon a plane of the highest efficiency, and the sagacity and dynamic energy he brought to bear upon his work were ultimately productive of marvelous results, the Vacuum Oil Company gradually attaining a leading place among enterprises of its kind. Mr. Prizer was promoted through various positions becoming successively Secretary, Vice-President, and finally, in August, 1918, following the death of Mr. Everest was elected President of the corporation by unanimous choice of its Board of Directors. During the early years of his services Mr. Prizer gained an invaluable knowledge of the domestic lubricating oil business. This experience aided him later in opening, developing and expanding the trade in foreign fields. Mr. Prizer married, in November, 1882, Mary Crowther, of Baltimore, Maryland. They are the parents of three sons, Edward Levis, John C., and W. Douglas Prizer, and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth.

MASON, Alexander Taylor, lawyer, b. in Westerly, Rhode Island, 15 June, 1859; d. at New Rochelle, New York, 11 June, 1920, son of Rev. Arthur and Amelia Caroline (Taylor) Mason. He was a descendant of Ralph Mason, who sailed from London in the "Abigail", 4 July, 1635, and settled in Boston. His father was an Episcopal clergyman and a graduate of Berkeley Divinity School (1857). Alexander Taylor Mason was educated at Dr. Govett's School, Nice, France; Prior's School, Vevay, Switzerland; and at the University of Geneva, Switzerland. Returning to this country he was graduated A.B. at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1881. He made his professional studies at Columbia University, New York City, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1883. Before graduation he served as a clerk in the office of Elihu Root and Wallace Bartlett, and from 1884 to 1886 was managing clerk in the office of Root and Stone. In 1887 he became a member of the firm of Daly, Hoyt, and Mason, in which he remained until his death. Always interested in the cause of good government, Mr. Mason was selected for the office of Municipal Civil Service Commissioner of New York City, serving during the years 1899-1903; was Deputy Attorney-General of the State of New York, 1903-1906; and a member of the Greater New York Charter Revision Commission in 1902. Actuated by patriotic motives Mr. Mason joined the New York State Militia early in his career. He was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, Company H, Eighth Regiment, New York State Infantry, 28 June, 1886; was commissioned Captain of Company C. of the same regiment, 24 December, 1886, serving until 1891. Intensely interested in all municipal, state, and federal measures proposed for the public welfare Mr. Mason was a Republican leader of the 29th Assembly District, New York City, during the years 1897-1905; and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1904. He was made

a "chevalier" de la Lègion d'Honneur, by the French Government, in 1908, and in 1919, he was raised to the order of "Officier" de la Lègion d'Honneur. He was also made "Officiale della Corona d'Italia", 28 April, 1920, by the Italian Government, a posthumous honor, for the decoration did not reach this country until after his death. Mr. Mason was a member of the University and Century Clubs, the Downtown Association, Amateur Comedy Club and the New York Comedy Club, all of New York City. He was a patron of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; a Fellow of the American Geographical Society; First Vice-President of the Federation and Alliance Francaise of the United States and Canada, and President of the Cercle Dramatique Francaise. He was a member of the New York Bar Association and of the New York County Lawyers Association. He married, in New York City, 15 June, 1912, Susanne McKee, daughter of Timothy Francis Lee, who held several important public offices in North Carolina, where he was active in politics and was at one time inspector for New Mexico and Arizona. They have two children: Maida Lee and Jonathan Mason.

CHRISMAN, William, lawyer, banker and legislator, b. in Fayette County, Kentucky, 23 November, 1822; d. near Independence, Jackson County, Mo., 27 January, 1897, son of Joseph and Eleanor (Soper) Chrisman. His father (b. in 1800) was a native of Virginia, but in early youth removed with his parents to Fayette County, Kentucky. After his marriage, he removed to Missouri and located on a farm near Liberty, Clay County, where he and his wife passed the remainder of their lives. The name Chrisman is of German origin, but it has been familiar in Virginia since colonial times. William Chrisman was educated in a private school, and in Georgetown College, and in 1846 was graduated A.B. and A.M. at Center College, then the leading institution of learning in Kentucky. For a short time he taught school in Danville, while pursuing the study of law, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar. From 1849 to 1871 Mr. Chrisman was engaged in active practice in Jackson and adjoining counties, and at various times was associated with Abram Comingo, Samuel H. Woodson, Russell Hicks, and Samuel L. Sawyer. During his long professional career no man was held in higher esteem by both bench and bar, largely because, as was known, he would sponsor no proposition in which he lacked confidence. He was noted also for his willingness to give younger lawyers the benefit of his own mature judgment. In 1857 Mr. Chrisman turned his attention toward financial enterprise, and was largely instrumental in organizing the Independence Savings Institution. At the time of his death he was President of this corporation, then known as the Chrisman, Sawyer Banking Company. He was one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Independence, and was substantially interested in the National Bank of Commerce and the Midland National Bank of Kansas City. He furnished most of the capital to build the Independence Female College, and was active in its organization. He also contributed generously to the organization of the Independence Library. Although necessarily thrown into close contact with political affairs, Mr. Chrisman never sought political preferment. However, in 1874, he was elected a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, which framed the present fundamental laws of Missouri. Mr. Chrisman married 10 May, 1848, Lucy Ann, daughter of George Lee of Danville, Kentucky, and a descendant of the noted Lee family of Virginia. She died in 1889, leaving three children: George Lee, one of the Judges of the County Court of Jackson County in 1898; Margaret, who married Logan O. Swope of Independence; and James, who died in early life.

SCHIEFFELIN, William Jay, druggist, b. in New York City, 14 April, 1866, son of William Henry and Mary (Jay) Schieffelin. His paternal ancestor, Jacob Schieffelin, came to America from German Switzerland, in 1740, and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1783 he moved to New York City, where he established the wholesale drug house of Lawrence and Schieffelin. William Henry Schieffelin (1837-95), father of William Jay Schieffelin, served as Major of the First New York Mounted Rifles in the Civil War. Mr. Schieffelin attended Trinity School, Tivoli, New York, and was graduated Ph. B. at Columbia University in 1887. He then went abroad to study chemistry at Munich University, and there received the degree of Ph.D. *Cum Laude,* in 1889. On his return to this country on 1 September, 1889, Mr. Schieffelin became connected with Schieffelin and Company as chemist. In 1901 he was elected Vice-President of the company; in 1906 was elected President, and in 1922 was made Chairman of the Board of Trustees. He is also President of the American Kitchen Products Company, Druggist Supply Corporation, and the United States Refining Company; Past-President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association; Managing Director of the American Lithia and Chemical Company and a director of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company. Dr. Schieffelin saw service in the Spanish–American War, in 1898, as Captain and Regimental Adjutant of the 12th New York Infantry, United States Volunteers, and in the Spanish War campaign in Porto Rico. During the late European War, and until 1921, he served as Colonel of the 15th Infantry, Colored, New York Guard. He is interested in many educational, religious, and philanthropic movements; notably as President of the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America; of the American Church Missionary Society, and trustee of the Hampton Institute and the Tuskegee Institute; Chairman of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control of the executive committee of one hundred on National Health. He is a member of the Committee on Mediation and Conciliation; of the Committee on Labor of Advisory Commission, and was a member of the Council of National Defense and of the War Work Council. He has always been actively interested in politics; was Commissioner of the Municipal Civil Service, in 1896; and Chairman of the Citizens Union, from 1907 to 1921. Mr. Schieffelin was President of the Chemists'



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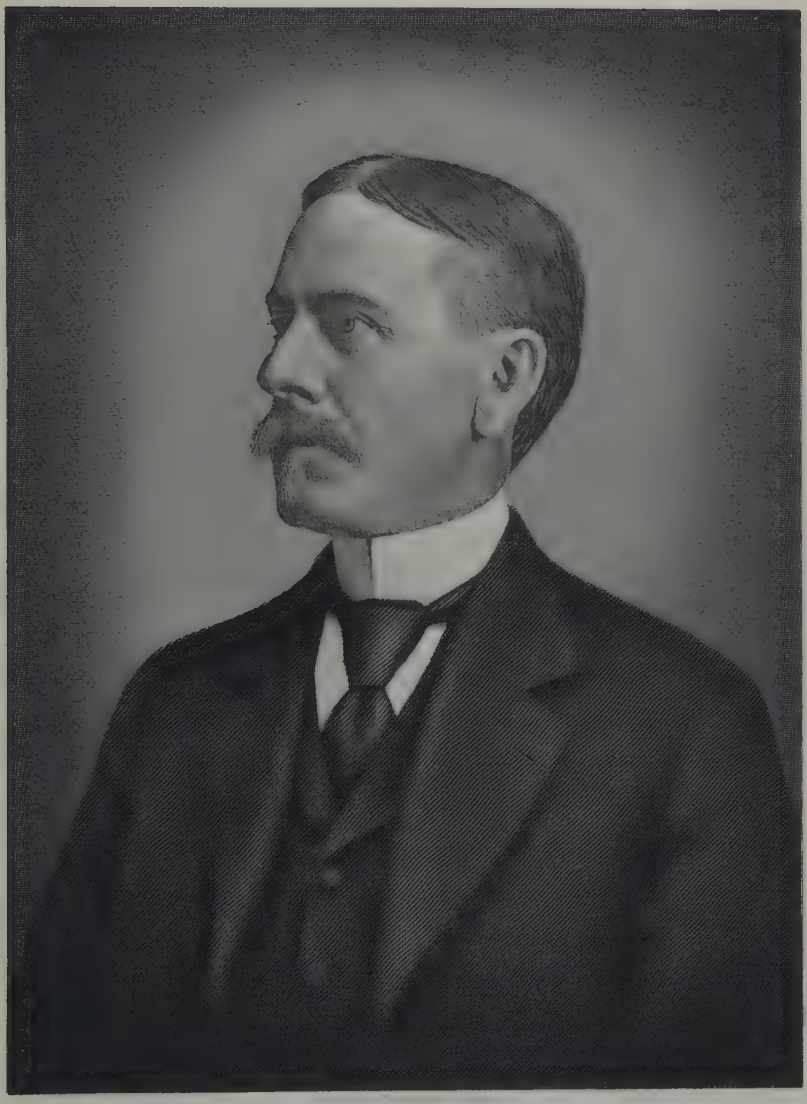
Club, and of the Drug and Chemical Club, and Chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, and Vice-President of the Society of Chemical Industry; is a member of the London Chemical Society and of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He belongs to the Loyal Legion, Order of Foreign and Colonial Wars, and holds membership in the Century and Down Town Association, and the City and Church clubs. Mr. Schieffelin married, 5 February, 1891, Maria Louise, daughter of Elliot F. Shepard, lawyer, soldier and editor of New York City. They have nine children: William Jay; Margaret, wife of Frederick Osborn; Mary Jay; John Jay; Louise Canderbilt; Bayard; Elliott; Barbara, and Henry Schieffelin.

HUNT, Alfred Ephriam, metallurgist and soldier, b. in East Douglass, Massachusetts, 31 March, 1855; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 26 April, 1899, son of Leander B. and Mary H. Hunt. He was a grandson of Oliver Hunt, who established the Hunt Axe and Edge Tool Works at East Douglass. His earliest American ancestor was William Hunt of Salisbury, England, who came to America in 1635 and was one of the original settlers of Concord, Massachusetts. His mother, a native of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was well-known throughout the whole country as a devoted temperance worker. Mr. Hunt was graduated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1876. During the latter part of his senior year he devoted much of his time to the study of analytical and metallurgical subjects for the Bay State Steel Company, of South Boston, with which firm he was connected for several years after his graduation. While in this association he assisted in the erection of the second open hearth steel plant in the United States, and was sent west to investigate the newly discovered ore deposits in Northern Michigan. His favorable reports concerning the mines had much influence in the development of the famous Mesaba Range. In 1877 he accepted a position with the Nashua Steel Company as metallurgist in charge of chemical metallurgical work for their open hearth department, and remained there until 1881, when he resigned to become Metallurgical Superintendent for the heavy hammer department for Park Brothers and Company's Black Diamond Steel Works, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1883 he resigned from the Black Diamond Steel Works and, in partnership with George H. Clapp, chemical expert of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, established a chemical and metallurgical laboratory under the firm name of Hunt and Clapp, later purchasing a controlling interest in the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory Company. His own services as chemist were in constant demand in the courts of law, and it was while acting in the capacity of consultant that Captain Hunt had his attention called to the possibilities of the Hall Process for the reduction of aluminum. Recognizing the merit of such a process, he at once organized a company consisting of his personal friends, and began the erection of the first plant of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, later called the Aluminum Company of America. Aluminum was then marketed at fifteen dollars per pound, the company that he formed lowered the price of the ingots to twenty cents per pound in normal times. It was then a rare metal, occasionally used in a small way by an instrument maker for some purposes demanding special lightness; the output of the concern he organized rose to more than fifty million pounds per year. Aluminum came to dispute actively the place of copper and brass for large, long-distance electric conductors, all branches of industry employ it, and no well acquainted kitchen is without its quota of aluminum utensils. Captain Hunt early realized that great profits rested in the lowering of the cost of production, and that if a large output was to be marketed, it must be manufactured at a price that would at least compete with copper. This narrowed his search to a quest for the richest mineral, the cheapest power, and the best factory appliance, and, these found, its price was brought down to from ten to twenty per cent. below that of brass or copper, measured bulk for bulk, or for equal electric conductivity. Although widely known as the leader in the development of the aluminum industry, Captain Hunt's services to his country are even more notable. While at the Institute of Technology he had become interested in the course in military science and tactics given by Lieutenant E. L. Zalinski, 5th Artillery, United States Army and was given command of one of the companies of the Institute Battalion. Shortly before his graduation he had enlisted in the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, rapidly rising from private through the various ranks to that of Captain. Later, upon his removal from Boston, to Nashua, he enlisted in the New Hampshire Militia with the rank of sergeant, and afterward was made Captain. In 1881, upon his removal to Pittsburgh, he again resigned from the militia but, in 1884, organized in Pittsburgh Battery B, enrolling first as a private but was soon elected Captain. Under his captaincy this battery soon became one of the leading military organizations in the State of Pennsylvania. He often attended the drill of the United States Regulars, and went to England where he inspected the English military evolutions at Aldershot. Upon the outbreak of the Spanish-American War Battery B was the first to volunteer for service in Cuba. A skilled chemist who was experienced in all grades of military service he gave the camp his personal care, and although invalided at Chickamauga and again overcome with malarial fever at Porto Rico, he was able to bring back to Pittsburgh every man he had taken away. His battalion rendered especial valuable service at Arroyo. The engineers constructed a long pier on which guns were taken ashore, and in a deep ravine on the line of march across Porto Rico, Hunt's battery led the way. A day later Captain Hunt, his bridge crew supervising and with the assistance of many others, constructed in about eight hours a strong crude bridge over this ravine, and upon it the rest of the army train passed with comfort and ease. After the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Hunt resumed his business relations, and began making extensive improvements at the plant of the Pittsburgh Reduction

Company, doubling the capacity of the roller mill at Pittsburgh and of the electric smelting works at Niagara. He planned also the development of new bauxite mines in Arkansas, and worked unceasingly until the last. He was always interested in local government although he declined any public office. Upon his return from Porto Rico he was urged by both parties to accept the nomination for Mayor of Pittsburgh, but refused. At the time of his death he was associated with Pittsburgh's eminent scientist, John A. Brashear, on a commission appointed by the city to investigate remedies for the smoke nuisance. Mr. Hunt was closely affiliated with numerous civic and scientific societies. He was President of the Engineers' Society of West Pittsburgh; Vice-President of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Civil Engineers, The British Iron and Steel Institute and the Institute of Civil Engineers of Great Britain. In 1893 he received the Norman gold medal for his paper on methods of testing structural steel. He married, 29 October, 1878, Maria Tyler, daughter of Joseph McQuesten, of Nashua, New Hampshire. They had one son, Ray Arthur Hunt, who is Vice-President of the Aluminum Company of America and a director of the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory Company and the Aluminum Company of America.

SWOPE, Logan Oliver, financier, b. in Stanford, Kentucky, 27 February, 1847; d. 23 February, 1900, son of John Brevett and Frances (Hunton) Swope. His earliest American paternal ancestor, as near as can be ascertained, was Rev. Benedict Swope, who, tradition says, emigrated from Germany, in the eighteenth century, settled in York, Pennsylvania. He entered the ministry in 1771, and became pastor of the Second Reformed Church in Baltimore, Maryland. Three years later he removed to Kentucky, and purchased a tract of land in Lincoln County, that was subsequently known as Logan's Station. In 1776 he returned to Baltimore, where he remained for a few years, later returning to his home in Kentucky. Throughout his life, he was particularly active in the interests of his church, and he was known as a linguist of decided ability, delivering his sermons in both German and English. His son, Jacob, became a large landowner in Lincoln County. His eldest son, John Brevett Swope, married 10 May, 1826, Frances A. Hunton, a native of Fauquier County, Virginia, and a member of one of the old Virginia families. Her ancestor Philip Hunton in 1643 wrote a book voicing for the first time opposition to the Divine Right of Kings, which created great excitement in England. Mrs. Swope's brother, Judge Logan Hunton, of New Orleans, was the author of the celebrated "Allison Letter" which elected General Taylor to the Presidency of the United States. Her uncle, Montgomery Bell, of Tennessee owned 1,500 slaves, and sent, between 1852 and 1854, two colonies of slaves to Liberia. Mr. Bell owned large iron interests. He manufactured cannon for the United States Army. His slaves were trained in the details of the iron business—some were furnace experts. He sent some of the most competent to Africa, instructing them to engage in the iron industry there, having heard through investigation that there were large industrial possibilities in Liberia along those lines. Logan O. Swope was the eldest of seven children. He received a common school education, and at the age of seventeen entered upon a mercantile life at Danville, Kentucky. In 1867 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he became interested in the real estate business. A short time later, he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and for the following four years was cashier of the Martin Bank. During this time he studied law, under Warwick Hough, and although being qualified for practice, did not pursue law as a vocation. After leaving the bank, he spent six months in Europe, and upon his return to this country, was made President of the Kansas City Consulting Company, with headquarters at Joplin, Missouri. In 1878 he was elected General Manager of the Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, between Kansas City and Lexington, Missouri. He remained with this railroad until it was absorbed by larger interests, and he then turned his attention to real estate. He purchased properties in Jackson County and upon a tract of forty acres in Independence he built a beautiful home. Mr. Swope married, 10 May, 1877, Maggie Chrisman, daughter of Hon. William Chrisman of Independence. Seven children were the result of this union: William Chrisman, Frances Hunton, Thomas H., Lucy Lee, Margaret, Stella and Sarah Brevett.

DAVIS, Achilles Edward, ophthalmologist, b. in Harrodsburg, Kentucky, 18 February, 1866, son of H. C. and Josephine (Le Compte) Davis. Through his father he is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors; through his mother, from Huguenots who sought refuge in England during religious persecutions in France. His grandfather settled in Kentucky and was elected several times to the United States Congress. Dr. Davis was graduated A.B. from Centre College, Danville, Kentucky in 1886. At the completion of his academic studies, he took up a medical career and was awarded the M.D. degree in 1889 by the University of Louisville, Kentucky. After spending two years in the hospitals of New York City, he studied abroad for a year, then returned to New York City and resumed private practice. Dr. Davis has made the diseases of the eye his specialty and has distinguished himself in this field. He is a Professor of Diseases of the Eye at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Manhattan State Hospital at Central Islip, New York, Unity Portchester Hospital, and the Ossining (New York) Hospital. Dr. Davis is a member of the New York State Medical Society; New York County Medical Society; New York Ophthalmological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology; New York Academy of Medicine; American Ophthalmological Society; Pacific Coast Oto-ophthalmological Society, and a director and Secretary of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association. He is also a member of the Kentuckians, and of the Southern Society



L. O. Swope

of New York. Dr. Davis is a frequent contributor to medical periodicals and is the author of the following works: "The Refraction of the Eye", 1900; "Handbook of the Anatomy and the Diseases of the Eye and Ear" (in collaboration with Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa), 1904; "Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Nursing" (with Beaman Douglass), 1905.

MERRILL, Edwin Godfrey, financier, b. in Bangor, Maine, 21 November, 1873, son of Isaac Hobbs and Ada Frances (Godfrey) Merrill. He traces his ancestry to English Colonial stock being the descendant of Nathaniel Merrill who settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1633. His father (1840-1901), was a banker and prominent citizen of Bangor. Mr. Merrill attended Bangor High School and Exeter Academy, and was graduated A. B. *magna cum laude* at Harvard College in 1895. In the year following his graduation he began his business career in association with his father's firm, Merrill and Company, bankers, Bangor, Maine, and remained in this connection from July 1896 to February 1898. He removed, then, to New York City, where he was connected with the banking firm of Kountze Brothers for several months, and was associated with Estabrook and Company, bankers, until January, 1901. In March, 1901, following the death of his father, Mr. Merrill returned to Bangor, to become managing partner in Merrill and Company, bankers, acting in this capacity until 1903, when he organized the Merrill Trust Company of Bangor and became its President. In 1908, he accepted the Vice-Presidency of the Central Trust Company of New York, and in 1910 was elected President of the Union Trust Company. After the consolidation of the two concerns in June, 1918 he became Vice-President and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Union Trust Company, and then, until December, 1919, was Vice-President and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Central Union Trust Company. Since May, 1920, he has been President of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company. In addition to the above mentioned business affiliations Mr. Merrill as a trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank, New York City; a director of the Hanover National Bank, New York City; the Merrill Trust Company, Bangor, Maine; the Electric Bond and Share Company; American Foreign Securities Corporation; the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company; the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Washington Water Power Company. He is a member of the United States Finance Committee of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Edinburgh, the Atlas Assurance Company, Ltd. of London, the Skandia Insurance Company of Stockholm. Apart from his business activities, Mr. Merrill has been prominent in many movements affecting the public welfare, and has given his time and money generously to various social, educational and philanthropic causes. He is a member of the Central Council of the Charity Organization Society, of New York; Treasurer and trustee of the Children's Aid Society; member of the Board of Managers of St. Luke's Hospital and a director of the Brearley School. During the late European War he offered his services to the Government and was connected with the United States Food Administration, being stationed at the London office. Mr. Merrill is a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Harvard, University, Down Town, Union, and Metropolitan clubs of New York. He married 21 January, 1902, at Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, Adelaide Isabel, daughter of the late Colonel Walter Katte, who was prominently identified with the construction of the West Shore Railroad and other notable engineering works; and who although of English birth was Colonel of an engineer regiment of the United States army during the Civil War. They have two sons, Edwin K. and Dudley, and three daughters, Adele K., Priscilla G., and Elizabeth B. Merrill.

CHETWOOD, Charles Howard, physician, b. in Elizabeth, New Jersey, 10 October, 1869, son of Bradbury C. and Eleanor (Keyes) Chetwood. His father served in the Civil War as Aide-de-Camp to Major General E. D. Keyes, and is now retired Lieutenant-Colonel of the United States Army; his mother is a daughter of Major-General E. D. Keyes. He was educated in private schools of New York City, and when sixteen years of age, began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. E. L. Keyes. In 1887 he was graduated M.D. at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. After serving an interneship in Bellevue Hospital, and in various dispensaries, he became the assistant of his preceptor and teacher, Dr. Keyes, in hospital and private work, later his associate and partner, and finally became associated with Dr. E. L. Keyes, Jr., in the special branch of genito-urinary surgery, in which the name of the elder Keyes is one of the most famous in this and foreign countries. He was made Visiting Surgeon of Bellevue Hospital in 1890; Consulting Surgeon of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, in 1903; of the John Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, New York City; the White Plains Hospital and the Nassau Hospital, Mineola, New York. In 1897 Dr. Chetwood was appointed Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, at the New York Polyclinic Medical College and Hospital, which position he still holds (1923). He was elected Secretary of the Faculty and member of the Board of Trustees in 1903, and served in both capacities until 1909. Meantime he was active in superintending the affairs of the institution. As head of the Genito-Urinary Department, he reorganized and developed the clinic for special instruction. He is also responsible for many improvements in technic in the Genito-Urinary Department of surgery and for special instruments. He was a member of the Mayor's Commission on Public Hospitals, New York City, and one of the Executive Committee of the same from January, 1906, until July, 1908. Dr. Chetwood is a member of the New York County and State Medical Associations; American Medical Association; American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons; American and International Urological Societies; Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital,

and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. As an author on genito-urinary surgical subjects, notably upon the surgery of the prostate and kidney, Dr. Chetwood is well-known. Among his works may be included "Compend of Genito-Urinary Diseases" (1892); "Venereal Diseases" (Keyes and Chetwood, 1900); "Text-book on Genito-Urinary Surgery" (1911); "Practice of Urology" (1913). He married Jeannette Campbell Mecke, of Philadelphia, in 1891.

KAUFMANN, Isaac, merchant, b. at Vierheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, 15 May, 1851, son of Abraham and Sarah (Wolf) Kaufmann. He attended schools in his native town until his sixteenth year. In May, 1869, attracted by the superior opportunities in America, he emigrated, and located in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In March, 1871, in association with his brother Jacob, he opened a small clothing store, under the firm style of J. Kaufmann and Brother. Later two other brothers joined the firm, and a company was incorporated under the name of Kaufmann Brothers. The business increased so rapidly that another store was opened in the north side of Pittsburgh, and the two were conducted successfully for several months. In 1878, however, the brothers decided to close the two stores and opened one at Smithfield and Diamond Streets. By 1913, the business occupied the whole of a twelve-story building, having a floor space of 700,000 feet. About the same time the company was reorganized as Kaufmann Department Store, Incorporated, with Isaac Kaufmann as President. Starting from a small inconspicuous store in the south side of Pittsburgh, the business has now developed into one of the largest department houses in the world. Throughout his career Mr. Kaufmann was generously active in civic and philanthropic movements. Conjointly with his brother, Morris, he founded the "Emma Farm", a conspicuous philanthropic institution of Pittsburgh. He was a member of the Westmoreland County and Concordia clubs of Pittsburgh. Mr. Kaufmann married, first, 9 August, 1877, Emma, daughter of Nathan and Jeanette (Lehman) Kaufmann. She died in 1894, leaving one daughter, Lillian S., wife of Edgar J. Kaufmann of Pittsburgh. Mr. Kaufmann married, second, 22 March, 1899, Belle C., daughter of Jonas Meyer of Quincy, Illinois. In 1915 when the department store celebrated its forty-fourth anniversary, Mr. Kaufmann published the following letter to the people in the newspapers of Pittsburgh: "Forty-four years ago my brother and I founded this firm. Between us we had $1,500 in cash but we were millionaires in hope and confidence—filled with the boyish faith in ourselves and the young city which had begun to stir with vast ambitions. I was the head of the firm, and the bookkeeper, the salesman, the shipping clerk, bundle wrapper and occasionally the delivery system. And I am not ashamed to acknowledge that I put up the shutters and swept the floors. We kept ready-made clothes, hats and men's furnishings; did merchant tailoring. And out of that grew this business. How ridiculous I would have considered the idea that the day would come when we would have four thousand employees, and a store in which you can buy anything from a paper of pins to a diamond necklace—from a necktie to the complete furnishings of any kind of home—that we would spend as much in a single day for newspaper advertisement as the sum total of our capital. Why, I could have stuck the whole shop—lock, stock and barrel—into my present office and used the remaining space for a bedroom."

PINCHOT, James Wallace, merchant, b. at Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania, 1831; d. at Washington, D. C., 6 February, 1908, son of Constantine Cyril Desire and Eliza (Cross) Pinchot. His father was a native of Breteuil, France, a soldier of Napoleon, who left home in consequence of the Bourbon restoration, and came to America in 1815, and settled at Milford, Pennsylvania. Mr. James Wallace Pinchot was educated in the private schools of his native town, and in 1850 he located himself in New York City where he established a merchant business from which he retired in 1875. He built at Milford, Pennsylvania, his birthplace, a superb home in Breton Château style, with a large tract of garden and woodland adjoining the estate. Mr. Pinchot had been for many years a liberal patron of the arts and sciences. He was first Treasurer and member of the executive committee for the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, and one of the early subscribers to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Later he became interested in forestry. He was the founder of the Yale Forestry School at New Haven, Connecticut, the Yale Summer School of Forestry, the Milford Forest Experiment Station, at Milford, Pennsylvania. The Yale Forestry School was founded in the spring of 1900 by a gift of $150,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot, which provides for the establishment of a department at Yale University to be known as Yale University Forestry School, for instruction and research in forestry. The gift also provides for a summer school of forestry at Milford, Pennsylvania, on the estate of Mrs. Pinchot. This endowment was increased in the spring of 1903 by an additional gift of $50,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Pinchot and Mr. Gifford Pinchot. In 1882 Mr. Pinchot placed at the disposal of the forest school his woodland of over sixty acres, and considerable open ground for tree planting. Mr. Pinchot received the honorary degree of A.M. at Yale University in 1905, and Professor Walker on behalf of the Yale corporation characterized Mr. Pinchot as "a patron of art and education, who unites American birth, training and patriotism with the spirit of his ancestry derived from France * * * . Mr. Pinchot has been deeply enlisted in efforts to promote friendliness of feeling between the two republics. As a consequence and by reason of his well-known knowledge in matters of art, his clear perception of the ills certain to result to our country from the destruction of its forests led him to practical and efficient efforts for the development in America of the scientific study of forests. By the university his name is beloved and honored as that of the principal founder of the forest school, by which the training of a competent body of

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American experts in forestry long sought by him, is being secured." Mr. Pinchot was Vice-President of the American Forestry Association, trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, National Academy of Design, and a member of the American Geographical Society, American Museum of National History, and Society of American Foresters. He was also a member of the Century, Grolier (New York), Metropolitan, and Cosmos (Washington) clubs. Mr. Pinchot married, 25 May, 1864, Mary, daughter of Amos R. Eno, of Simsbury, Connecticut, and New York City. They had two sons, Gifford and Amos R. E. Pinchot, both graduates of Yale University.

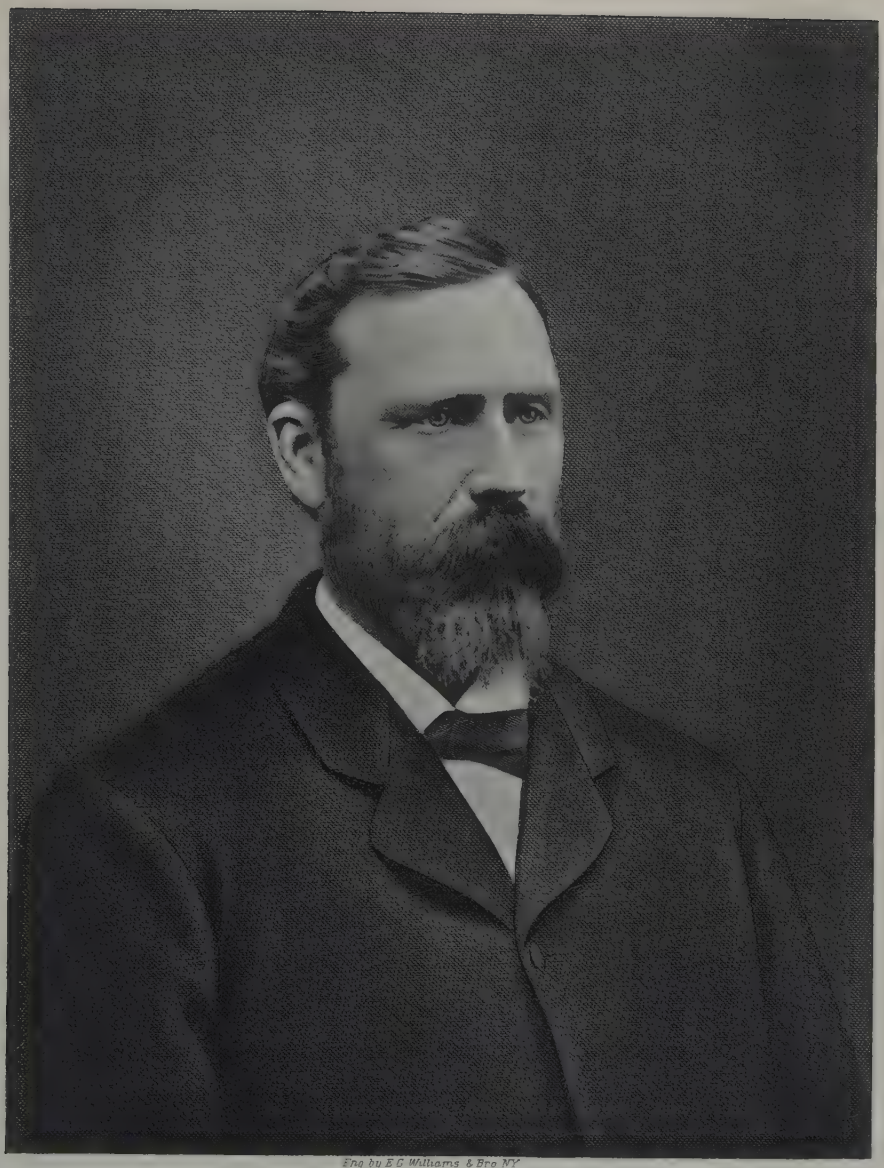
GOFFE, James Riddle, physician, b. in Kenosha, Wisconsin, 10 August, 1851, son of William and Betsy D. (Riddle) Goffe. He is descended from a long line of New England ancestry that traces its origin back to William Goffe, the Regicide, a friend of Cromwell and Hampden and one of the Judges who signed the death warrant of Charles the First. One of his progenitors served as Colonel of a New Hampshire regiment in the French and Indian War, and his son as Major in the War of the Revolution. He attended the elementary and high schools of his native town and was graduated Ph.B. in 1869 and Ph.M. in 1876 at the University of Michigan. In the latter year he made a scientific journey with the Harvard Summer School of Geology to Cumberland Gap, Maryland. Dr. Goffe early exhibited a taste for surgery. When twelve years of age he assisted in the amputation of a neighbor's foot, and during his first year of medical study he, unassisted, ligated the deep and superficial femoral arteries in the thigh of a man who had been crushed under the wheels of a railroad train. The unfortunate man had been brought on a shutter into the baggage room of the little railroad station, where he lay in shock awaiting the arrival of the surgeon. Dr. Goffe, who was passing, was told of the accident, and went in to see the victim. He observed that blood was issuing in jets from the femoral arteries, which presented themselves plainly in the wound. Without waiting for preliminaries of any kind, he snatched some fresh jute twine from a nail where it was hanging, and ligated both the bleeding vessels. When the surgeon arrived half an hour later, he marvelled at the crude ligation material, but remarked that it had been just as successful in saving life as the finest silk. After serving four years as Principal of the public schools of La Porte, Indiana, and one year in his native town, Dr. Goffe went to New York City and entered Bellevue Hospital Medical School, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1881. He studied for a short time in Paris and Vienna, coming under the influence of Apostoli in Paris and von Rosthorn in Vienna. A service of six months in a branch of the Charity Hospital and eighteen months as Interne at the Woman's Hospital under Thomas Addis Emmet and T. Gaillard Thomas fitted him to start a practice in New York City, where he opened an office in 1883. Dr. Goffe is Professor of Gynecology at the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, and of Dartmouth Medical School, Attending Physician of the Woman's Hospital and the Polyclinic Hospital, Consulting Gynecologist to the New York City Hospital, Mount Vernon Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers, and the Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, New York. Dr. Goffe is closely affiliated with numerous medical and civic associations, being a trustee of the New York Polyclinic Hospital; a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, and a member of the American Gynecological Society of which he was President from 1908 to 1909; ex-President of the New York Obstetrical Society, New York State Medical Association and the New York County Medical Society and President of the International Congress of Obstetrics and Gynecology; is a charter member of Squadron "A", Cavalry of New York, a member of the University Club and the Alumni Association of the University of Michigan. Dr. Goffe is the author of numerous monographs, including "Organization, the Watchword of Creation," "The Scope and Limitation of Vaginal Section," "A New Operation for Cystocele in Women." He served four years as Editor of the "Medical News," which is ranked among the foremost weekly medical journals of New York.

BROWN, Lathrop, congressman, b. at New York City, 26 February, 1883, son of Charles S. and Lucy Nevins (Barnes) Brown. His earliest paternal ancestor was George Brown, who emigrated from Leith, Scotland to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, December, 1685. His father was very prominent in the business and financial circles of New York City, having been for some time Chairman of the Board of Brown, Whitelock and Company, and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; the United States Mortgage and Trust Company; the Bank of Savings and New York Hospital; director of the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company. Mr. Lathrop Brown attended Cutler School, New York City from 1894 to 1895, and Groton School, Massachusetts, in 1900 and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1903. He entered into business with Douglas Robinson, in March, 1904, and later with the Charles C. Brown Company, of which he was a director. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Northport, New York, G. Shrimer and Company, and of numerous other firms. Mr. Brown enlisted as a private at the beginning of the World War in the United States Tank Corps, and was still attached to the Camp at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, undergoing training at the Officers Training Corps, when news of the signing of the Armistice came. He was a member of the 63rd Congress, and belonged to the Democratic party. He was strongly in favor of an amendment to the Immigration Bill being irreconcilably opposed to the literacy clause. Mr. Brown argued ably in the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., on 30 January, 1914, showing that illiteracy was not synonymous with undesirability, He tried to point out that evils inherited from parents rather than illiteracy were responsible for the possible ruin of the nation. But, powerful as was his speech, the

vote was against his contentions, and the bill was passed in its original form. Mr. Brown was a member of the Knickerbocker, Racquet and Tennis, Union, and Harvard clubs, and the Downtown Association, of New York City, also of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He married, 5 April, 1911, Helen, daughter of Robert Chamblett Hooper, of Boston, Massachusetts. They have two daughters, Helen and Camilla Hooper Brown.

DUDLEY, Henry Tyler, manufacturer, b. in Wilkinsonville, town of Sutton, Massachusetts, 27 April, 1841; d. there, 8 December, 1920, son of David Tyler and Lucy (Wilder) Dudley. The emigrant ancestor of the family was Francis Dudley, who came from England, settling in Concord, Massachusetts, about 1663, and was prominently identified with the affairs of that community. Henry T. Dudley received his early education in the public schools of his native town which was supplemented by a course at Cushing Academy. His practical business education began in 1866 in Wilkinsonville when he entered the employ of his father as a shuttle worker. From the beginning his interest in the business was marked and his efficiency without reproach, and it was there that he learned the practical lessons that were the very foundation of his future success. By reason of his direct inheritance of mechanical ability, he soon acquired a thorough, practical understanding of the various departments of the business and became closely identified with the management of the mills. He foresaw the needs of his business and at once actively engaged in meeting them, by devising many new processes and methods which aided materially in the development of the manufactured product. In his particular line of endeavor he was an expert, and due to his abilities his business prospered, until its products are now in use in all parts of the United States. He early acquired a military taste and at the outbreak of the Civil War enlisted as a private in Company G of the 15th Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, including the battle of Ball's Bluff, the battles of the Peninsular Campaign, the Second Battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Bristow Station, the Wilderness Campaign, Petersburg, and the famous battle of Gettysburg. He was wounded at Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Deep Bottom, but nevertheless lost little of active service with his regiment. On 3 January, 1863, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant; on 11 April, a First Lieutenant; and on 3 December, of the same year, was made Captain and assigned to the Command of Company A., serving with his company until the 15th; was captured at the Weldon Railroad on 22 June, 1864. He was then placed in command of the uncaptured remnant of that regiment and transferred to the 20th. With this regiment he was captured at Ream's Station and passed seven months in Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia, and was mustered out on 3 March, 1865. In October, 1866, Mr. Dudley married Lucina Holbrook, daughter of Silas Chase of Grafton, Massachusetts. They had two daughters: Lucy Gertrude Dudley (Mrs. Arthur C. Merrill) and Beulah Chase Dudley (deceased). He married a second time in 1895, Myra Peck, a daughter of Joel Peck of Sutton, Massachusetts. Mr. Dudley always took an active interest in the welfare of his community and his sound judgment and experience assisted in promoting its prosperty. He was beloved as an officer of his regiment, always respected and esteemed in the business world as a loyal and devoted citizen.

WARD, Aaron, naval officer, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 10 October, 1851; d. at Roslyn, Long Island, New York, 5 July, 1918, son of General Ward Benjamin and Emily (Ward) Burnett. His father (1811–84), was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1832; served in the Black Hawk War of that year; was instructor at the Academy in 1833-34; and on topographical and ordnance duty until 1836, when he resigned and became a civil engineer. At the beginning of the Mexican War he was made Colonel of the 1st New York Volunteers, and was engaged with his regiment in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, and Churubusco, where he was severely wounded. Colonel Burnett received the thanks of the State Legislature and a silver medal from the City of New York, and was brevetted Brigadier-General "for gallant and distinguished service in the war with Mexico." Aaron Ward descended on his mother's side from Governor Edward Winslow, Third Governor of Plymouth Colony, who came to America in the "Mayflower", 1620, and married Mrs. Susan White, mother of Peregrine White, first white child born in New England. He was educated at Cannstatt, Germany, and at the Lycee Bonaparte, Paris, and was graduated at the United States Naval Academy in 1871. On completing the course at the Naval Academy he was ordered to the Pacific Coast, and served on the U. S. S. "California" from 1871 to 1873 and on the "Brooklyn" in 1874. During 1875-1876 he was stationed on the "Franklin" in European waters, and during 1876-1879 he was detailed at the Naval Academy as a French instructor. While serving as an officer on the training ship "Constitution" in 1879, he averted a collision between that vessel and a large schooner "Elizabeth S. Lee". He served on the "Hartford" and "Monongahela" on the Pacific station, during 1885-1888, and for the next three years was naval attaché at Paris, Berlin and St. Petersburg. From 1893 to 1894 he served on the armored cruiser "New York" in the West Indies and Brazil, later being transferred to the "San Francisco" stationed in the Mediterranean Sea. During the Spanish-American War he commanded the yacht "Wasp", participating in the blockade of Cuba in which the Spanish cruiser "Jorge Juan" was sunk. For his bravery in battle he was advanced in rank. At the close of the war, he was assigned to command the "Panther" stationed in West Indian waters, and the next year was ordered to the Philippines as Chief of Staff of the Asiatic fleet on board the "Brooklyn". In 1900 he returned to the United States, and assumed ordnance duties at the New York Navy Yard. In 1901 he was again



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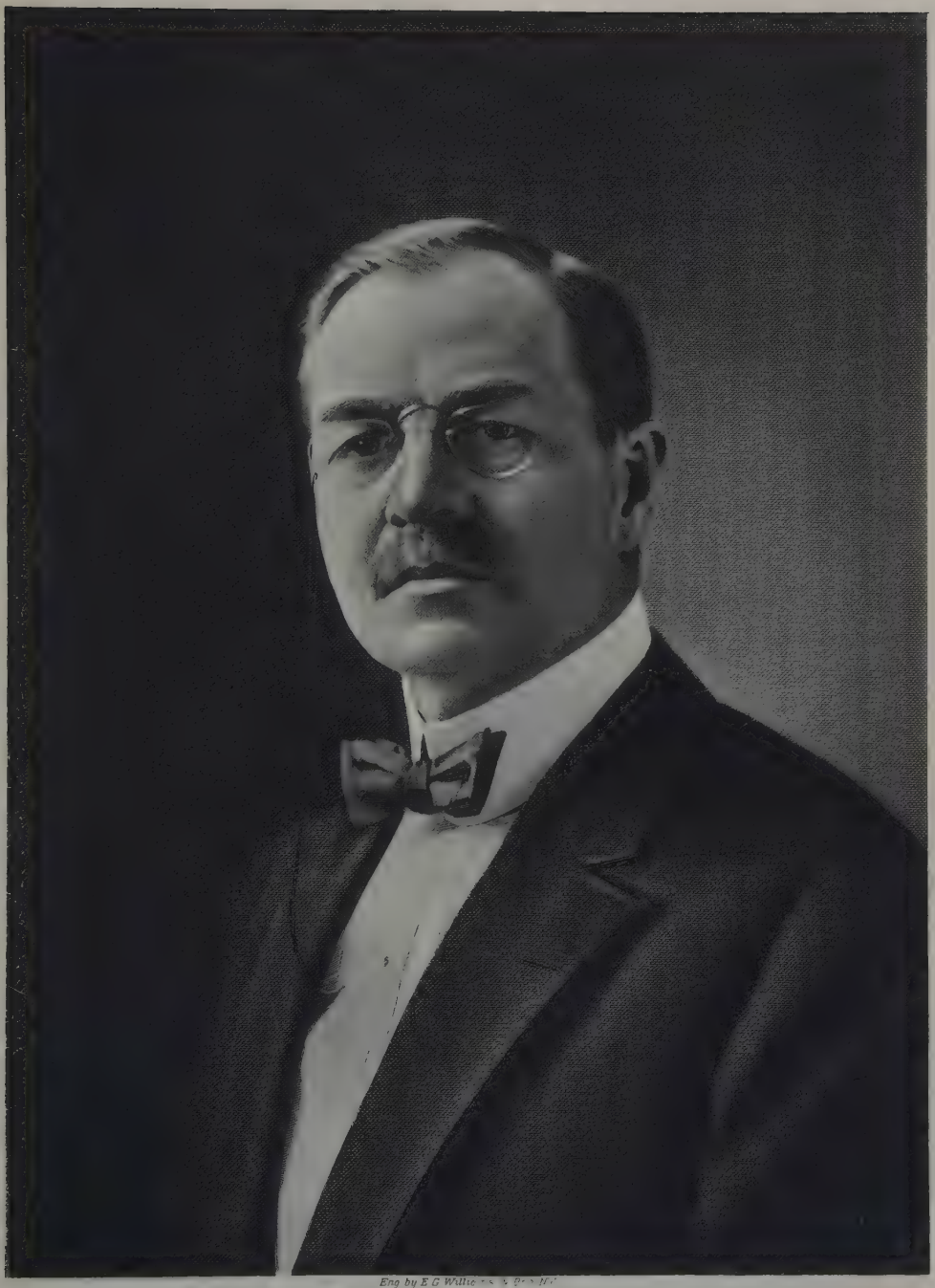
stationed in the Philippine Islands in command of "Yorktown" and "Don Juan de Austria". From 1904 to 1906 Captain Ward was in charge of the Equipment Department of the New York Navy Yard, and then returned to the Philippines, where he assumed command of "Pennsylvania"; and was promoted Captain in 1906. In 1908 he was appointed Supervisor of New York Harbor, and during 1909-1911 served as Aide to the Secretary of the Navy and as Chief of the Inspection Department. On 9 January, 1910, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He was second in command of the ships "Minnesota" and "Florida" of the Atlantic Fleet during 1911-1912, and in July, 1912, he again assumed duty as Supervisor of New York Harbor. On 12 October, 1913, he retired from the Navy. At the outbreak of the World War, Admiral Ward was in Europe, and materially assisted Americans at Aix Les Baines in escaping from the threatened region. He also commanded the relief ship sent to Europe by the American Red Cross with physicians and nurses to aid the sick and wounded. Admiral Ward was an authority on torpedoes and high explosives, and was one of the most proficient linguists in the navy, conversing fluently in five languages. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution; the Society of the Colonial Wars; the Society of the War of 1912; the Aztec Club of the Mexican War; the American Rose Society; the New York Yacht Club and Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C. He was also an officer of the Legion of Honor of France. After his retirement, Rear Admiral Ward made his home at Roslyn, Long Island, where he devoted himself to cultivating roses. His garden, containing more than 3,000 rose bushes, was famous throughout this country and Europe. There was originated the well-known breed, "Mrs. Aaron Ward", named for the Admiral's wife, who had studied rose culture under Pernet, the famous French floriculturist. Since the death of Admiral Ward, the Navy Department has shown its appreciation of his services by naming one of the new destroyers the "Aaron Ward". He married, 20 April, 1876, Annie Cairns Willis, of New York. They had two children.

WARD, George Gray, Jr., physician, b. in London, England, 15 August, 1868, son of George Gray and Marianne (Smith) Ward. His father, a native of England, and an associate of the late John W. Mackey, was long Vice-President and Managing Director of the Commercial Cable Company, and one of the greatest living authorities on ocean cables telegraphy. Dr. Ward was educated at Holbrook's Military Academy, Ossining, New York, and at the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute, and was graduated M. D. at the Long Island College Hospital in 1891. He won an interneship in the hospital and served during 1891-1892. The next year he spent abroad pursuing post-graduate studies in London, Paris, and at the University of Berlin. Upon returning to the United States, Dr. Ward established an office in Brooklyn, where he practiced for a while, but removed to New York City, in 1894. He has made a specialty of gynecology and obstetrics, and at the outset of his career was associated with the late Dr. A. Palmer Dudley, who was so noted in this branch of medical science. He has been connected with the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital since 1895, first as Instructor in Gynecology; later as Adjunct Professor; Professor of Diseases of Women from 1905 to 1916; Secretary of the faculty from 1910 to 1916 and is at present (1923) its Consulting Gynecologist. From 1893 until 1897 he was Instructor in Obstetrics at the Long Island College Hospital, and at the Cornell University Medical College from 1898 to 1906, and he has been Professor of Gynecology in the latter Institution since 1916. He was for some time Assistant Obstetrician to the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital; Obstetrician to the Misericordia Hospital, and Assistant Visiting Gynecologist to the St. Francis Hospital, and since 1918 has been Associate Surgeon to the Women's Hospital, State of New York; Consulting Gynecologist to the Italian Hospital and Booth Memorial Hospital, New York and to the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch, New Jersey. Dr. Ward has been much interested in military affairs, and for eight years he was a Private in the 7th Regiment, New York National Guard, served from 1895 to 1898 as Captain and Assistant Surgeon to the 12th Regiment Infantry, National Guard, New York, and in 1898 was promoted to the rank of Major and Surgeon, from which he resigned in 1902. During the Spanish-American War he served from 6 May to 8 September, 1898, in the 12th Infantry, New York Volunteers, as Major and Surgeon. He was also appointed First Lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army. Dr. Ward is a Fellow and ex-President of the New York Obstetrical Society, and of the New York Academy of Medicine; a Fellow and Secretary of the American Gynecological Society; and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the American Medical Association, New York State Medical Society, New York County Medical Society and an ex-President of the Hospital Graduates' Club. He is a Companion of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; also of the New York Yacht Club, Rumson Country Club, Century Club, Calumet Club, St. George's Society, Phi Alpha Sigma and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. As an author, Dr. Ward is well known, having contributed extensively to professional periodicals. Among his notable papers are: "Atresia Vaginae Complicating Labor, With Report of a Case" ("Obstetrics," Vol. 1, 1899); "A Retrospect of Forty Cases of Operative Gynecology" ("The Post-Graduate," April 1900); "Palpitation of the Uterine Appendages" ("The Post-Graduate," March, 1901); The Prevention of Post-Operative Adhesions of the Peritoneum" ("American Journal of Obstetrics," 1901); "Intestinal Resection and End to End Anastomosis with the O'Hara Forceps, in the Case of Tubo-Ovarian Abscess with Appendicitis; Recovery" ("New York Medical Journal," 28 March, 1903); "Some Recent Methods of Intestinal Anastomosis" ("New

York Medical Record," 11 July, 1903); "The Proper Treatment of Inevitable Abortion in View of Its Relation to Uterine Disease" ("The Post-Graduate," March 1904); "Gynecological Examinations" ("Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," Volume 3); "A Case of Congenital Cohesion of the Labia" ("Post Graduate," June, 1905); "A Card System for Patients' Histories" ("The Post-Graduate," June, 1905); "Common Causes of Gynecological Disease, with Remarks on Prophylaxis" ("Medical News," 13 May, 1905); "The Causes of Sterility" ("American Journal of Obstetrics," August, 1906); "Prolapse of of Ovary and its Treatment" ("Journal of the American Medical Association," 2 November, 1907); "Tubercular Peritonitis: Operation with Resection of Thirty-two Inches of Small Intestine by the Connell Method" ("The Post-Graduate," February, 1908); "Fibroma Uteri Simulating a Child's Head at Terms; Multiple Fibromyoma of the Uterus; Supravaginal Hysterectomy; Virulent Streptococcus Infection; Death in 27 Hours" ("American Journal of Obstetrics," No. 4, 1908); "Primary Epithelioma of the Vagina in a Patient under Twenty Years of Age" ("The Post-Graduate," Twenty-fifth Anniversary Volume, 1908); and "The Relation of the Thyroid Gland and Thyroidism to the Toxemia of Pregnancy," ("Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics," December, 1909). Dr. Ward married, in 1898, Mrs. Edith Wigham Clarke.

ROBERTS, Fred Henry, candy manufacturer, b. in Berwick, Maine, 15 July, 1856, d. in Wilmington, Delaware, 29 October, 1920. His father, Ebenezer Roberts, a farmer and Civil War veteran, was among the many who were captured by the enemy and forced to undergo the harrowing experiences of the famous Libby Prison. Fred Henry Roberts received his early education in the public schools of Boston and at the State Normal School at Bridgewater. Almost immediately after leaving his studies he entered upon his long and singularly successful business career in Milford, Massachusetts, in the employment of his uncle who was engaged in the confectionery business. He remained here for a time and then removed to Lawrence, Massachusetts, where for two years he served as assistant-paymaster clerk of the Pacific Mills. As yet he had not found his real calling, for he journeyed to Boston and entered the employ of Winthrop Baker and for eight years faithfully toiled that he might gain a thorough and useful knowledge of the candy business. He worked assiduously and his unceasing efforts were not in vain, for on 19 April, 1896, Mr. Roberts established himself in business, opening a candy factory. Already he possessed a vast amount of practical experience which he at once applied to his new undertaking. The business grew steadily and rapidly; in fact, its growth was so fast that in a short time he was forced to locate in new and larger quarters. The output was of the best quality, and in order to meet the ever-increasing volume of trade, it was necessary to erect a new building, several stories high, and splendidly equipped with all the modern appliances which would materially aid in maintaining the high standard of the firm. This spacious structure was known as the "model factory," but even this new home was inadequate to capably meet the needs of such a large business, and new additions were necessary. The products, known far and wide as "Apollo Chocolates" have made their way into every home and the trademark "Apollo" has become recognized as a standard. In 1902 the business was incorporated as the F. H. Roberts Company, with Mr. Roberts as president, a position which he held until the time of his death. In addition, he was prominently identified with many other activities, having been President of the F. H. Roberts Company of Cleveland, Ohio; President of the Massachusetts Chocolate Company; Vice-President of the Vermont Milk Chocolate Company; Treasurer of the Cos Confectionery Company, and a director in the Miller Candy Company, the New England Manufacturing Association, and the United States Trust Company. Fraternally, Mr. Roberts was a Mason and a Knight Templar. He also held membership in the Boston City Club, the Boston Press Club, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Roberts married, first, in 1886, Althera A. Clendennin, who died in July, 1906; second, in September, 1908, Alice L. Albrink of Boston, who survives (1923), together with three children: Fred Henry Roberts, Jr.; Phoebe Elise, and Nancy W.

CRANDALL, Floyd Milford, b. in Belfast, New York, 2 March, 1858; d. 19 November, 1921, son of Charles Milford and Deborah J. (Wood) Crandall. He was a grandson seven times removed of the Rev. John Crandall, one of the friends of Roger Williams, who followed him into banishment and was of great assistance to him in his many trials. His mother is the daughter of Alvah Wood, who is related to the noted Nicholas Du Puy, Cornelius Van Campen, and Benjamin Wood. Dr. Crandall was educated in Genesee Valley Seminary and completed the course at the Genesee Normal College in 1880; being interested in the study of medicine, he entered the University Medical College of New York (New York University) and was graduated M.D. at the college in 1884. At his graduation he was appointed interne in Bellevue Hospital, and served there until 1886. He was Attending Physician from 1886 until 1889 at the Bellevue Dispensary, and for one year at the Northwestern Dispensary. He was Visiting Physician at the Infants' and Children's Hospitals and at the Minturn Hospital from 1894 to 1899 and from 1897 to 1900 respectively. During 1890 to 1895, he was Surgeon to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital. In 1910 he was Consulting Physician at the Infants' and Children's Hospitals. Dr. Crandall was a Lecturer on the Diseases of Children in the New York Polyclinic from 1889 until 1893; in 1894 he became Adjunct Professor and retained this position for eight years. During the Pan-American Medical Congress in 1893, he was appointed Secretary of the Section of the Diseases of Children. In 1907 he was appointed State Medical Examiner of New York. Dr. Crandall has been closely associated with leading professional periodicals and has been a frequent contributor on medical subjects. From



Eng by E G Willis

1889 until 1893 he was on the staff of the "New York Medical Journal." In 1893 he became Managing Editor of "Gaillard's Medical Journal," and in 1895 was elected Editor of the "Archives of Pediatrics," which position he held for six years. He was also Associate Editor of Sajous's "Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine," a contributor to Keating's "Cyclopaedia", and Hare's and Foster's "Therapeutics". Dr. Crandall is the author of about sixty medical monographs and papers as well as a work on "Modern Methods of Preventing Disease" and "How to Keep Well" (1903). Dr. Crandall was a member of numerous professional societies including the American Medical Association; American Pediatric Society, of which he was Editor and Recorder for seven years; National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis; American Society for the Study of Epilepsy; New York State Medical Society; New York County Medical Society, of which he was President in 1906; New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was President of the Section on Pediatrics in 1896; Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital of which he was President, and the West End Medical Society, of which he was President in 1895. He was also a member of the Harvey Society, the New York State Historical Society, and the National Geographic Society.

MIFFLIN, George Harrison, publisher, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 1 May, 1845; d. there, 5 April, 1921, son of Charles and Mary (Crowninshield) Mifflin. His father (1805-1875), a native of Philadelphia, became a resident of Boston after his marriage in 1835 to Mary, daughter of Benjamin W. Crowninshield of Salem and Boston, who was at one time Secretary of the Navy. The earliest American representative of the family was John Mifflin of Warminster, Wiltshire, England, who settled on the present site of Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in 1680. George H. Mifflin received his early education in Paris, but most of his later training was received at the Boston Latin School and he was graduated A.B. in 1865 at Harvard College. Two years after his graduation, and following a sojourn in Europe, Mr. Mifflin became associated with the firm of Hurd and Houghton. In 1872 he became a partner, and so continued through the various changes which the firm underwent. His natural ability and experience made him a vital force in the business, and his keen judgment and sound principles were of inestimable value in the advancement of his interests. After the death of Mr. Henry Oscar Houghton in 1895, Mr. Mifflin became senior partner of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin and Company. Forseeing the developments in business conditions and methods which the future was sure to bring, he realized that a corporation would increase the opportunities for extending the various departments of a large publishing organization and in 1908 the firm was incorporated as Houghton Mifflin Company, with Mr. Mifflin as President. This office he ably filled until the time of his death. He was a man of the most absolute business integrity, adhering to the highest ideals in his work, and through his clear foresight, steadfastness of purpose, and his readiness for every opportunity, he built up a large and substantial enterprise, which bears the seal of his wisdom and efficiency. With a genius for leadership, Mr. Mifflin was quick to praise and slow to find fault. In a fine consideration of the self-respect of the men under him, he always encouraged their independence and originality, preferring to bear with their mistakes rather than to impair their initiative and enthusiasm. It was his rare gift almost silently to diffuse his spirit and purpose through every department of his business and without the airs of command to exercise a constant and harmonious direction of its affairs. To this was joined a sincere desire to help others and he never stinted his efforts for individuals and for the organization which sought his advice and counsel. In his relationship with authors, Mr. Mifflin's responsive personality and cordial, whole-hearted manner won for him true and lasting friends, while his consideration and scrupulous justice in all financial dealings called forth their esteem and appreciation. He looked for sterling qualities in the men that he chose to have about him, and in the publication field he sought for books which should redound to the credit of his undertaking and that should take their place as genuine contributions to literature and education. He was proud of the quality of the output of his firm, and equally proud of the standing of his city in the publishing world. Mr. Mifflin was a member of the Union and Harvard clubs of Boston, and the Century and University clubs of New York. His interest in true sport found expression in riding and boating which were a source of great pleasure to him as well as a means of recreation. On 24 October, 1877, he married Jane Appleton, daughter of Williard Peele Phillips, merchant of Salem, Massachusetts, who survives together with one son, George Harrison Mifflin, Jr., who is associated with his father's business.

ANDERS, James Meschter, physician, b. at Fairview Village, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, 22 July, 1854, son of Samuel Drescher and Christina (Meschter) Anders. Dr. Anders received his early education in Maple Tree Public School and Public High School at Norristown, Pennsylvania. Later he attended the academic department of the Mennonite Church, Wadsworth, Ohio. He taught in a public school at seventeen and later studied Latin, German and mathematics at the Wadsworth Academy, Ohio. Shortly after he entered Pennsylvania University, where he received the degrees of M.D. and Ph.D. Mr. Anders pursued a post-graduate course in medicine in the Philadelphia hospitals, and later accepted the position of Resident Physician of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, which he held until 31 March, 1879. Shortly afterwards Dr. Anders established an office for general practice of medicine in Philadelphia. He specialized in the study of the relation of botany to medicine, and devoted much time to research work connected therewith. He visited Nauheim, Carlsbad, Aix-les-Bains and other noted health resorts. He discovered that flowering plants and other odoriferous species produce ozone naturally. In recognition of his prominence in the medical world, he was

awarded the degrees of LL.B. and Ph.D. by Ursinus College, and also received the French decoration of Officier de l'Instruction Publique. Dr. Anders was connected with numerous medical and civic societies, being ex-President of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, Philadelphia County Medical Society; the Medical Club of Philadelphia; Vice-President of the American Climatological Association; member of the Central Executive Committee of the Seventh International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Washington, 1909; of the American Medical Association; Philadelphia County Medical Association; Pan-American Medical Congress; College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Pathological Society of Philadelphia; American Society of Tropical Medicine; Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia. He was also associated with the following: Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Pennsylvania Forestry Association; Union League of Philadelphia; Philadelphia Country Club. He was a member of the visiting staff of St. Christopher's Protestant Episcopal Hospital; Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, and the Jewish Hospital. Among the various positions held by Dr. Anders were lecturer in botany in Wagner's Free Institute; Lecturer in botany in Wagner's Free Institute; Materia Medica, Clinical Medicine, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. He has written a number of articles on scientific subjects, among which may be mentioned the "Transplantation of Plants"; "Exhalation of Ozone by Flowering Plants"; "Beneficial Influence of Plants"; "The Practice of Medicine"; "Medical Diagnosis", and "House Plants as Sanitary Agents."

SAUNDERS, Richard West, financial expert, writer and lecturer, b. at New Britain, Connecticut, 21 September, 1874, son of Harry and Louisa (Butler) Saunders. Both parents were natives of England; his father of Hertford and his mother of Bedford. After preliminary courses in the public schools of his native town and in Chicago, he began his active business career with the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company Bank, continuing however, to be a close student of economics, sociology and organization, on the latter of which he has largely specialized. During fourteen years of service with the bank he gained the practical application of the technique of banking, and realizing the value of a knowledge of law in the operation of modern business, read for the bar, attending the Chicago Law School, then affiliated with Lake Forest University. He was graduated LL.B. in 1905 and was shortly after admitted to the bar of Illinois. Owing to his preference for commercial life, he never engaged in professional practice, but has frequently acted as counselor, especially in the settlement of involved and difficult claims. He was one of the original organizers of the American Institute of Banking which now numbers over 50,000 of the leading younger bank men of the country and is an honorary member of both the Chicago and New York Chapters. To keep in physical condition he was for four years in the First Regiment National Guard and also took part in athletics of various kinds. While at the bank, he attracted the attention of Mr. Enos M. Barton, then President of the Western Electric Company, and at his request, became Cashier of that company and during seven years was advanced successively to Auditor of Disbursements, Chief Clerk and Assistant Treasurer. After a few years' experience as a consulting efficiency expert, he accepted the position of Auditor with the National Bank of Commerce in New York, where later he became Assistant Cashier and then Cashier. The opportunity to become Comptroller of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, the largest producers of motion pictures in the world, controlling 145 subsidiary companies, with numerous distributing centers and theatres in all civilized countries, was one he could not overlook, recognizing as he did, the enjoyable prospect of applying to this new and rapidly growing industry, the business principles and methods of organization that have made other lines of business so successful. Since 1920, therefore, he has specialized in this field. Outside of business, his keenest interest is the collecting of rare and curious books, using the information thus gained to illustrate his articles on business and social subjects and the lectures or talks which he frequently gives throughout the country. His sense of humor is keen and makes him a welcome after-dinner speaker. Two of his books are now on the press and he is at work on another which will be published in about a year. His chief recreation is hiking and he was one of the founders of the Green Mountain Club, New York section, which has built many miles of trails in the district about New York. He is a member of the New York Athletic, Canadian, Arts and Sciences, and other clubs, is a Major in the Police Reserves and is interested in various civic organizations. Mr. Saunders married in 1896, Irene, daughter of Joseph P. Ament, once Mayor of Muscatine, Iowa. They have one son, Richard Drake Saunders, a resident of Los Angeles and a director of motion picture plays.

PHILBIN, Eugene Ambrose, lawyer, b. in New York City, 24 July, 1857; d. there, 14 March, 1920, son of Stephen and Eliza (McGoldrick) Philbin. His father came to this country from Ireland in 1833 and settled in New York. He received his early education at the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York City, and was graduated A.M. at Seton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey. On completing the course in the Columbia Law School in 1885, he was graduated LL.B., and shortly thereafter admitted to the bar. His first professional connection was as clerk in the office of Peckham and Tyler, and he afterward filled the same position in the office of Beekman and Ogden of which Henry R. Beekman, the senior partner, was some years later appointed Justice of the Superior Court. In 1894, following the dissolution of that firm, Mr. Philbin formed a co-partnership with Charles K. Beekman, a nephew of Justice Henry L. Beekman, under the firm name of Philbin and Beekman. In 1895, S. Stanwood Menken was admitted to membership in the firm, and the company was incorporated under the title of Philbin, Beekman, Menken and

Richard W. Saunders

Griscom. In 1900 Judge Philbin was appointed a member of the state board of charities by Governor Roosevelt; in 1901-1902 he held the office of District Attorney of New York County, also by appointment of the Governor succeeding Hon. A. Bird Gardner. At the end of the term he declined the regular nomination for the office in favor of William R. Jerome, whose name he suggested; in 1904, was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the committee to investigate Ellis Island. During the years 1904-1913, he acted as a Regent of the University of the State of New York, and in the latter year was elected Justice of the New York Supreme Court. He was President of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of the City of New York; Vice-President of the Charity Organization Society and Prison Association; a member of the board of directors of the State Charities Aid Association and of the St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, and a member of the New York Bar Association and of the New York State Bar Association; a trustee of the Catholic University of America and of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. He was also a member of the Manhattan, Riding, and Catholic clubs, the Irish Historical Society, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and City Club. Pope Pius X, in 1908, marked his appreciation of Mr. Philbin by making him a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great of the Civil Class. Judge Philbin married, on 28 June, 1887, in Chicago, Illinois, Jessie, daughter of Jesse Holladay, of San Francisco, California. They had five children.

HASTINGS, Thomas, architect, b. in New York City, 11 March, 1860, son of Thomas Samuel and Fanny (de Groot) Hastings. His grandfather, Thomas Hastings, was distinguished as a composer of sacred music. His father, an eminent Presbyterian divine, was for many years President of the Union Theological Seminary of New York City. His mother was descended from Dutch and French ancestry. Mr. Hastings attended elementary schools in his native city, and studied under tutors from Columbia University for two years. In 1884 he completed the course in architecture at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris. He entered into independent professional practice in partnership with John M. Carrère in the firm of Carrère and Hastings. Among the notable buildings designed by him may be mentioned: New York Public Library, Carnegie Libraries in the metropolitan district, Altar of Liberty and Victory Arch for the Mayor's Committee for Homecoming Troops, the Plaza at 59th Street and Fifth Avenue, Century Theatre, Globe Theatre, Interior of the Metropolitan Opera House, United States Rubber Building, Standard Oil Building, City Hall Fountain Memorial, Knoedler Building, Fifth Avenue, all of New York City; Academic Halls for Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; McKinley Monument, Buffalo, New York; Richmond County Borough Hall and Court House, of Staten Island, New York; United States Capitol Extension, Office Buildings for Senators and Representatives; Administration Building, Carnegie Institute, John Paul Jones Monument Building, all of Washington, D. C.; National Amphitheater, Arlington Cemetery, Yale Memorial Buildings, New Haven, Connecticut; City Plan of Hartford, Connecticut; Princeton Battle Monument, Princeton, and War Memorial for Atlantic City, New Jersey; Layout of Baltimore, Maryland, (Mount Vernon Square and Civic Centre); City Hall, Portland, Maine; Industrial Town Plan for United States Steel Corporation, Duluth, Minnesota; Ponce de Leon and Alcazar hotels, St. Augustine, Florida; Union Pacific Railroad Stations, North Platte, Nebraska and Grand Island; Lafayette Monument, Paris, France; Bank of Mexico, City of Mexico. Mr. Hastings has also aided the designing of various private buildings and statues. He is closely affiliated with numerous architectural, civic and scientific societies. He is a member of the Academy of Arts and Letters (trustee of same); Royal Vienna Association of Architects; Committee of Visitors to Columbia University, (Architectural Department); Chairman, Sardis Exploration Society Commission, and of Lincoln Highway Commission; President, Beaux Arts Institute of Design, and was at one time President of the Architectural League, one of the founders, and several times a director; Academician of the National Academy of Design; director in the Museum of French Art, and several times a director of the American Institute of Architects; and Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, decorated by the French Government. He was one of the founders of the Federal Art Commission, and one of the six architects in collaboration on Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, California. He married, on 30 April, 1900, Helen Benedict of New York City.

BUMP, Milan Raynard, engineer, b. at Rock Falls, Wisconsin, 18 March, 1881. He attended the public schools of Spokane, Washington, and later was graduated B.S. and E.E. at the University of Wisconsin in 1902. Immediately afterward he returned to the State of Washington where he began his professional career as Assistant Engineer of the Washington Water Power Company, at Spokane. After a year spent in this employ he went to Denver, Colorado, where he became engineer of the Denver Gas and Electric Company. During 1906-1909 Mr. Bump became associated with Henry L. Doherty and Company as examining engineer. For the next two years he worked as General Manager of the Empire District Electric Company at Joplin, Missouri. In 1910 he again became connected with Henry L. Doherty and Company, this time in the capacity of Chief Engineer, which highly responsible position he still holds. In this capacity he had charge of all engineering and of construction, and of the operating departments of the public utility division. In time, and in addition to the engineering and technical activities of the company, be became a member of the Executive Committee of the Doherty organization, in charge of oil production and transportation, and of the national gas division. Mr. Bump is a member of the National Electric Light Association, and in June, 1921, was honored by the members of this society by being elected

to the office of President; a member of the American Electric Railway Association, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Electrochemical Society, the American Petroleum Institute, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and the New York Electrical Society. He belongs to the Tau Beta Pi Engineering Fraternity, the Doherty Fraternity, the Engineers' Club of New York, the Toledo Club, the Montclair, New Jersey Golf Club, and the Doherty Men's Club, of Washington and New York. Mr. Bump married, at Joplin, Missouri, in 1909, Mary Morrison. They are the parents of three children, Milan, Barbara and Morrison Bump.

ELLSWORTH, John Lewis, b. in Barre, Massachusetts, 8 November, 1848; d. in Worcester, Massachusetts, 10 May, 1921, son of Samuel and Harriet (Proctor) Ellsworth. Of pioneer New England stock, his grandfather, John L. Ellsworth, for whom he was named, was a man foremost in the affairs of his community and state. Equally distinguished was his maternal grandfather, Joseph Proctor, who for many years served as a magistrate in the town of Athol. Mr. Ellsworth received his education in the public and high schools of Barre and upon completing the course in the latter continued his studies in the in Worcester Academy. Throughout his life, he was most intimately associated with farming and agriculture generally, and in this sphere he achieved a national standing. He was one of the founders of the Chamberlain District Farmers' Club, which was among the earliest farmers' organizations. Upon the formation of the Worcester Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, Mr. Ellsworth was one of its first active leaders and was also the seventeenth president of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, serving from 1888 to 1893. The prominence he had achieved in agriculture in Worcester County led to his appointment in 1888 to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, of which he served as secretary from 1903 until his retirement in 1913. Soon after this, Mr. Ellsworth was named a member of the American commission sent abroad to study agriculture in Europe for the benefit of the American farmers. In 1914-1915 he was President of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce and during his term of office, organized and did much for the promotion and advancement of the Worcester County Farm Bureau, being one of its active members up to the time of his death. In addition to his agricultural duties he became interested in banking and when the Park Trust Company was organized, Mr. Ellsworth became its first vice-president and one of its directors and subsequently was both Vice-President and Treasurer. In politics he was at all times a staunch and consistent member of the Republican party. He never allowed private interests to prevent him from devoting time and thought to the welfare of the community at large and especially to the city of his residence. From 1880 to 1884, he served as a member of the City Council, and of the Board of Aldermen from 1885 to 1889, the last two years of which he served as president of the Board. In the latter year, he was elected as a representative in the legislature, serving from 1889 to 1901 inclusive, where his service was both commendable and efficient. His club membership included the Massachusetts Agricultural Club, Commonwealth Club, the Union and Grange Club, and the Athelstan Lodge of Masons. Among his friends, Mr. Ellsworth was esteemed for his kindly interest, unassuming manner, and genuine worth. His generous sympathies had inspired many a heart and he proved himself a brother to hundreds with whom he came in contact. He was a good citizen, one who cherished the best American principles and he left an influence that will live in the memory of those who knew him for many years. He married, 11 January, 1882, Emma L. Richmond, who, with one daughter, Mrs. Cora Ellsworth Cristy, survived him.

BENNER, Samuel Armstrong, manufacturer, b. in Allegheny City, (now Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania, 16 May, 1871; d. in Buffalo, New York, 26 March, 1921, son of Thomas McCurdy and Mary (Armstrong) Benner. Although the early history of the Benner family in America is uncertain the first of the name is believed to have been a native of Holland, and to have come to New York about 1690. Mr. Benner's father was a foundryman, a member of an old Pennsylvania family, and a soldier in the Civil War. He was educated in the public and high schools of Allegheny City, and completed his course of study in 1888. He entered upon his business career that same year as a clerk in the employ of Carnegie, Phipps and Company, Limited. Here he had the advantage of a long and thorough training in the sales department and was sent by the company to Mexico where he established their Mexican sales office. He was a Mexican representative of Carnegie, Phipps and Company, President of the Oxford Copper Company, and of the Empire Tube and Steel Corporation, Assistant to the President of the Pittsburgh Steel Company; General Manager of Sales of the American Steel Export Company, and of the Carnegie Steel Company; Vice-President of the Federal Export Corporation. During the years 1900-1901 he made an extensive tour of Europe and South America in the interest of the Carnegie Steel Company. In 1914, at the beginning of the World War, he toured Europe under a special retainer from the Pittsburgh Coal Company to investigate the coal situation. In 1917 he visited England, France and Russia for the American Steel Export Company, and in 1918 and 1919, was sent to South America in the interest of the Federal Export Corporation. Mr. Benner occupied an important place in the steel business and was considered to be one of the greatest steel salesman in the United States. He had great executive ability and was the possessor of unusual knowledge of his particular business gained from reading and study as well as by his wide and varied experience. His initiative and energy were a valuable asset to the steel companies with which he was associated and he instituted many innovations and improvements. Among these were the policy of long term contracts in the steel business and the re-organized selling system which he developed for the Carnegie Steel Company. Mr. Benner was a lucid and able

J. Lewis Ellsworth

writer, being the author of many professional and technical articles on subjects allied to the steel industry, which attracted wide attention. The unquestioned soundness of his judgment on all matters pertaining to the steel business made his statements authoritative. Mr. Benner was a member of the Duquesne Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association, the Pittsburgh Country Club, of Pittsburgh, and the Lawyers', St. Nicholas, and New York Club, of New York City. He was also a member of the American Iron and Steel Institute. Mr. Benner married in New York City, in December, 1920, Elfie Fay, a well-fnown actress.

WESTON, Theodore, engineer, b. in Sandy Hill, New York, 9 October, 1832; d. in New York City, 6 May, 1919, son of Frederick and Elizabeth B. (Hart) Weston. Mr. Weston was graduated A.B. at Yale College, in 1853. During the next two years he was engaged in surveys and the construction of the Genesee Valley Railroad. Following this he worked for two years as Assistant Engineer of the New York State Canal. From 1857 to 1860 he was the principal Assistant Engineer of surveys and construction of the Brooklyn Water Works. In 1861 he was appointed engineer in charge of the sewage and drainage of New York City, one of the most responsible engineering positions in the world. He discharged his duties with remarkable efficiency for the next nine years. In 1870 Mr. Weston became connected with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States in the triple professional capacity of superintendent, engineer and architect; and was also appointed a trustee of the society. He continued in this association until 1882. He was an incorporator and trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and was later its architect for six years. On 21 October, 1918, he was elected an Honorary Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum. Mr. Weston was also a member of the Century Association, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New York Academy of Science, and an honorary member of the American Institute of Architects. He was the author of a valuable technical work on the water works of Rome, and also published, in 1861, a report on the water supply of Brooklyn. He married, in 1861, Sarah Chauncey Winthrop, who died in 1864, leaving one son, Theodore Winthrop. He married, second, in 1878, Catherine Boudinot Stimson, daughter of Henry C. and Julia (Atterbury) Stimson, of New York City. They had two children: Frederick Willoughby, and Mary Stimson, who married Wm. F. Dominick, of New York.

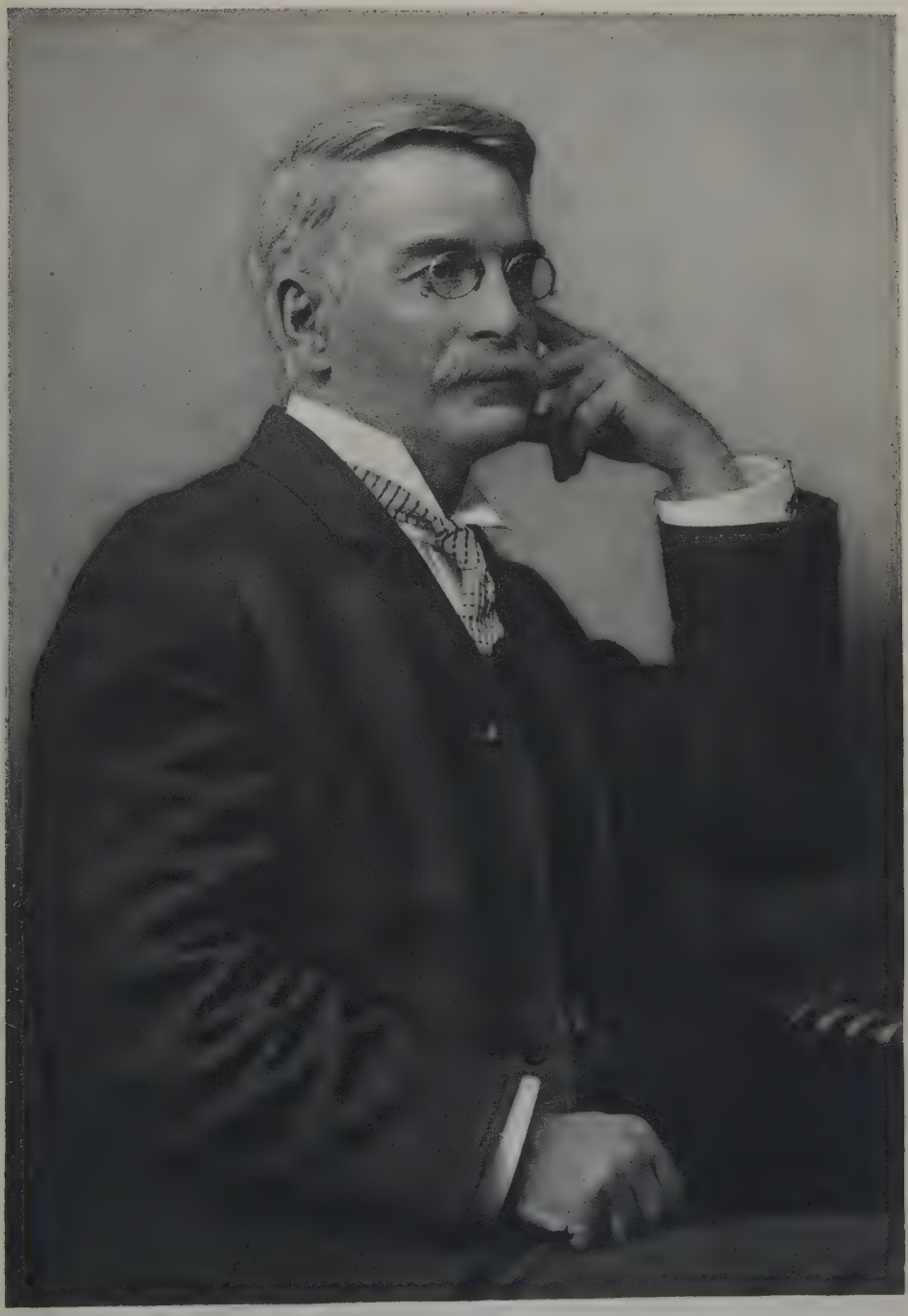
DUELL, Charles Holland, lawyer, b. in Cortland, New York, 13 April, 1850; d. in New York, 29 January, 1920, son of Rudolphus Holland and Mary Ledyard (Cuyler) Duell. He received his education at Cortlandville Academy and was graduated A.B. in 1871 and LL.B. in 1872 at Hamilton College, New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and removed to New York City where he continued his studies in the office of Hon. Elihu Root. He was a member of the firm of Tompkins and Duell from 1873 to 1879, and of the firm of Duell, Laass and Hay from 1880 to 1886. In April, 1901, he became a member of the firm of Duell, McGrath and Warfield, which in 1906 reorganized as Duell, Warfield and Duell. From boyhood he took an active interest in public affairs, and upon his removal to New York City served as Secretary of the county Republican Committee and as delegate to state and local conventions. In 1878 and again in 1880 he was elected to represent the 13th district in the New York State Assembly. At the close of his legislative term he resumed the practice of his profession at Syracuse, New York, devoting most of his time to the law of patents. In 1896 he advocated the nomination of William McKinley for President of the United States, and to assist in bringing about that result he organized the McKinley League of Onondaga County, of which he was President. In January, 1898 he was appointed by President McKinley Commissioner of Patents (a position which his father had held before him) and continued in this relation until 1901 when he resigned and returned to New York City. He was Assistant Treasurer of the Republican National Committee in 1904. That same year President Roosevelt appointed him for life Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, from which he resigned in September, 1906. He was a Presidential elector-at-large for the State of New York, and President of the Electoral College, in 1908. In 1910 he was Treasurer of the Republican Congressional Committee, and in May, 1911, was United States delegate to the convention at Washington for the Protection of Industrial Property. He advocated the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency in 1912, and was Chairman of the Roosevelt campaign committee of the City of New York. He was a member of the American Bar Association, the New York County Bar Association, and the Sons of the American Revolution. His clubs were the Cosmos, of Washington; and the Union League, Lawyers' and Republican, of New York. He is the author of an article on patents in the "American Cyclopaedia of Law," and was a contributor to various magazines. In 1906 he received the honorary LL.D. degree from Hamilton College, New York. Judge Duell married, 20 November, 1879, Harriet M., daughter of Hon. William A. Sackett, of Saratoga Springs, New York. They had four children, Hon. Holland S., W. Sackett, Charles N., Jr., and Mary Duell Kean.

BRIGGS, Frank Obadiah, senator, b. at Concord, New Hampshire, 12 August, 1851; d. in Trenton, New Jersey, 8 May, 1913, son of James Frankland and Roxanna (Smith) Briggs. James Briggs, the father, was a lawyer by profession, and a member of Congress for three terms, 1877 to 1883. Frank O. Briggs was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy and United States Military Academy, West Point, where he was graduated in 1872. After his graduation, he entered the United States Army as Second Lieutenant of the United States Infantry and served for six years; then resigning. He was associated with the firm of John A. Roeblings Sons and Company, later becoming its Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Briggs was a member of the Trenton School Board from 1884 to 1892 and was

elected Mayor of Trenton on the Republican ticket in 1899, which office he held for three years. He was appointed member of the State Education Board by Governor Voorhees, during 1901-2; and was made State Treasurer of New Jersey from 1902 to 1907. In 1907 he was chosen United States Senator for the term 1907-13. He was closely connected with numerous organizations, being Secretary of the Trenton Savings Fund Society; First Vice-President of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company; and President of the Interstate Fair Association. He was also a member of the Metropolitan, and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington, Union League, Lawyers', and Grolier Club of New York; Dofobs Club, Chicago, Lotus Club, Trenton, United Service Club, Philadelphia, and the Bibliophile Society of Boston. He married, 23 September, 1874, Emily A. Allison, daughter of Thomas A. Allison, of Trenton, New Jersey.

FITZPATRICK, Frank Aubrey, educator and publisher, b. in Chicago, Illinois, 15 May, 1850; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 17 March, 1922, son of Simon Warren and Elizabeth (Treganoun) Fitzpatrick. His father (1824-1884) was a navigator of river and seafaring craft; his mother (1829-1917) was a native of Truro, England. The earliest American ancestor of the family, Joseph Fitzpatrick, came from the North of Ireland and settled near Boston between 1670 and 1680. His wife was the only white child who survived the Deerfield Massacre of 1704, having been rescued from the Indians at the age of five, and reared in the family of General Warren of Bunker Hill fame. Mr. Fitzpatrick's education was received in the St. Louis High School of Missouri, after which he took up teaching in Waterloo, Illinois, in 1869. This experience, coupled with his power of discernment, tactfulness, and great devotion to his calling, enabled him to advance rapidly, and it was not long before his remarkable qualities were recognized. In 1879 he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, as superintendent of schools, and there as before exhibited those forceful attributes of character, which accompanied every undertaking of his successful life. For several years he was agent of the American Book Company in Montana, and his work in this connection brought him into close association with many men prominently identified with political and business affairs in that state. His genius for friendship was one of his most sterling and outstanding characteristics—and in many a household his name is still spoken with reverence, and remembered with tenderest gratitude. Returning again to school work, Mr. Fitzpatrick was appointed Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Kansas City, and later went to Omaha, Nebraska, in the same capacity. In 1894 he returned to the American Book Company as their New England representative, and continued in this work until his death. The recital of his life work is not a mere record of accomplishment. It is a story of a dominant personality, cheerful courage and a genius for friendship which were greater than the mere accomplishment of tangible things. He contributed frequently to educational magazines, and among his works may be included an appreciation of the life of the late William T. Harris, philosopher and former United States Commissioner on Education. He was a member of the National Educational Association, from its foundation, and active in its affairs, being at one time president of the council. During the 80's he served as a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Kansas. As a form of recreation from his work, he turned to checkers, having from his early youth, been regarded as one of the best checker players in the country. He also edited a checker magazine, as a pastime. On 20 May, 1876, Mr. Fitzpatrick married Margaret, daughter of Richard King, of St. Louis, Missouri. She died in 1919. Surviving are two sons, Frank Richard and James King Fitzpatrick, and one daughter, Adele F. Miller.

BELDING, Milo Merrick, silk manufacturer and banker, b. in Brooklyn, New York, 14 April, 1865, son of Milo Merrick and Emily C. (Leonard) Belding. The Belding family in America dates back to 1641, when Richard Belding, a native of Yorkshire, England, immigrated to the United States and settled at Wethersfield, Connecticut. Samuel Belding, the great-great grandfather of Milo M. Belding, Jr., bought a homestead at Ashfield, Massachusetts. Hiram Belding, the grandfather of Milo M. Belding, Jr., was engaged in farming and the retail mercantile trade at Ashfield until 1840, when he disposed of his store and gave his entire time to farming. His wife, Mary Wilson, was a descendant of the Wilson family of Massachusetts, various members of which played an important part in the early history and development of that commonwealth. These sons, Milo Merrick, David W., Hiram H., and Alvah N., the four famous Belding brothers, were born at Ashfield, attended the country schools, and worked on the farm until it became necessary to secure a more lucrative means of livelihood. Milo M. Belding, Senior, was the first to leave home and to engage in a mercantile pursuit, and with a capital of twenty-five ($25.00) dollars borrowed from an uncle, began to sell silk from farm to farm when he was seventeen years of age. His venture prospered, the other three brothers were gradually inducted into the business, and in time became the guiding genius of one of the largest silk manufacturing corporations in the country. Mr. Belding organized with his brothers, Hiram and Alvah, the firm of Belding Brothers and Company, the first office of which was located in Chicago, in 1863. In 1865 he established a branch in New York City, becoming its first senior partner; and upon its organization as a stock company, was elected its President. Aside from his great prestige as a merchant, Mr. Belding was recognized as one of the leading financiers in many important business enterprises. Among these were the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company which he assisted in organizing in 1887; and the Broadway Trust Company of which he was President for many years. Milo M. Belding, second, was reared in Brooklyn, and attended Adelphi Academy. He was prepared for Harvard College under private tutors but ill health prevented his matriculation at that institution. Instead he entered his father's



Frank A. Fitzpatrick

employ, in 1884, as stock clerk in Belding Brothers and Company. Inheriting the marked mental acumen and executive ability of his family and given the decided advantage of having practically grown up in the business, the second Milo M. Belding's rise was rapid and he progressed in turn from the subordinate position in which he started to that of Director, Treasurer, and finally President of Belding Brothers and Company. As the active and managing head of this great enerprise he maintains all of its original prestige and is connected as an official in a number of other important financial and industrial interests. He is Vice-President and Director of the International Salt Company of New Jersey, the International Salt Company of New York, the Retsof Mining Company, Avery Salt Company, the Detroit Rock Salt Company, the Genesee and Wyoming Railroad; Treasurer of the United States International Pulp Company, of the United States Talc Company, the Union Talc Company, the Oswegatchie Light and Power Company; director of the Irving National Bank, the Greater New York Savings Bank, the Belding Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Insurance Company. He was for some years President of the Broadway Trust Company. Mr. Belding is a member of the Union League, New York Athletic, Bankers', Manhattan, Hardware Club, Automobile Club of America, New Jersey Automobile and Motor Club, Aero, Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Boston Athletic Club, Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, Miami Anglers Club. He is affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution, the Founders and Patriots of America, the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the Belding Chamber of Commerce. He married in Brooklyn, New York, Annie L. Kirk, daughter of Daniel Kirk, of Brooklyn, General Passenger Agent of the American Line Steamship Company.

ADAMS, Comfort Avery, engineer and educator, b. in Cleveland, Ohio, 1 November, 1868, son of Comfort Avery and Katherine Emily (Peticolas) Adams. The family is of English descent, the earliest American ancestry being traced as far back as John Adams and Joseph Mygott. Mr. Adams received his early education at the Cleveland public schools and was graduated from the Cleveland Central High School in 1886. He next attended the Case School of Applied Science, and was awarded the degree of S.B. in 1890, and E.E., in 1905. During the years 1891 to 1894, while acting as Instructor at Harvard University, he studied mathematical physics. In the summer of 1890, Mr. Adams undertook a scientific expedition to Alaska. In the fall of 1890 he became connected with the draughting and designing department of the Brown Hoisting and Conveying Machine Company, and from 1890 to 1891 with the Brush Electric Company as designing engineer. Mr. Adams was Assistant Professor of Engineering at Harvard University from 1895 to 1905, and Professor from 1905 to 1914. He designed special electrical machinery, as for example, of high frequency induction motors and wave alternators. He was the author of "Dynamic Design Schedules" and of numerous articles dealing with electrical problems and machinery. He is a member of the (British) Institution of Electrical Engineers; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; National Electric Light Association; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He holds membership in the Engineer's Club of New York; the Harvard Club, Boston, and the Oakley Country Club. Mr. Adams married on 24 June, 1894, at Greenfield, Massachusetts, Elizabeth, daughter of James Challis Parsons. They adopted two children, John and Clayton Comfort Adams.

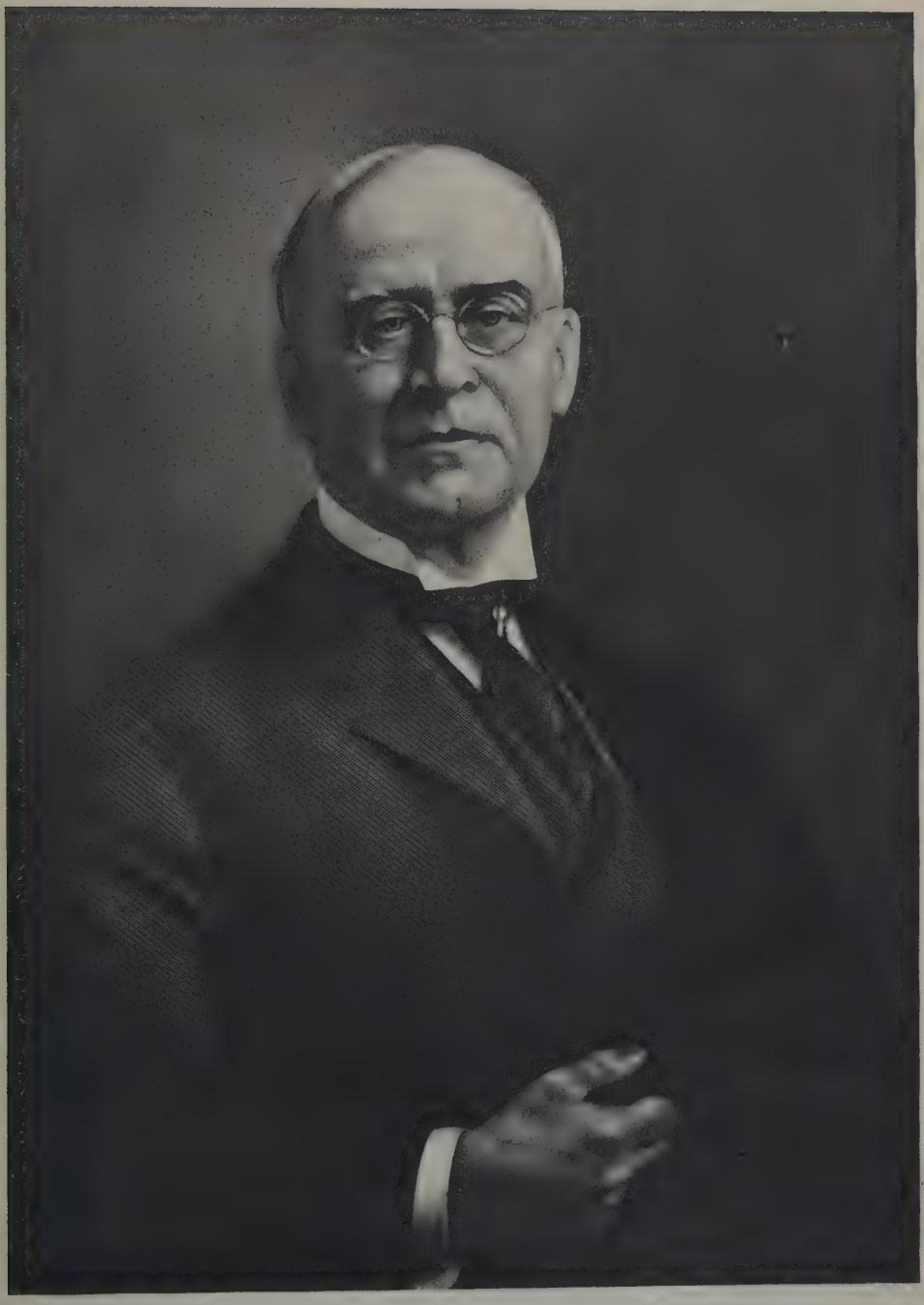
COPELAND, Royal Samuel, physician and educator, b. at Dexter, Michigan, 7 November, 1868, son of Roscoe Pulaski and Frances Jane (Holmes) Copeland. His first American ancestor, Lawrence Copeland, of Braintree, Massachusetts, settled in Plymouth in 1650, and married Lydia Townsend in 1651. Their son, William, married Mary Bass, granddaughter of John Alden of Colonial fame. The line of descent comes through William and Mary Copeland; their son, Samuel, and his wife, Mary; their son, Samuel, and his wife, Mary Owen; their son, Samuel, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Emma Parker, and their son, Royal, and his wife, Alice Davis, parents of Roscoe P. Copeland. Dr. Copeland was educated at Dexter High School and the Michigan State Normal College, and was graduated M.D. in the University of Michigan in 1889. Immediately afterward he was appointed house surgeon in the University Hospital (Homœopathic) of the University of Michigan and served for one year. He pursued post-graduate medical courses in England, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and Belgium and then began professional practice in Bay City, Michigan, and in 1897 received the honorary degree of A.M. from Lawrence University, Wisconsin. He was Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology at the University of Michigan (Homœopathic Department), from 1895 to 1908. In 1908 Dr. Copeland was made Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Director of Flower Hospital. He is a member and former President of the Saginaw Valley Medical Society; Secretary, Vice-President, and President of the Michigan Homœopathic Society; President of the American Ophthalmological, Otological and Laryngological Society; President of the American Institute of Homœopathy; delegate to the World's Homœopathic Congress in London, England, in 1896, and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. In addition to his surgical work, Dr. Copeland took an active interest in civic, educational, and religious affairs in Ann Arbor; and was a member of the National Board of Control of the Epworth League; three times elected to membership in the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; President of the Michigan Epworth League; Mayor of Ann Arbor from 1901-03; member and President of the Board of Education of Ann Arbor from 1903-08; member of the Tuberculosis Commission of Michigan and Trustee of State Tuberculosis Sanitarium; President, Ann Arbor Board of Park Commis-

sions. In 1910 he was appointed a member of the Ambulance Board of the City of New York by Mayor Gaynor. He was a member of the New York State Committee of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense in 1917 and in 1918 was made a Commissioner of Public Health and President of the Board of Health, New York City, from which he resigned on 4 March, 1923, to take office as United States Senator. In March, 1923, he was also elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Drew Seminary for Young Women at Carmel, New York. He is a member of the New York Athletic, Transportation and Graduate clubs. He is a Governor of the Michigan Society of New York, and President of the University of Michigan Club. His colleges fraternities are Delta Kappa Epsilon and Alpha Sigma (Medical). Among his writings may be mentioned, "Refraction" (1899-1905), "Diseases of the Ear", "The Scientific Reasonableness of Homœopathy" (1909), and numerous magazine articles on various professional topics, especially relating to the operative surgery of the eye. Dr. Copeland married, 15 July, 1908, Frances, daughter of Mayor Spalding, of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

MILLER, Reuben, 3d., manufacturer and financier, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 31 January, 1839; d. there, 14 March, 1916, son of Reuben and Ann (Harvy) Miller. His father, an iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh, and prominent in financial circles, was descended from Quaker ancestors in Pennsylvania, dating back as far as 1683. He attended the College of St. James, Washington County, Maryland, but, in order to perfect himself in practical mechanics, early became an apprentice in the works of Robinson, Minis and Miller. When oil was discovered in Venango County, Pennsylvania, in 1859, he was among the earliest to purchase and develop property near Oil City, Pennsylvania, and as the business expanded, he engaged also in oil refining. Later he sold out to enter the civil and mining engineering field. In 1865 he joined with others in forming the Crescent Steel Company, of which he was President. With others he organized and was Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Company, which was sold to Andrew Carnegie and his associates, and became the Homestead Mills of the United States Steel Corporation. In 1900 the Crescent Steel Company became one of the principal works of the Crucible Steel Company of America. Mr. Miller then became successively Treasurer, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Crucible Steel Company of America, serving until 1904, when he retired from active business life. In all his manifold interests, Mr. Miller was regarded by his business associates as a conscientious, fair-dealing man who could not be tempted to do anything of which his conscience did not approve. He was active in many banking and industrial institutions, either as a director or as an official, among them the Bank of Pittsburgh, of which he was President for eight years, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, of which he was President for one year; the Fidelity and Trust Company, and the Third National Bank. He was a member of the Joint Commission of the State of Pennsylvania for administering the large fund contributed for relief of the Johnstown flood sufferers. He was Vice-President of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce from 1879 to 1897, and notwithstanding his active business career, found time to serve as second lieutenant of artillery in Knapp's Pennsylvania Volunteer Battery during the Civil War. In private life he was as distinguished for his simplicity of manner, amiability and purity of character, and discriminating philanthropy, as he was in public for his fervent patriotism, eminent business capacity, and fidelity to duty. He was President of the Pittsburgh Association for Improvement of the Poor, and of the Allegheny Cemetery. On 13 April, 1871, he married Mary L., daughter of James P. Fleming. They had two sons, Reuben and Harvy Miller, and two daughters, Ruth, now Mrs. William McKennan Reed, and Lois, now Mrs. Cameron Beach Waterman, of Detroit, Michigan.

BISSELL, Dougal, physician, b. 5 July, 1864, in Summerville, South Carolina, son of Titus L. Bissell and Annie Threadcraft (Thompson) Bissell. Dr. Bissell received his early education at Birmingham School, North Carolina, and was graduated A.B. at the University of South Carolina in 1885, and received the M.D. degree at the University of Maryland in 1888. The same year he began private practice at Mars Bluff, South Carolina, specializing in surgery. In 1891 he served as interne in the surgical division of the Woman's Hospital in New York City. He was made Superintendent of the Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital in 1892. Dr. Bissell made a very rapid advance in his profession. He held various clinical positions such as Assistant Surgeon to the Woman's Hospital; Gynecologist to the Manhattan State Hospital; Attending Gynecologist to the Demilt Dispensary and Central Islip Hospital, Long Island; Surgeon to the New York Lying-in Hospital and Attending Physician to the Northwestern Dispensary. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons; a member of the American Gynecological Society, the New York Obstetrical Society and New York Academy of Medicine. He also belongs to the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and Sons of the Revolution. He has been a frequent contributor to various medical periodicals; among his articles may be mentioned, "A Contribution to the Study of Nature"; "Trans-Abdominal, Intra and Extra Peritoneal Utero-Vesical Grafting", and "A Report of Some Major Operations Performed at the Woman's Hospital in 1901 and 1902."

SLOAN, Alfred Pritchard, engineer and manufacturer, b. in New Haven, Connecticut, 23 May, 1875, son of Alfred Pritchard and Katherine (Mead) Sloan. He was educated at schools in his native city and was graduated B.S. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895. After two years in various professional positions, he accepted employment with the Hyatt Roller Bearing Company of Newark, New Jersey, with whom he remained until 1916, passing through various promotions to the office of President and General Mana-



Reuben Miller

ger in 1901. His prominent connection with this important corporation gave him influence in the automobile industry, and he rapidly gained recognition as a powerful factor in the several combinations of capital and enterprise which have recently developed in America. Upon the formation of the United Motors Corporation in 1916, he was elected President, and held the office until 1919, when he resigned to become Vice-President of the General Motors Corporation. During the succeeding four years he was actively identified with the upbuilding of this vast enterprise, which now controls the production of six well-known types of motor cars, built in about twelve manufacturing plants, as well as fourteen companies who are engaged in the manufacture of parts and accessories. In May, 1923, he was elected to the Presidency, which is a position of vast influence and importance in the automobile industry, both in America and in the world in general. In addition, Mr. Sloan is Chairman of the Executive Committee of General Motors, a member of its Board of Directors and of its Finance Committee; a director of the E. I. Du Point de Nemours Company, of the Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation, of the Fisher Body Corporation, and of the Chase National Bank of New York City. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers, and of the Bankers', Metropolitan and University clubs of New York; of the Detroit Club and Detroit Athletic Club of Detroit, Michigan; of the Toledo Club of Toledo, Ohio, and of the Knollwood and Westchester-Biltmore country clubs. He married, on 28 September, 1897, Irene, daughter of Thomas Jackson of Boston, Massachusetts, a native of Halifax, England.

DE MILLE, Cecil Blount, actor and theatrical producer, b. 12 August, 1881, son of Henry Churchill and Beatrice Mathilde (Samuels) De Mille. He is a descendant of Anthony de Mille, a Huguenot, who fled to Rotterdam to escape persecution in France, and in 1670 settled in New York. In 1673 he became First Chief Magistrate of the City. His father (1853-1893), an author and dramatist, was graduated at Columbia University, and then studied for the ministry of the Episcopal Church. Being more interested in the stage than in preaching, he abandoned his original intention and became a playwright. Among his plays may be mentioned "Wife," "The Charity Ball," "Men and Women." He also wrote numerous dramas in collaboration with David Belasco, and was a lessee of the Madison Avenue Square Theatre in New York City. Cecil B. De Mille was educated at Pamlico School for Boys, at Pompton, New Jersey, and at the Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania. He was a playwright, actor and theatrical producer for over ten years, and managed the production of a number of plays for David Belasco. Since 1914 he has been engaged in the production of motion pictures, and has achieved notable success. Among other contributions to the art, he invented a new method of lighting the moving picture stage, and introduced professional dramatic acting methods in the production of pictures. Among his leading productions may be included: "Girl of the Golden West"; "Warrens of Virginia"; "Carmen"; "The Dream Girl"; "Joan of Arc"; "The Woman God Forgot"; "The Whispering Chorus"; "The Devil-Stone"; "Dont's Change Your Husband"; "For Better, For Worse"; "Why Change Your Wife?"; "Male and Female"; "Something to Think About"; "Forbidden Fruit"; "The Affairs of Anatole", and "Fools' Paradise." Mr. De Mille is associated with numerous moving pictures and theatrical organizations; being President of the Morosco Photoplay Company; Director-General of the Jesse L. Lasky Feature Play Company and of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation; and Vice-President of the Pallas Picture Company. He is also President of the Mercury Aviation Company. His social affiliations are with the Lambs Club, New York, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club, Los Angeles, California. He married Constance, daughter of Hon. Frederick Adams, of Orange, New Jersey. They have one daughter, Cecilia H., and one son, John De Mille.

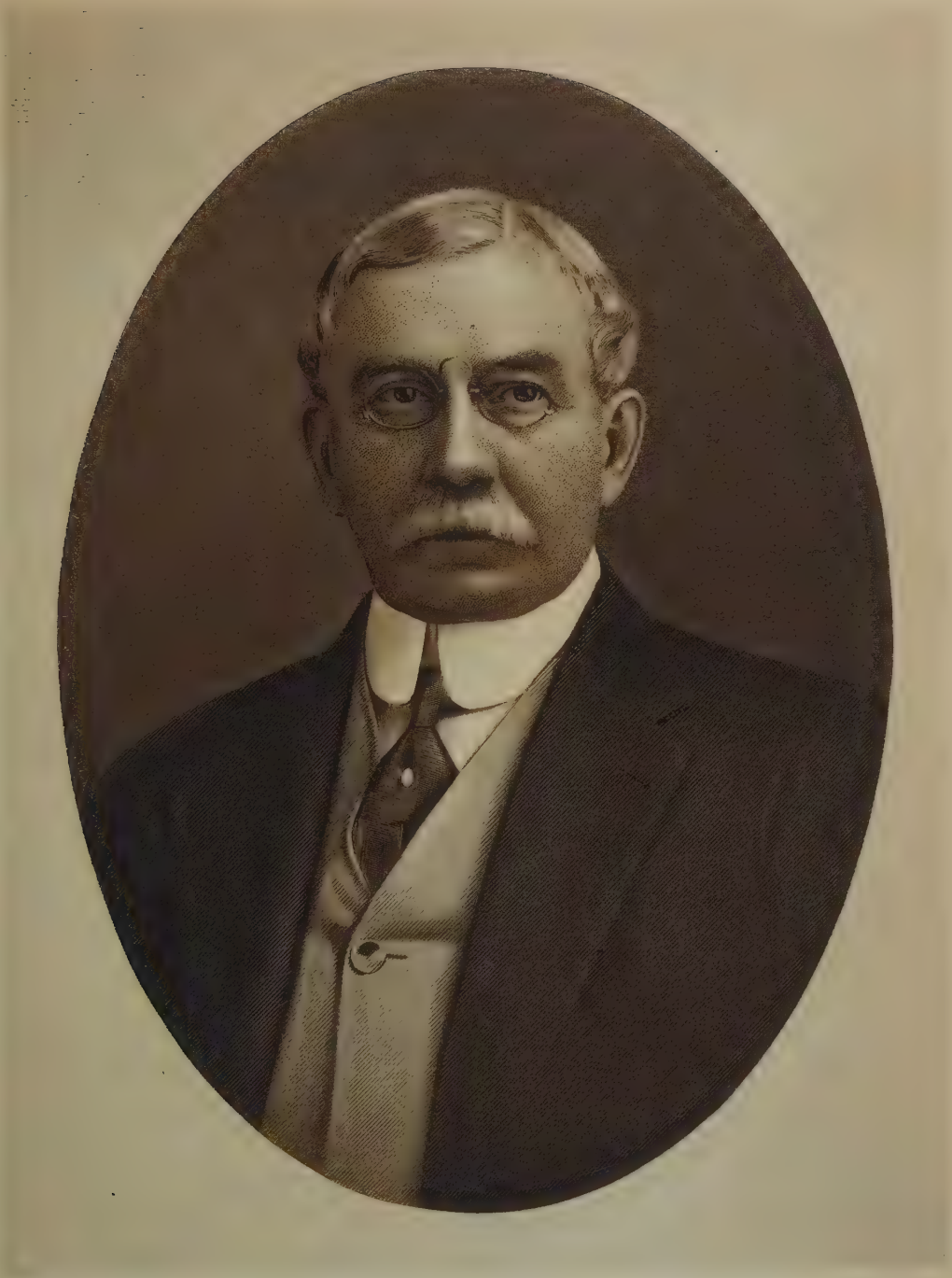
NOYES, Leonard Hazen, banker, b. in Haverhill, Massachusetts, 14 January, 1877; d. there, 10 March, 1923, son of George Washington and Nellie Alice (Peabody) Noyes. He was descended from the Rev. James Noyes of County Wilts, England, who settled at Mystic, Massachusetts, in 1634. After completing his preparatory training in the public schools of Haverhill, he attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for one year, intending to qualify for professional work. In 1896, however, he entered business as a clerk in the City Five Cent Savings Bank of Haverhill, being promoted to Teller and later to Assistant Treasurer. He was a member of the Haverhill School Board, the Haverhill Historical Society, the Haverhill High School Alumni Association, of which he was President, and the Knights of Malta, of which he was Treasurer and Past Commander. He served also as Treasurer of the Center Congregational Church from 1903, and as Deacon from 1915 until his death. Mr. Noyes married on 3 October, 1900, E. Maud, daughter of Seth S. Watts of Haverhill. They had two children: Margaret G. and George H. Noyes.

WALLSTEIN, Leonard Michael, lawyer, b. in New York City, 7 December, 1884, son of Michael and Dora (Feldman) Wallstein. His father, a native of Germany, came to America in 1866, and entered merchantile business in New York City. Leonard Michael Wallstein attended Public School No. 95, New York City, and finished high school in 1897. He attended the College of the City of New York from 1897 to 1900, and was graduated B.A. in 1903 and LL.B. in 1906 at Columbia University. He was admitted to the bar in the same year and entered upon the practice of law in New York City. Notably successful from the start, Mr. Wallstein soon acquired an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He has acted as counsel in various important litigations and in many notable cases involving civic or state reforms. He came into national prominence as counsel for Stuyvesant Fish in an important case relating to the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1918 Mr. Wallstein became counsel for the

Citizens' Union of the City of New York, and acted in this capacity until May, 1921, when he resigned, in order to give his time as associate counsel to the Joint Legislative Committee, known as the Meyer Committee, appointed to make rigid inquiriy into the conduct of the affairs of the Metropolis. He also acted as counsel to the Joint Legislative Committee on Housing, known as the Lockwood Committee, in association with Samuel Untermyer. This committee has been responsible for exposures of methods and graft employed by the various building trades and unions without parallel in the history of the country. During the years 1914-1917, under the administration of Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Wallstein served as Commissioner of Accounts of the City of New York. He is a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, of the Committee on Law Reform of the New York County Lawyers' Association, of the City Club of New York, of the National Republican Club, of the Mt. Vernon Country Club, the Legal Aid Society, Columbia Alumni Association, the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni, and the New York Academy of Political Science. Mr. Wallstein married in New York City, 1 June, 1909, Olive, daughter of Israel Jackson Roe, of New York City. They have three children: Leonard M., Jr., Robert Roe, and William Charles Wallstein.

WHITE, George Robert, b. in Lynnfield, Massachusetts, 19 July, 1847; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 27 January, 1922, son of John Henry Pierce and Elizabeth White. His father was a lieutenant in the 26th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War. He was educated in the public schools of Acton and of Boston; but at the age of seventeen entered the employ of Weeks and Potter, the firm in which he was destined soon to become a partner. His promotions were steady and rapid. In a short time he had become a salesman, a little later head salesman, and at the age of twenty-six a member of the firm. This was in 1873. Just ten years later, with Andrew G. Weeks and Warren B. Potter, he organized the Potter Drug and Chemical Company, with which he was thereafter associated. It has since grown into one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. Possessing in a marked degree the qualities essential to the care and management of large and diversified interests, Mr. White, as President of this company made one of the most notable successes of Boston's business history. He developed self-reliance and initiative to an extraordinary degree. He cooperated in all reasonable ways with his employees and with his customers. His business career was marked less by sensational advances than by sturdy application to the duties of the hour and a persistent passion for achievement. Mr. White was a conspicuous figure in finance and in philanthropy. As a real estate investor, he showed remarkable acumen, and a keen perception of the city and its possibilities. In later life he was reputed the largest individual taxpayer in the city, and was the owner of considerable property which increased rapidly in value. The building on Boylston Street, which bears his name is a conspicuous example of his properties. In the philanthropic activities of his community Mr. White early took a keen interest. He gave a million dollars for the new building of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy which bears his name, and made, during its erection, as the architects will testify, most discriminating criticisms of its plans—showing a trained eye for things architectural, and great natural gifts in this field of expression. For many years Mr. White was deeply interested in the fine arts and was an appreciative collector of art treasures. He did much to make the Boston Museum of Fine Arts a notable institution, subscribing generously and continuously to its maintenance fund and to the fund for the purchase of paintings, and contributing many rare works of art, notably two tapestries woven in Brussels in the early part of the seventeenth century, from designs by Rubens for a series intended to depict the life of Achilles. He also made substantial contributions to the Egyptian Exploration Fund. But perhaps Mr. White's sense of the artistic found its most perfect expression in his wonderfully built summer home, "Lilliothea" at Smith's Point, Manchester-by-the-sea. Its lofty towers and exalted dormers are emblematical of the French châteaux of the Renaissance period. Its magnificently laid out grounds and its tasteful and ingenious decoration, all done under the personal oversight of Mr. White, reflect his taste. Mr. White served on the Committee of Public Safety during the War, by appointment of the Governor. He contributed liberally to the Red Cross and other war philanthropies, and better still, gave of himself in everything, as well as of his means. One of the notable phases of his life was his consuming interest in the growth and welfare of Boston. In his will he devised $5,000,000 as a fund with which to carry out his desires to serve the old town and its oncoming generations. He had spent the earlier years of his life in South Acton, a place for which he always held tender memories. To the town he gave $25,000, as a permanent fund bearing his mother's name, the income of which is to be used in the aid of the worthy poor, particularly widows. Mr. White was elected a Trustee of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, 11 January, 1911; a Director of the First National Bank of Boston, 14 January, 1908; and he had been for a still longer time a Trustee of the Forest Hills Cemetery and of the Gray Herbarium. He was a member of the Boston City Club, the Boston Art Club, the Algonquin Club, the Brookline Country Club, the Essex Country Club and the Eastern Yacht Club. Mr. White's will is a remarkable piece of self-expression. To a considerable extent it tells the story of his life and aims in its wide-spread benefactions and its careful and methodical working out of their terms. He was a great citizen of Boston. As such he will ever be remembered.

GRAINGER, George Percy, composer (known by the pen-name, Percy Aldridge Grainger), b. at Melbourne, Australia, 8 July, 1882, son of John Harry and Rose Annie (Aldridge) Grainger. His father was a prominent architect and designer of several bridges and public buildings in Australia and New Zeal-



George Robert White

and. He also served for several years as Government Architect of Western Australia. Percy Grainger received his early training in music from his mother, who was herself a musician of ability, and began to give concerts at the age of ten in his native city. During 1884–1899 he studied under James Kwast at Frankfort-on-Main. At the age of seventeen years he undertook a concert tour as a piano virtuoso, playing in Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Scandinavia, Russia, Switzerland, as well as on the continent of Australia, in New Zealand and South Africa. He was chosen by Edward Grieg to play the Grieg Piano Concert at the Leeds Festival in 1907, and was the pianist at the Memorial Concerts, after Grieg's death, in Copenhagen and London. In 1914 he came to the United States, touring the country extensively, and winning recognition as a master piano virtuoso. On 12 June, 1917, he enlisted as oboe and saxophone player in the 15th Band of the Coast Artillery Corps of the United States Army, under the famous bandleader, Rocco Rosta. He was Assistant Instructor of the Army Music Training School directed by Arthur Clappe at Governor's Island, New York. He is composer of over sixty works for piano, voice, orchestra chorus, and chamber concerts. Most of his larger orchestral and choral compositions were produced at the Balfour Gardiner Concerts and at Sir Henry Wood's Symphony and Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, London. Among his compositions may be mentioned: "Molly on the Shore," suite; "In a Nutshell"; "Colonial Song"; "Shepherd's Hey"; "The Warriors"; "Mock Morris"; "Irish Tune from County Derry"; "I'm Seventeen Come Sunday"; "Brigg Fair"; "Marching Tune"; "We Have Fed Our Seas"; "The Sussex Mummer's Christmas Carol"; "My Robin is to the Greenwood Gone"; "Country Gardens"; "Died for Love"; "Six Dukes Went A-Fishin'". His compositions show an unusual range of treatment, exhibiting many styles, rather than any one characteristic style. As has been said, "His range of expression embraces works as complex and iconoclastic in their own always original way as any of Schoenberg, Stravinsky, Cyril Scott or Scriabine, while others again are as simple as Scarlatti or Handel." He has made a wide study of primitive music in various parts of the world, from the folk songs of England and Scandinavia to the melodies of the South Sea Islands and New Zealand. His settings for such songs shows an unusual knowledge, based on research, also keen sympathy with the ideals of primitive peoples.

RALL, Charles Rudolph, manufacturer, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 9 October, 1865; son of Otto and Anna (Steiner) Rall. His father, Otto Rall (1838-1897), a native of Reutlinger, Wurttemberg, Germany, came to America and settled in Pittsburgh. He was a pioneer clergyman in Iowa and Nebraska. Charles Rudolph Rall received his early education in the grammar and high schools of Hampton, Iowa. In 1882 he matriculated in the Engineering Department of Iowa State University, Iowa City, and was graduated in 1886 as a civil engineer. In 1889, Mr. Rall returned to Pittsburgh, and became chief draftsman of the McConley and Torley Company, Malleable Iron Works. He remained with this company for six years, subsequently affiliating with the Best, Fox and Company, pipe manufacturers. At the outset he showed an astonishing degree of mechanical genius, coupled with a keen sense of business values, and was promoted in rapid succession from engineer and salesman to a director, sales-manager, and eventually treasurer. This rapid rise in position was not due in any degree to the hand of fate, but was entirely resultant from the exceptional ability possessed by Mr. Rall. In 1903 he tendered his resignation, and with two associates organized the Pittsburgh Piping and Equipment Company. Due to his aggressive and determined business policy he was unquestionably well fitted to discharge the duties of secretary and treasurer of the new corporation, and from the inception of the firm, he has filled this dual office. Although capitalized in a moderate manner, the Pittsburgh Piping and Equipment Company prospered, and under the careful guidance of Mr. Rall became a factor in the industrial world. Mr. Rall is secretary and treasurer of the Hempfield Foundries Company, located at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and is vice-president and director of the Pittsburgh Electric and Manufacturing Company. He is a prominent member of the Pittsburgh Credit Men's Association, the Rotary Club, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association; he is a 32nd degree Mason, belonging to Lodge No. 45, Zerubbabel Chapter, and the Pennsylvania Consistory. Notwithstanding his exceptionally active business life, Mr. Rall has found ample time to devote to religious and philanthropic work. He is a member of the Evangelical Association, and was a member of the Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, and was superintendent of his Sunday school for over twenty-eight years. He is Financial Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Commission on Finance of the Evangelical Association, and held membership in the Board of Sunday School, Board of Missions, and Board of Publications. He married at Cedar Falls, Iowa, Elizabeth Hieber, daughter of George and Elizabeth Hieber, on 4 April, 1907. One child is the result of this union--Charles Otto.

LAMB, Roland Olmstead, financier, b. in Beverley, Massachusetts, 20 December, 1850; d. in Boston, 14 November, 1921, son of Samuel Tucker and Sarah P. (Flagg) Lamb. His father was for many years engaged in the drug business in Boston. His earliest paternal

ancestor was Thomas Lamb who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1630. Roland O. Lamb was educated in the public schools of his native town. He entered upon his business career as a bookkeeper in a large manufacturing concern where he remained for a period of five years. In January, 1872, he became associated with the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston as a bookkeeper, gradually rising to more prominent position in the company. He served as Chief Clerk of the corporation from 1889 to 1894; was Secretary from 1894 to 1897; Vice-President and director from 1897 to 1899; Second Vice-President and director from 1899, and from 21 June, 1909 until the time of his death he filled the office of President. In all, he completed nearly a half century devoted entirely to shaping the policy of one of the largest and most substantial insurance companies in America. The company's continued growth and successful development has been due in great measure to his labors and his tireless efficiency. He was closely affiliated with numerous clubs and associations, including the Algonquin, the Brae Burn Country, and the Colonial Club of Cambridge. In the Masonic Fraternity he was Past Commander of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars, and Trustee of the Grand Fund of Grand Commandery of Massachusetts. He was also a member of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Lamb married 16 December, 1874, Eliza A., daughter of Samuel James of Cambridge. They had one son, Augustus C. Lamb.

PHINNEY, Frank Ferguson, manufacturer of steam propelled machinery, b. in Stoughton, Massachusetts, 25 November, 1870; d. in Warren, Massachusetts, 6 March, 1920, son of John Greenleaf and Mary Ellen (Lunn) Phinney. His first American ancestor was John Phinney, who emigrated from England and settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1629. Joined with his family name were others equally distinguished in the formative period of Massachusetts, a direct ancestor being Mary Rogers of the famous "Mayflower" colony. Mr. Phinney spent his boyhood and youth in the town of his nativity, where his education included the public and high schools. Later he was a student at the Highland Military Academy, Worcester, the Berkeley School, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Worcester Polytechnic Institute. As President, General Manager and Treasurer of the Warren Steam Pump Company, Mr. Phinney came into his own. Here he exemplified that practical and level-headed business sagacity, that concentration of energy, essential to all great enterprises. By these, as well as his winning personality and command of men in a friendly manner, he ultimately won a large measure of success. The record of the Company to which he gave so many of the best years of his life, is a story of honorable dealings and good financial management. Apart from any reference to its value and scope to the community, it is more important to note the earnest and faithful service rendered by Mr. Phinney as its head, given always willingly and to the best advantage of the company. Connected with many enterprises for the development and growth of his community, he gave freely of his efforts, influence and financial assistance in diversifying and enlarging its industries, and in all its activities, he set a remarkable example of regularity, promptness and zeal. Mr. Phinney was a member of the Exchange Club of Boston, the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, the Megantic Clubs of Canada and the Grasse River Club in the Adirondack Mountains. On 2 March, 1904, he married Mary Elizabeth Wells, daughter of George Washington Wells, President of The American Optical Company of Southbridge. Mrs. Phinney survives with one daughter, Mary Elizabeth Phinney.

LAWRENCE, Daniel Warren, banker, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 8 October, 1830, d. in Medford, Massachusetts, 9 May, 1921, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crocker) Lawrence. The family traces descent from Robert Lawrence, of Lancashire, who was knighted in 1191, by Richard Coeur De Lion, for distinguished services in the Battle of Acre. The earliest American ancester was John Lawrence of St. Albans, England, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1635. When Daniel Warren Lawrence was but one year old, his father removed to Medford, where for many years he carried on an extensive and prosperous business as a distiller. He received his early education in the public and high schools of Medford, and studied at Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts. With the pioneer impulse dominating his life, he hastened to California soon after the discovery of gold in 1849, but returned home in December, 1850. In February, 1851, he became associated with his father in the distilling business, in which he continued until the outbreak of the Civil War. He served as a private for a short period in the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment in the Army of the Potomac, and afterwards as an officer in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. In 1869 he became connected with the Medford Savings Bank, serving as its Secretary for several years, and afterwards as Treasurer, Trustee and President, resigning in 1899, after thirty years of continuous service. He was prominently identified in civic affairs at Medford, having been elected to represent the city in the General Court in 1875, 1876 and 1880. In 1878 he was appointed on the Board of Commissioners of the Medford Sinking Funds, and later was elected Treasurer of the Board, a position which he held until 1907. He was also appointed a member of the Medford Fire Department, and was for several years foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company. Mr. Lawrence became a member of the Joseph Warren Lodge, of Boston, in 1858. In 1870 and 1871 he was made Worshipful Master and Trustee of its Permanent Fund and held the office until 1912. He was Most Excellent High Priest of Mystic Royal Arch Chapter, Grand King of the Massachusetts Grand Royal Arch Chapter, in 1868; Senior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts in 1877, and District Deputy Grand Master of the First Masonic District of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge in 1872. In November, 1862, he was created Sovereign Grand

Frank D. Phinney.

Inspector General and an Honorary Member of the Supreme Council, 33rd degree; was crowned an active member of the Supreme Council, 21 September, 1898, and elected to emeritus membership on 3 October, 1912. Mr. Lawrence married on 18 October, 1851, Mary Ellen Wiley. They had two sons, George W. and Roswell B. Lawrence.

GHERARDI, Bancroft, engineer, b. in San Francisco, California, 6 April, 1873, son of Bancroft and Anna Talbot (Rockwell) Gherardi. The name Gherardi appears in the histories of two most important steps in the development of electrical communication. Some fifty years before Bancroft Gherardi, Plant Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, had an active part in the completion of the first transcontinental telephone line, his father was prominent in the laying of the first Atlantic cable. The first attempt to lay a cable under the Atlantic was in 1857. The wire, which was paid out from the stern of the laying ship, broke and 500 miles of it were lost. In July of the following year a second expedition was sent out. On 28 July, in mid-ocean, the naval ships "Niagara" and "Agamemnon", each carrying half the cable wire, spliced the ends and started off in opposite directions. Lieutenant Gherardi, Engineer Gherardi's father, who was later to become Rear-Admiral, was senior watch-officer aboard the "Niagara." The "Niagara" headed west for the spot chosen as the terminus at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. She arrived there on 5 August, and Lieutenant Gherardi was sent off in charge of the small boat that landed the cable. For his share in this historic achievement Lieutenant Gherardi was awarded a gold medal. That medal is one of the most treasured possessions of the head of the Plant Engineering of the Bell System. It is a notable coincidence that the younger Gherardi is now doing his part in connection with other epoch-making events—the spanning of the continent with a telephone line by far the longest in the world and connecting San Francisco, his birthplace, on the Pacific coast, with New York, his present home, on the Atlantic seaboard; and also the connecting together of the Atlantic seaboard with San Francisco and Hawaii by means of wireless telephony. Mr. Gherardi was graduated B.Sc. at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn in 1891, and M.E. in 1893, and M.M.E. in 1894 at Cornell University. In February, 1895, he began his telephone engineering work in the office of J. J. Carty, Engineer of the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, predecessor of the New York Telephone Company. His work was the inspection and testing of cables, so that at the very start he became familiar with the state of the art in regard to this important part of the telephone plant. After doing this and other general work for some time, he was placed in charge of the material-inspection work of the company. Later, when it became necessary to prepare a new fundamental plan for New York, this work was placed under his charge, and he directed the preparation of a fundamental plan for 100,000 lines within the area of Manhattan and the Bronx. This figure of 100,000 lines then seemed so large that some doubted whether the plan was one resting on any but a fantastic foundation. However, in 1907, only nine years later, these 100,000 lines were attained, and before that time much larger plans were prepared and are now outgrown. In 1900 Mr. Gherardi was appointed Manager of the traffic engineering department, organized by himself, and including novel features now recognized as essential in the conduct of the business of all telephone companies. On 1 January, 1901, he was appointed Chief Engineer of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, then operating as a separate company, although intimately associated with the New York Telephone Company because of its proximity, similarity of conditions, and large interchange of business. His close connection, both professional and personal, with the officials of the New York Telephone Company enabled him to bring the engineering of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company into the closest and most harmonious relations with that of the New York Company. The first important work which confronted him was the preparation of fundamental plans for Brooklyn and other large cities in the company's territory, and immediately following these, and based thereon, was the conversion of the plant to a common battery basis. Soon after his appointment to the New York and New Jersey Company, loading was invented, and it was decided to place a loaded cable between New York and Newark. This cable was the first commercial application of cable-loading to a working telephone plant, and in connection therewith many questions came up requiring solution. This cable was successful and was immediately followed by a very rapid extension of loading throughout the territory. In March, 1906, the New York Company and the New York and New Jersey Company were consolidated, and Mr. Gherardi became its Assistant Chief Engineer. In May, 1907, Mr. Gherardi was appointed Equipment Engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and in 1909 Plant Engineer, in charge of all plant development and standardizing for the Bell System. He aided in the plan for the construction of cable from Boston to Washington, the lines from New York to Denver, and later the transcontinental line, including a multitude of problems in regard to switchboards, subways, cables, open-wire lines, substation instruments, transmitters, receivers, cross-talk, inductive interference, and every other question pertaining to the largest telephone plant in the world. More recently he has taken active part in connection with the development and perfection of the wireless telephone methods which have made it possible to send wireless telephone communications from Washington to San Francisco and Hawaii. For many years he has been connected with the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and has taken a prominent part in its affairs. In addition to presenting a number of papers and taking part in discussions, he held the position of Manager of the Institute for three years and for two years was one of its Vice-Presidents. Last year he was again elected to the Board of Directors as a Manager which he now holds.

In the Telephone Society of New York he has occupied many positions, including that of President, and has presented a number of papers. He is a member of the Franklin Institute and of the New York Electrical Society, as well as of the University, Engineers', the Machinery clubs of New York, and the New York Yacht Club. In June, 1898, Mr. Gherardi married Mary Hornblower Butler.

LINEN, Robert Walker, merchant, b. in Bridgeport, Connecticut, 7 March, 1841; d. in Brooklyn, New York, 21 November, 1919, son of George Grainger and Caroline Aurelia (Walker) Linen. His father (1803-1848) was a prosperous manufacturer of Bridgeport; his mother was a daughter of Isaac Walker, a native of Scotland, who located in Bridgeport early in the nineteenth century, and was a captain in the American army during the War of 1812. James Beardsley, who donated Beardsley Park to the City of Bridgeport, was his first cousin. He was educated in his native city and at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated A.B. in 1862. For several years after graduation he was instructor in Greek at the Englewood Military Academy, Englewood, New Jersey, and in 1866 removed to Columbus, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business. During his thirty-four years of residence in Columbus, Mr. Linen was an active and prominent figure in the business life of the city. He was a member of the Columbus Board of Trade, one of the founders, and for many years senior warden of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, and a Mason of the thirty-second degree. In 1895 he was prominently active in laying out extensive tracts of land in the southern portion of the city, now a thriving and populous district, including an important thoroughfare, named in his honor Linen Avenue. In 1900 Mr. Linen located in New York City, and there continued to reside during the remainder of his life. He married, 26 April, 1866, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of William Burdell, a merchant of Columbus. They had four sons, Robert Burdell, Eugene Frazier, Edwin Thurman and Herbert Murray Linen, and two daughters, Caroline Walker, wife of William G. Barry, and Elizabeth Burdell, wife of John H. Fowler.

LINEN, Herbert Murray, publisher, b. in Columbus, Ohio, 21 May, 1877; d. at Bellport, New York, 9 August, 1922, son of Robert Walker and Sarah Elizabeth (Burdell) Linen. His father (1841-1919) was a prominent merchant of Columbus, whose activities in behalf of his city are commemorated in the important thoroughfare, Linen Avenue, named in his honor; his mother was a daughter of William Burdell of Columbus. Mr. Linen was educated in the schools of Columbus and in Ohio State University. Previous to the graduation of his class, however, he removed to New York City. There he engaged in business, first as an insurance broker, later in publishing. In 1909 he began the publication of "The Cyclopedia of American Biography", under contract with the original publishers, having planned an elaborate extension of an old and standard work, long recognized as the leading authority on its subject. With several associates he organized a company, known as the Press Association Compilers, Inc., of which he was Treasurer, and continued the prosecution of this important and valuable enterprise until his death. Mr. Linen was a capable executive, a man of broad vision and indefatigable industry. His life was shortened, probably, by his incessant application to an undertaking which occupied his thoughts as a real enthusiasm. He was a member of numerous clubs and social organizations, including the Fox Hills Golf Club, the Crescent Athletic Club, the Bellport Country Club, the Ohio Society of New York, and the Ohio State University Alumni Association. Mr. Linen married, 3 January, 1905, Mrs. Florence Hicks Schafuss, daughter of John E. Hicks, a merchant of New York City, and widow of Frank Lucien Schafuss of Brooklyn. They had one son, Sheldon Hicks Linen.

PERKINS, Frank Southerland, banker and soldier, b. in Salem, Massachusetts, 29 February, 1879; d. there, 11 June, 1921, son of Joseph Augustine and Anna Upton (Waters) Perkins. The family descends from John Perkins, of Newent, Gloucestershire, England who landed at Boston in 1631, and two years later settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts. Samuel Perkins, his grandfather, served in the War of 1812, and was Captain of the Old Salem Mechanic Light Infantry: and his father (1840-1915), a watchmaker by profession, was a soldier in the Civil War. Frank S. Perkins was educated in his native town, completing the course at Salem High School in 1889, and began his business career in the same year as a clerk in the Salem Savings Bank. He was later appointed Teller and remained in that position until the outbreak of the World War. His military career dates back to 25 March, 1892, when he enlisted as a private, and was assigned to Company B, of the Second Corps of Cadets. On 7 July, 1893, he was advanced to corporal; 9 April, 1897 to sergeant, and on 16 September, 1898, was elected and commissioned a Second Lieutenant of Company B. On 14 December, 1900, he was transferred to Company C, with the rank of First Lieutenant. In 1903 Governor Bates appointed him a Captain, in which capacity he served until the Cadets were reorganized. Captain Perkins had charge of Battery D while stationed on the Mexican border in 1916. In February, 1917, he was elected Major, receiving every vote at the Commonwealth armory in Boston. In November of 1918 has was appointed Commander of the Cadet Battalion of the 101st Field Artillery, and on the eve of the Armistice he was made Lieutenant Colonel. For distinguished service at Apremont, Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel. Major Perkins was awarded the Croix de Guerre by France, and received the Grand Order of the Crown from the King of Belguim. In 1920, upon the reorganization of the Massachusetts National Guard, he was appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment, Massachusetts Artillery, of which the Second Battalion, Batteries D. E. and F. are designated as the Second Corps of Cadets. He was also elected Official Commander of Salem Post No. 23, American Legion of Honor; was President

Herbert H. Lima

of the 101st Field Artillery Association; member of the Salem Cadets' Veteran Association; the Sons of American Revolution; the Military Order of Foreign Wars; the Starr King Lodge of Free Masons and the Grange, and was a member of the Salem Republican and City Committee for ten years. Col. Perkins was also State Commissioner of Records of Massachusetts, but resigned that office to accept the post of Treasurer at the Bankers for Foreign Commerce and Finance, a position which he held at the time of his death. Col. Perkins married 2 June, 1897, Ethel Bradlee, daughter of Alfred Manchester, a Unitarian minister, of Salem. Mrs. Perkins survives together with two sons, Alfred Manchester and Frank Sutherland Perkins, Jr.

MORGAN, James Dudley, physician, b. in Washington, D. C., 5 July, 1862; d. there, 21 November, 1919, son of Dr. James Ethelbert and Nora (Digges) Morgan. His father, a surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil War, was a descendant of Sir Thomas Morgan, Knight of Pencoed, Wales, who married Joan, daughter of John Gwellen Herbert of the Vane, Clamorgan, and of Sir William Morgan (1553) of Llantarnam Abbey, Pontypool, Wales. His earliest American ancestor was Henry Morgan of Kent Island, Maryland, High Sheriff and "Judge at Court in 1650." One prominent member of the family was Benjamin Morgan of St. Mary's County, Maryland, who was commissioned First Lieutenant of Battalion, 26 May, 1777. Dr. Morgan's mother was descended from Sir Dudley Digges of Chilham Castle, England, Ambassador to Russia, Member of Parliament, and Master of the Rolls to Charles I., through Edward Digges, Governor of Virginia (1656-1665), and Charles Digges, Esq., who lived at Warburton (1717), now Fort Washington on the Potomac, and William Dudley Digges of Chilham Castle Manor, Maryland. Dr. Morgan was educated at Gonzaga College and Georgetown University, where he was graduated A. B. in 1881. He then studied law for one year in the Columbian Law School and in the office of A. G. Riddle, before deciding to devote himself to medical practice. He became a student at the Bellevue Medical College in 1883, and two years later received the M.D. degree at Georgetown Medical College. He pursued post-graduate medical work at Beaujon Hospital and the Ampithéâtre d'Anatomie des Hopitaux, Paris, during 1885-86, and a clinical course under Prof. William Osler in 1902-03. Dr. Morgan served as interne in the Children's Hospital of Washington in 1885; was Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1888-89, and Lecturer on Differential Diagnosis in 1897-98, at Georgetown University; and Associate and Clinical Professor of Medicine at George Washington University from 1910 to 1917. He was physician to the Garfield Hospital after 1899, and Chief of the Medical Service of the Emergency Hospital after 1904. In 1886 Dr. Morgan was a member of the Committee on Public Health of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and was President of the society in 1906. He was President of the Medical Society of Georgetown University in 1911-12; of the Medical History Club in 1910-11; the Montgomery County Medical Society in 1911-12; the Columbia Historical Society from 1909 to 1916. He was Vice-President of the Washington Academy of Sciences; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Anatomists Association, American Climatological Association, Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Metropolitan, Cosmos and Chevy Chase Clubs. In 1893 he was Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Pan-American Medical Congress, and in 1911 was Secretary of the Staff of the Garfield Memorial Hospital; from 1915 until his death he was a director of the Federal National Bank. In 1894 he was appointed on a committee selected from the Medical Society of the District of Columbia to ascertain the causes of an outbreak of smallpox in Washington, and to impress upon the community the importance of vaccination as a prophylactic. Dr. Morgan was the first to successfully use in Washington, D. C., Flexner's serum in epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, and made a report of ten cases in November, 1907, which was printed in "The Archives of Internal Medicine," October, 1908. He is the author of numerous scientific and historical papers, among which may be mentioned the following: "Acute Uvulitis with Case"; "Clinical Aspect of Rheumatic Endocarditis"; "Angina Pectoris"; "Consideration of Aortic Aneurysm"; "Symmetrical Gangrene (Raynand's) versus Endarteritis Obliterans"; "Menstrual Arthritis"; "Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis"; "Psyschoses of Childbearing"; "The Combat of Scientific Medicine with Superstition"; "Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Unhonored and Unrewarded Engineer"; Robert Brent, First Mayor of Washington City"; "Historic Fort Washington on the Potomac," and "Laennec, the Great Internist." Dr. Morgan married 2 December, 1892, Mary, daughter of Edwin F. Abell, and granddaughter of A. S. Abell of Baltimore, Maryland.

SHAFER, John Douglas, jurist, b. in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, 5 December, 1848, son of Rev. Alexander Geary and Maria D. (Harper) Shafer. His earliest American ancestor was John Adam Shafer, who came from Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1753, and located near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. His father (1817-1868) was a minister of the United Presbyterian Church and pastor of the Church at Deer Creek, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Judge Shafer was graduated A.B. at Washington and Jefferson College in 1866, and until 1871 was instructor in schools at West Alexander and McKeesport, Pennsylvania. In 1871 he was chosen Professor of Greek in Westminster College, Pennsylvania, continuing there until 1873, when he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, on 17 January, 1874, and subsequently engaged in the practice at Pittsburgh. He was Dean of Pittsburgh Law School from 1895 to 1920, and since that year has been Dean Emeritus. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County in May, 1897, to

succeed Judge Ewing; was elected to the same office in November, 1897, for a term of ten years, and re-elected in 1907 and again in 1917. In 1915 he was appointed President Judge of the court, for the term expiring in 1927. Judge Shafer is trustee and Vice-President of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was President of the University Club (1900-03). He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Pittsburgh in 1895; from Westminster College in 1896, and from Washington and Jefferson College in 1902. He married, first, 27 September, 1877, Rosa Strauss, who died 9 November, 1897. He married, second, 25 June, 1901, Mrs. Maud B. (Adkins) Gifford, of Lincoln, Nebraska.

HICKS, John Edgar, merchant, b. in Brooklyn, N. Y., 24 April, 1850; d. there, 25 December, 1894, son of Samuel B. and Elizabeth (De Mott) Hicks. His family was among the earliest to settle on Long Island, and representatives of the name have attained distinction in various walks of life. Mr. Hicks' father was for many years a resident of Brooklyn, where he was prominent in business circles, and one of the founders of the Union Ferry Company. Later in life he purchased a farm at Rockville Centre, then in Queens County, and resided in Hempstead. John E. Hicks passed his early years on his father's farm, being educated in the local public schools. At the early age of seventeen he embarked in an independent enterprise, opening a general store at the village of Manhasset, where he resided until 1891. Then, after a prosperous career of twenty-four years, he removed to Brooklyn, and, with S. L. Pettit and Alfred Powell, he formed the well-known tailoring firm of Al. Powell and Company, of New York City. While residing in Manhasset, Mr. Hicks was a trustee of the village, also Treasurer of the Methodist Church at Great Neck. After his removed to Brooklyn, he became connected with the Janes Street Methodist Church, of which he was a steward for several years. Mr. Hicks married Mary Frances, daughter of Stephen Powell of Hempstead, Long Island. They had one son, Edgar Powell (d. 1917), and one daughter, Florence, widow of Herbert M. Linen

MC LEAN, George Payne, senator and Governor of Connecticut, b. in Simsbury, Connecticut, 7 October, 1857, son of Dudley B. and Mary (Payne) McLean. He attended the public schools of his native town, completing the course in the Hartford High School in 1877, and began his business career as a newspaper reporter at Hartford, Connecticut. His ambition, however, was to become a lawyer. He studied in the office of Henry C. Robinson, the well-known attorney of Hartford, and in 1881 was admitted to the bar in that city. He has since practiced with eminent success. Senator McLean's political career began in 1883, when he was elected to the lower House of the State Assembly. He served as Chairman of the Commission on State Prisons, and prepared a bill creating a Board of Pardons. In 1884 he was made Clerk of the Board of Pardons, and served in this capacity until 1901. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the Commission to revise the Statute Laws of the State of Connecticut. He was elected to the State Senate in 1886. From 1892 to 1896 he was United States Attorney for Connecticut, and during the same period served also as Counsel for the State Comptroller and the State Treasurer of Connecticut. In 1900 he was a candidate for Governor on a reform platform, and in spite of the most bitter opposition, was elected by a substantial majority. The following year he was re-elected. During his incumbency of the governorship, he made every effort to abolish the "rotten borough" system in the State. In 1904, he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale University. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term 1911-1917 and was re-elected for 1917–1923. Senator McLean married on 10 April, 1907, Juliette Goodrich, of Simsbury, Connecticut.

POTTS, Charles Sower, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 30 January, 1864, son of Francis C. and Emma (Bilger) Potts. His father was a member of the firm of Sower, Potts and Company, publishers of school books, now the Christopher Sower Company. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and was graduated A. B. at Central High School, Philadelphia, in 1882, and M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1885. After receiving his degree, Dr. Potts served as interne in the Philadelphia General Hospital for one year, and then began practice near Hazelton, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. He was Assistant Physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pennsylvania, in 1887-1888; later was interne at University Hospital, and in 1889 was appointed Resident Physician in the Dispensary for Nervous Diseases of University Hospital, Philadelphia. In 1890 he became Instructor in Electro-Therapeutics at the University of Pennsylvania; was Instructor in Nervous Diseases from 1893 to 1903, and Associate in Neurology from 1903 to 1907. During 1897-1901 he was consulting alienist to the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was consulting physician of the Hospital for Insane, in Atlantic County, New Jersey, after 1897; Neurologist to the Philadelphia Hospital since 1901; Professor of Neurology at the Medico–Chirurgical College from 1907 to 1916; Professor of Neurology, Medico-Chirurgical Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania, after 1917; and is a Consulting Neurologist to the Lankenau Hospital, Philadelphia. Dr. Potts is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pathological, Neurological, Psychiatric, and Pediatric Societies of Philadelphia; the American Medical Association; American Neurological Association; and a fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia. He is a member also of the University, Medical, Undine Barge, Philobiblon, Aesculapian and Varsity clubs, all of Philadelphia, and of the Phi Delta Theta and Nu Sigma Nu Medical Fraternity. Dr. Potts has written on medical and scientific topics. Among his works may be mentioned: "Nervous and Mental Diseases" (1913) and "Electricity, Its Medical and Surgical Uses" (1911).

J. E. Hicks.

TERRY, Charles Appleton, lawyer and inventor, b. in South Weymouth, Massachusetts, 2 March, 1858, son of James Pease and Catherine Ann (Matson) Terry. His great grandfather, Samuel Terry, emigrated to this country from Barnet, England, settling first in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1833, and later in Enfield, Connecticut; his grandfather, Solomon Terry, was a typical New Englander, enterprising and industrious. His father, James Pease Terry, was a man of intellectual vigor, who distinguished himself in religious and educational work. Charles A. Terry was educated in the public schools of South Weymouth, and attended the high school at Lyme, Connecticut, and was graduated B.A. at Amherst College in 1879. Beginning the study of law soon after leaving college, he received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia University in 1883, and was admitted to the Bar in the same year. He began the practice of his profession as a partner in the firm of Pope, Edgecomb and Terry, in New York. In 1888 he became a member of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; was appointed its Secretary and Attorney in New York; and has been Vice-President since 1907. He has been also Vice-President and director of the Westinghouse Lamp Company; a director of International Radio Telephone Company, R. D. Nuttall Company, Bryant Electric Company, Perkins Electric Switch Manufacturing Company, New England Westinghouse Company, Canadian Westinghouse Company, Limited. He is a member of numerous social, civic and fraternal organizations, including the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York County Lawyers' Association, also the University Bankers', Economic, Lawyers' and Sleepy Hollow Club. For many years Mr. Terry has taken an active part in promoting new inventions, and has patented among other devices, an incandescent electric lamp of high power. He married on 22 June, 1886, in New Haven, Connecticut, Marie E., daughter of Henry Stearns Cady, of Springfield, Massachusetts. They have two children.

SMITH, William Palmer, business man, b. in New York City, 19 August, 1852, son of James Wood and Anna (Palmer) Smith. The original American ancestor was William Palmer, of Heathcote Manor, Heath County, England, who came to America about 1650. From him and his wife, Sarah Heath, the descent runs through their son, Samuel, and his wife, Mary Drake; through their son, Nathan Palmer, and his wife, Mary Cornell; through their son, Robert, and his wife, Nancy Paulding; through their daughter, Anna Palmer, and her husband, James Wood Smith. His earliest maternal ancestor, Joost Paulding, and his wife, Catherine Duyts, came from Cessant, Holland, and resided at Philipse Manor House, Tarrytown, Westchester County, New York. From him and his second wife, Sophie Kronkheit, the line of descent runs through their son, Joseph, and his wife, Susanna White; through their son, Joseph, Jr., and his wife, Susanna Gardenier; through their daughter, Nancy, wife of Robert Palmer; through Anna Palmer, who married James Wood Smith in 1842. The eldest son of Joseph Paulding, 2d., and his wife, Susanna Gardenier, was John Paulding (b. 16 October, 1758), one of the captors of Major Andre. Robert Palmer, grandfather of William Smith, was a merchant of White Plains, New York, and for several years Treasurer of Westchester County. Mr. Smith was educated in a private school at Jamaica, Long Island, and in the public schools of Plainfield, New Jersey. He entered business in February, 1868, as a clerk in the firm of Hoyt and Gardner, New York City, and later, until April, 1875, was associated with W. F. Owen, also of New York. He then formed an association with Breese and Smith, and became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, of which he was for some time a Governor. In August, 1923, he retired from active business. He has filled important offices in numerous civic and social clubs, having been a trustee, and for several years President of the Adirondack League Club; Governor and Vice-President, for over twenty years, of the Baltusrol Golf Club, and is a member of the Union and St. Nicholas clubs of New York City. He married, first, 13 March, 1883, at Plainfield, New Jersey, Georgianna, daughter of E. Hoadley, a wholesale drug dealer. They had two daughters, Georgianna Hoadley and Alice Hoadley, and two sons, William Palmer Smith, Jr., and Lawrence Breese Smith. He married, second, 16 March, 1916, Mary Jane, daughter of George W. Ingham, of Norwalk, Connecticut.

MINOT, Lawrence, financier, b. at West Roxbury, Massachusetts, 19 May, 1865; d. there, 4 June, 1921, son of William Minot. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native district, and was prepared for college. On account of ill health, however, he discontinued his studies, and was sent to California to recuperate. Shortly after his return to the East, he entered the Harvard Law School, but subsequently abandoned his legal pursuits to enter the office of his father, in the care and management of estates in which he continued with marked success for the rest of his life. The business with which Mr. Minot was associated was begun in the eighteenth century by the Honorable George Minot at 39 Court Street, Boston, and for four generations members of the Minot family have combined the practice of law with the management and trusteeship of properties. Mr. Minot was also closely affiliated with numerous financial, civic and other associations. He was a trustee of the Boston Ground Rent Trust, Boston Personal Property Trust, Bromfield Building Trust, Hotel Bellevue Trust, Boston Block Trust of Minneapolis, Bryant Real Estate Trust, Chamber of Commerce Building in Detroit, City Land Company, Dwelling House Associates, Farlow Real Estate Trust, American Bank Building of Kansas City, and Seattle Real Estate Trust; President and Director of the Woodbourne Company; a director of the Old Colony Trust Company, and the Merrimack Manufacturing Company. During the period in which the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company started to develop Park Square

Land, Mr. Minot, in conjunction with Alfred Bowditch, managed the property until the Park Square Trust was formed. He also proposed and planned the extension of Stuart Street, as a connecting link with downtown Boston. He was for many years a member of the Good Government Association, and was known as one of its most earnest supporters and most active workers. He also was a member of the St. Botolph Club, and served as Vice-President of the Public School Association. He was a keen yachtsman, and served as Commodore of the Eastern Yacht Club, flying his flag on the yacht "Hope Leslie", which his father had built.

CLEMENSEN, Peter Christian, surgeon, b. at Thy, Denmark, 11 July, 1873, son of Soren and Maren (Habbek) Clemensen. He emigrated to America in 1889 and completed his education in Northwestern University Academy and the Township High School, at Evanston, Illinois. In 1902, he was graduated M.D., at the Northwestern University Medical School, and served as interne in the Passavant Memorial Hospital, for one year. Later he engaged in the general practice of surgery in Chicago, and has earned recognition as a leader in the profession. He was Assistant Demonstrator of anatomy at the Northwestern University Medical School (1903-04) and consulting physician at Cook County Hospital (1910-13). He served on the Chicago Board of Education (1913-17) and was a Park Commissioner of the city during 1916-17. In 1918 Dr. Clemensen was awarded a medal of merit by the Treasury Department for special work in the foreign language field. He served as Surgeon-in-Chief of Jackson Park Hospital during 1920-22, and in the latter part of 1922 served as special assistant to the Postmaster General. In July, 1922, Dr. Clemensen received from the King of Denmark the Order of the Knight of Dannebrog, in recognition of his proficiency in medical science and of his public service. Dr. Clemensen has written several able monographs, among which, are: "A Brief Review of Finsen's Phototherapy" (1903), and "Simplified Technique for the Intravenous Injection for Salvarsan and Antitoxin in Combination with Normal Salt Solution" (1918). Dr. Clemensen is a member of many medical and other scientific and civic societies, including the Chicago and Illinois Medical Societies, American Medical Association, Scandinavian Medical Society, Chicago Historical Society, American Scandinavian Association, Danish Brotherhood of America, and the Illinois Athletic and Dania Club of Chicago. He married, 30 July, 1903, Bodille Louise, daughter of Jens Peter Hansen, a mason contractor. They are the parents of two children, Peter C., Jr., and Charles Herbert.

HYDE, Arthur Sewall, musician, b. in Bath, Maine, 21 February, 1875; d. in New York City, 25 February, 1920, son of Thomas Worcester and Annie (Hayden) Hyde. The family traces descent to William Hyde, who settled at Hartford, Connecticut, about 1630. His grandfather, Zina Hyde, was the founder of the Swedenborgian Church in Maine, and a musician of some note. His father (1841-1899) was a soldier in the Civil War, who recruited a company of volunteers and became Major of the Seventh Maine Regiment. He served throughout the entire conflict, and at the end was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. On the return of peace, Mr. Hyde purchased a small iron foundry in Bath, which developed into the Bath Iron Works, where were launched the first steel ships built in Maine. In 1866, he married Annie, a daughter of John and Martha (Lemont) Hayden, of Bath, the former of Scottish descent, the latter of Huguenot. Mr. Hyde's early musical education was under his mother's direction, and at the age of thirteen was made organist of the Swedenborgian Church in Bath. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and after tutoring for five years in Cambridge, Massachusetts, entered Harvard College in 1896. While at college he acted as a volunteer organist at St. John's Church in Charlestown, and as conductor of the Pierian Sodality. After his graduation, Mr. Hyde studied in Paris under Widor, and upon his return, a year later, accepted the position of organist and choirmaster at Emmanuel Church, Boston. Here he also directed the boys' choir. With this choir he did remarkable work, for not only did the choir boys feel the power of his musical talent, but his personal magnetism and his unbounded love and enthusiasm were communicated to them. They formed themselves into an association, called the "Hyde Club", in which the influence of his personality ever remained intense. He remained at Emmanuel Church for eight years, and in 1908, became organist of St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City. Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, in paying tribute to his memory, said: "We worked together for eight years in Emmanuel and for almost twelve years here [at St. Bartholomew's] we 'walked in the house of God as friends,' and in all that time there was never a word of dissension, never a cloud over the serene sky of an ideal friendship, the friendship of an elder and a younger brother." His service lists, prepared in the twelve years of his remarkable career, embody the best in church music, and remain a rich legacy to the musical world. His preludes and postludes were also carefully planned to fit in with the service. His greatest achievement was undoubtedly his masterly performance of the St. Matthew Passion. This great work he gave in St. Bartholomew's Church in each Lenten season for seven or eight years. Besides his great talent as an organist and a leader of choruses he possessed a fine baritone voice. Mr. Hyde's work at St. Bartholomew's was interrupted by the outbreak of the World War. In 1917, he enlisted in the Naval Reserves and spent about two months at a training station at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Later he obtained a leave of absence, in order to attend the Second Plattsburg Camp, knowing that if he failed to obtain a commission at Plattsburg, he could return to his former status in the Navy. At end of his training period he was commissioned Captain of Infantry; was the first man in his company, and was one of eight Captains from the entire camp to be

Peter C. Clemensen

sent abroad in January, 1918. On his arrival in France he was assigned to the First Division and ordered to an officers' school. This was followed by a tour of inspection with the French at the Verdun front, where he was slightly gassed. From March to July, he served in the Eighteenth Infantry, First Division, and during the Cantigny fighting was under fire for seventy-one days. His courage and devotion during this period were cited by Brigadier-General Parker, who described him as an "officer of the finest military qualities—a splendid example of the successful commander of American combat troops." From 28 July, 1918, until 14 January, 1919, Captain Hyde was an instructor at the Army Candidate Rifle School, at Langres, in which work he was eminently successful. He rejoined the Eighteenth Infantry on the East Bank of the Rhine on 16 January. He was one of two men selected from the First Division to go to Paris from Germany to form the American Legion. Later he was transferred to the 82nd Division, and arrived with the unit in New York City, 28 May. At the conclusion of the World War, Captain Hyde resumed his work as organist and choirmaster at St. Bartholomew's. His unsparing service in the war, however, had sapped his strength, and an attack of influenza, contracted late in January, hastened his death, just after his forty-fifth birthday. Capt. Hyde was a member of the Harvard, Century, and Metropolitan clubs of New York City, and the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston. He was Chairman of St. Wilfred's Club and the American Guild of Organists.

PERIN, George Landor, clergyman, b. in Independence, Iowa, 31 July, 1854, son of Caleb and Mary J. (Metteer) Perin. He was educated in his native town and at Willamette University, Salem, Oregon, for two years, and was graduated A. B. at St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, in 1878. During his college course he supported himself by working in a neighboring cheese factory at night and during vacation, and in the last three years further supplemented his income by reading to the blind chaplain of the National House of Representatives, Rev. Henry N. Couden. He was ordained a Universalist minister in 1878, and served as pastor in Bainbridge, Ohio, from 1878 to 1880, and at Bryan, for the following two years. In 1882 after the retirement of Rev. Henry Blanchard as pastor of Shawmut Universalist Church of Boston, Dr. Perin was chosen his successor. He remained at Shawmut Church for seven years, and then was appointed head of the first Universalist Mission to Japan. He closed his pastorate, 26 January, 1890. Almost immediately after his acceptance, pledges of $61,000 were completed to carry on the work. Dr. Perin sailed with his family and co-workers from San Francisco for Japan on 5 April, 1890, and arrived in Yokohama on 22 April. Four years were spent in organizing the mission. A church building was erected in Tokyo. Outposts were established in Sendai, Hoden, Okitsu, Shidzuoka, Nagoya and Osaka. Two schools for girls were opened, also a theological school, and a monthly magazine started. Dr. Perin also made some considerable progress in the study of the Japanese language. He returned to Boston in May, 1894, and within a week after his arrival, received a call to become once more pastor of the old church on Shawmut Avenue. He accepted, on condition that the name of the church be changed, the methods of an institutional church adopted, and the sum of $50,000 be pledged to carry on the work for a period of five years. The conditions were met, and the new movement under his leadership was promptly started and developed under the name of the Every-Day Church. Dr. Perin met with marked success in conducting this church, and it was not long before it was spending $12,000 a year in its various activities. In 1902 Dr. Perin established a hotel for working girls and students in Boston called the Franklin Square Hotel. In 1904 the first $100,000 was paid and in 1912 the third and last payment was made. The Franklin Square Hotel for girls, consists of six hundred and fifty rooms, and is able to care for eight hundred and fifty guests. Every country in the world, including China, Japan, and Australia, has been represented, as well as every state of the United States. In the course of a single year the great "Mother Mine House" has had more than six thousand guests. It is non-sectarian. Nearly a third of the girls at the Franklin Square House are students registered in thirty different schools and colleges in Boston. The library, the reading-room, laundry and the hospital service is free to all the guests of the house. The Grandin Recreation Hall, and the Haynes Hall, and other reception rooms afford opportunity for holding social and educational gatherings. Dr. Perin was affiliated with numerous social and civic associations. He was a Trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music, the Curry School of Expression in Boston, the Mt. Pleasant Home for the Aged Men and Women, and Dean of the Academy of Franklin, Massachusetts. He was also a member of the Puddingstone and Twentieth Century Clubs. Ill health several years ago forced him to resign from the Brookline School Board. He was at one time Editor of the "Brookline Townsman", formerly the "Brookline Press." He was the author of numerous books, among which may be included "The "Sunny Side of Life" (1901); "Why Fadder, Why?" "How I Was Healed of Paralysis," "Healing Affirmations." He was a candidate on the Progressive ticket for the Massachusetts Senate in 1912. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by St. Lawrence University in 1890. Dr. Perin married on 6 November, 1901, Florence N. Hobart, of Brookline, New Hampshire.

ABBE, Robert, surgeon, b. in New York, 13 April, 1851, son of George Waldo and Charlotte (Colgate) Abbe. He was graduated A. B. at the College of the City of New York, and received the degree of M.D. at Columbia University in 1874. From 1870 to 1872, while a student at Columbia, he was Instructor in English, Geometry and Drawing at the College of the City of New York. Dr. Abbe was the Attending Surgeon at the out-patient de-

partment of the New York Hospital from 1877 to 1884, and for two years he was Professor in Didactic Surgery at the Women's Medical College. He was Attending Surgeon at the New York Babies' Hospital from 1892 to 1897, and Professor of Surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School from 1889 to 1897. Since 1884 Dr. Abbe has been Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, and to the New York Cancer Hospital since 1893. He has lectured on surgery at the College for Physicians and Surgeons since 1898, and has been the Consulting Surgeon at Woman's and Babies', Roosevelt, and the Ruptured and Crippled Hospital. Dr. Abbe is a member of numerous scientific societies, among which may be mentioned the University and Century clubs. He married in November, 1891, Mrs. Catherine Amory Palmer, of New York.

WARREN, John Brush, steel manufacturer, b. in Paterson, New Jersey, 13 January, 1886, the son of Frank J. and Helen (Sherry) Warren. He traces his ancestry to General Joseph Warren, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a physician by profession and an intimate friend of Samuel Adams, who took a prominent part in the agitation which preceded and precipitated the Revolutionary War, and was killed while rallying his militia at the Battle of Bunker Hill. His earliest American ancestor was General Joseph Warren's great-grandfather, Peter Warren, whose name appears on the Boston town records in 1659. John B. Warren attended High School in Paterson, and later took a preparatory school course. He began his business career on 7 July, 1905, as an apprentice in the Babcock and Wilcox Company, at Bayonne, New Jersey. After two years, during which he attained his majority, he joined the Philadelphia Steel and Forge Company, the small plant which was the nucleus of the Tacony Steel Company, now (1924) one of the foremost steel forging producers in the country. Mr. Warren became superintendent of the Tacony Steel Company in 1907 and while occupying this position went on the road in the interest of the enterprise, evidencing such splendid ability as a salesman that in 1910, he was elected Secretary and Manager of the Company and a member of its Board of Directors. Upon the outbreak of the European War, this plant received a large order for shell bars from an Eastern shell making company, and the Tacony Steel Company at once began its progress toward its present prestige in the steel industry. In 1917, when the United States entered the war, the Tacony plant was among those concerns selected by the War Department as being in a position to take care of large orders in the making of gun forgings. In 1918, Mr. Warren was elected President of the Tacony Steel Company and also of the Tacony Ordnance Corporation. As the head of this organization, Mr. Warren designed and erected a complete plant for the manufacture of heavy artillery for the United States Government adjoining the works of the Tacony Steel Company. This tremendous task he completed in seven months, a performance to which reference is made in a book prepared for congressional record by Secretary of War Benedict Crowell. This plant produced five hundred sets of one hundred fifty-five millimeter (Schnieder) and nine and one-half inch Howitzers, making the quality record among all of the plants engaged in forging guns in the United States. After the signing of the Armistice when the War Department began disposing of its war plants, the ordnance plant was purchased by the Tacony Steel Company. The company was re-organized with a greatly increased capital, and Mr. Warren was elected its president and general manager, thus becoming, at the age of thirty-three one of the important steel executives and magnates in the United States. In 1920, he was made president of the Pennsylvania Seaboard Steel Corporation. Mr. Warren is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the Society of Locomotive Engineers. He belongs to the Railroad and Engineers clubs of New York, and the Racquet, Merion Cricket, Huntington Valley clubs of Philadelphia. He married, in New York City, 3 April, 1905, Jennie Louise Daly, daughter of David R. Daly, manufacturer of Jersey City, New Jersey. They have two children, John David Warren and Jane Louise Warren.

JOHNSON, John George, physician, b. at Andover, Massachusetts, 10 October, 1833; d. in Brooklyn, New York, 24 March, 1917, son of Samuel and Susanna (Barker) Johnson. His father was a noted surgeon in Essex County, Massachusetts. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1854. After a few months spent in teaching at the Academy in Warren, Maine, he came to New York, and received the M.D. degree from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1857. For eighteen months he served as House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and then began the active practice of his profession in Brooklyn. He soon become prominent as a surgeon, and during the Civil War was surgeon in charge of the Brick Church and the White Church at Sharpsburg, Maryland. The experience then gained gave him the confidence to perform operations at which other surgeons hesitated, or refused altogether. The first excision of the ankle joint ever performed in this country was done by him, and the successful removal of a bullet weighing one and a quarter ounces from the brain of a soldier, after it had been lodged there for six weeks and two days, and after the New York and army hospital surgeons had refused to operate, established his fame as a surgeon. Dr. Johnson was the first demonstrator of anatomy at the Long Island Medical College, and was soon appointed on the staff of Visiting Surgeons to the Long Island College Hospital. He was also attached to the Surgical staff of Bellevue Hospital, New York; was surgeon of the Union Ferry Company for forty years; of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for twenty-five years, and the East River Bridge Company at the time the first span was being built across the river. His large experience and sound judgment made him a famous figure in many trials at which expert medical testimony was demanded, and he played a prominent part in the Henry Ward Beecher trial, having been called as an alienist.

J. B. Warren

He was at one time editor of the "New York Medical Journal," and a frequent contributor to its columns, while the papers prepared by him, and read before the Medico-Legal Society, and others were also regarded as of great value. Always interested in philanthropy, he set aside several hours weekly for the reception and treatment of non-paying patients. He always found keen delight in yachting, and his racing sloop "Lizzie L" was well known throughout Long Island. Dr. Johnson was a director of the Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, until its absorption by the Metropolitan Traction Company; was a director of the East River Gas Company of Long Island City for many years, and at the time of his death was a director of the New Amsterdam Gas Company. He was a member of the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn Pathological, New England and St. Nicholas Societies, Medical Society of the County of Kings and Society of Medical Jurisprudence. Dr. Johnson married, first: Elizabeth Carpenter Ludlow, who died in 1909, and second: 7 February, 1913, Emma B. Roe.

HARTMAN, Samuel Brubaker, physician, b. near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1 April, 1830; d. there, 31 January, 1918, son of Christian and Nancy (Brubaker) Hartman. The family descends from Christian Hartman, a native of Switzerland, who located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1709. Dr. Hartman's father, a successful farmer and influential member of his community, died when his son, Samuel, was only six months old, leaving the family in straitened circumstances, because of a mortgage on their farm. From the age of five to his fourteenth year Samuel Hartman lived with various relatives. Then, having taken up residence with an older brother at Medway, Ohio, he was apprenticed to the trade of carpentry, and worked at it until his twentieth year. After a year of teaching in a district school in Pennsylvania, he became a book canvasser in Ohio, selling a German-English Testament recently published by the American Bible Society, with so great success that he was soon obliged to employ an assistant. He began his professional studies at the Farmers' College, Cincinnati; continued under the preceptorship of a Dr. Shackelford, at Medway, Ohio, for two years, and then entered the medical department of Western Reserve University, Cleveland. Here, again, insufficient funds compelled him to discontinue work, and for several months he sold trees in Kentucky as a means of livelihood. He began medical practice in Vandalia, Ohio, and later removed to Tippecanoe City, Miami County, where he remained for two years. In 1857, he received the degree of M. D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1870, after over twelve years in general practice, he adopted the specialty of ear and eye afflictions, chronic catarrh and orthopedics. Until 1890 he traveled extensively in all parts of the United States, practicing in the large centers of population, and earning large returns. Dr. Hartman's interest in Peruna, the compound which brought him the greatest publicity and financial return, dates from the very beginning of his career as a medical practitioner in Tippecanoe City, Ohio. Then, upon the suggestion of his brother, Abraham, he made use of a "neutralizing mixture" compounded from a formula published in a standard medical work by Dr. Beach. In his subsequent use of the "mixture" Dr. Hartman changed and altered the ingredients, and used it extensively in his practice. Finding that prescriptions given his patients were not filled in a satisfactory manner, he decided to overcome this difficulty by manufacturing the compound, and, accordingly, began the production of Peruna, a name coined by himself, to which he secured the proprietary rights. In 1884 he founded the Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, and appointed his brother, Jacob, Directing Manager. Six years later Dr. Hartman removed his factory to Columbus and devoted himself mainly to the development of his rapidly growing business. The product soon became the most extensively used and advertised remedy in the world, the publicity department of the Peruna Company expending over twelve million dollars in advertising. Dr. Hartman founded, in 1890, a sanitarium for the treatment of chronic diseases. He also established the Hartman Hotel, in Columbus, Ohio, and the Hartman farm, which includes over four thousand acres, and consists of twenty-six individual farms, each complete in every detail. A model farm in all respects, it represents a very large outlay of money, ability of the highest order and unerring good taste. The road leading through the property was built and paid for by Dr. Hartman, and with the other necessary roads, total an expenditure of fully a hundred thousand dollars. The stock accommodations for many choice breeds of cattle, dairy supplied by seven hundred cows and averaging ten tons of milk and cream daily, grain elevators each with a capacity of sixty-five thousand bushels and many other buildings make up the equipment of one of the most wonderful farms in the world. An individual farm devoted to the breeding of poultry furnishes a yearly incubation of twenty to twenty-five thousand birds. The Hartman Building and the Hartman Theatre are other large structures which Columbus owes to Dr. Hartman's energy and ability. Dr. Hartman was a member of the Country, Athletic and Columbus clubs, and was a 33rd Degree Mason, Scottish Rite. He married in 1860, Sallie Ann Martzall, of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. They had one son, J. Harry Hartman, deceased, and Maribel, who married Frederick William Schumaker.

WESTFALL, John Van Etten, business man, b. at Dresserville, New York, 24 June, 1872, son of Richmond and Helen M. (Goodwin) Westfall. Mr. Westfall's parents and grandparents all lived in the central part of New York State, and his ancestors originally coming from Westphalia, Germany, have long been resident in America. Mr. Westfall spent his early life on the farm on which he was born, attending school in the nearby town of Moravia. He finished his preparation for college at the high school, Ithaca, New York, and was graduated B.S. at Cornell University in 1895. He then went to Germany for three years, during which period he studied at both the Uni-

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of several medical treatises, and has been a frequent contributor to various periodicals. Among his books and articles may be mentioned: "Malignant Growths of the Ear" ("Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences"); "Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat" ("Diseases of Children" by Taylor and Welles); "Hygienic Conditions on the Isthmus of Panama"; "Otomycosis"; "The Ear-Methods of Diagnosis" ("Reference Handbook of Medical Sciences"); "Embryology of the Ear"; "A Case of Aural Vertigo"; "Treatment of Chronic Empyema of the Accessory Nasal Sinuses"; "On Chancre of the Tonsil"; "Mastoid Operations"; "Brief Report of a Case of Carcinoma of the Nose"; "An Unusual Operation of the Frontal Sinus for Chronic Suppurations"; "Report of Four Intracranial Abscesses Secondary to Middle Ear Suppuration"; Exhibition of a Specimen of Intra-Tracheal Carcinoma"; "Earache"; "Squamous Celled Epithelioma of the Larynx"; "Some Unusual Mastoid Complications"; "Some Experiences with the Bronchoscope"; "Outline Notes on Nursing in Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat"; "A Short Practical Review of the Adenoid-Tonsil Situation"; "Some Cases of Post-Operative Hemorrhage of the Upper Respiratory Tract"; "Borderline Between Dentistry and Laryngology"; "Syphilis of the Upper Respiratory Tract". He married Anna Wetherell Addicks, of Philadelphia.

WILMER, William Holland, physician, b. in Powhatan County, Virginia, 26 August, 1863, son of Richard Hooker and Margaret (Brown) Wilmer. Through both parents he is descended from early English settlers in the colonies of Virginia and Maryland. His father (1816–1900) was for thirty-eight years Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Alabama, and his mother was a daughter of General Alexander Brown and granddaughter of Robert Rives of Albemarle County, Virginia. His grandfather, Rev. William Holland Wilmer, D.D. (1782-1827) was the first pastor of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., and one of the founders of the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia; he was for many years President of the House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and was President of William and Mary College. Dr. Wilmer was educated at the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Virginia, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Virginia, in 1885. Upon leaving the University he became an interne in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, where he remained for eighteen months. From 1887 to 1889 he was assistant to Dr. Emil Gruening and Lecturer on Ophthalmology at the New York Polyclinic. Under Dr. Agnew he also had charge of one of the ophthalmological clinics of the Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital. Since 1889, Dr. Wilmer has practiced his profession, making his specialty opthalmology. He has been Attending Opthalmologist of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Washington, of the Emergency Hospital and the Georgetown University Hospital, and Professor of Ophthalmology in the Medical Department of the University of Georgetown. For eight years (1911-1919) Dr. Wilmer was in the military service. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, 26 April, 1911, and was promoted major on 11 April, 1917. On 22 March, 1918, he was appointed lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the National Guard, and on 12 June, 1918, colonel of the United States Army. He was in charge of the Medical Research Laboratory, Air Service, Mineola, Long Island, until August, 1918; and was surgeon-in-charge of the Medical Reserve Laboratory of the American Expeditionary Forces, in France from August, 1918 to May, 1919. Dr. Wilmer was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross on 12 March, 1919. He was honorably discharged from the United States Army, 15 May, 1919. Dr. Wilmer is affiliated with numerous medical, civic and other associations. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Committee for Prevention of Blindness; of the Board of Governors of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital; the Hygiene Reference Board of the Life Extension Institute; a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia; the Society of Ophthalmologists and Otologists of Washington, D. C.; the American Medical Association; the American Ophthalmological Society; the Mt. Sinai Hospital Alumni; Southern Medical Society; Société Scientifique d'Etude Medicale Aeronautique; Washington Academy of Sciences; Army and Navy Air Service Association; Society of American Wars; Officers of the Great War; Society of the Cincinnati; the Metropolitan, Cosmos, Chevy Chase, Riding and the Blue Ridge Hunt Club, all of Washington, D. C., and the Colonnade Club of the University of Virginia; and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was awarded the honorary degree of LL.D. by Georgetown University in 1919. He has written extensively on ophthalmological, medical and aviation subjects. On 6 October, 1891, he married Re Lewis, daughter of James M. Smith of Washington, Pennsylvania. They have two sons, Richard H. and William H. Wilmer, Jr., and one daughter, Rebekah.

BARROWS, Charles Clifford, physician, b. at Jackson, Mississippi, 5 June, 1857; d. 2 January, 1916, son of David Nye and Caroline Elizabeth (Mosely) Barrows. His father, David N. Barrows, was a well-known lawyer once Treasurer of the State of Mississippi and Judge of the Probate Court. Dr. Barrows attended the elementary and high schools in his native town and was graduated M.D. at the University of Virginia in 1879. In 1880 he received the degree of M.D. at New York University and was elected interne at Bellevue Hospital, where he remained for eighteen months. In 1882 he was made Surgeon of the United States Army. His service extended over five years, during which period he was identified with the campaign against the Indians in Mexico and Arizona. He resigned in 1887 and became associated with Dr. William Polk, of New York, and in the same year started independent practice, specializing in gynecology and abdominal surgery. Dr. Bar-

rows was closely connected with various hospitals. He was Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrical Physician of Bellevue Hospital, New York; Surgeon to the New Rochelle, Manhattan, Maternity and Peekskill hospitals. He was a member of Medical Society of Greater New York; Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital; American Medical Association; New York State and County Hospital; New York Clinical Society; a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and Obstetrical Society. He is well known for his monographs on gynecological and surgical subjects.

COX, Guy Wilbur, lawyer, b. in Manchester, New Hampshire, 19 January, 1871, son of Charles Edson, and Evelyn M. (Randall) Cox. His grandparents were Walter B. and Nancy (Nutter) Cox, and Thomas B. and Mary Pickering Randall. The family is of old English stock, the earliest American ancestor settling in this country about 1640. On his mother's side the family dates back to John Pickering who came from England in 1633 and settled at Strawberry Bank, now Portsmouth, New Hampshire; was a member of the first Assembly held in New Hampshire and in 1690 served as a delegate to the Convention which procured a constitution of the colony. Guy W. Cox was educated in the common schools of his native town. He entered Dartmouth College with the class of 1893, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was an exceptional student and showed a marked aptitude for the sciences. He was valedictorian of his class. After his graduation he taught in the Manchester High School, specializing in chemistry and physics. He held that position from 1893 to 1894 and two years later became an instructor in the Boston Evening High School. It was at this time that he decided to become a lawyer and he commenced the study of law at Boston University where he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Law, Magna Cum Laude. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County and became a partner in the law firm of Butler, Cox and Murchie. The firm became widely known and Mr. Cox earned a prominent position as an insurance and corporation lawyer. He was made counsel for many public service corporations. He is a staunch Republican and rendered efficient service as a councilman of Boston from Ward 10, being elected to this office in 1902. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1903, and in 1906 a member of the State Senate from the 5th Suffolk District. In the House of Representatives he was a member of the important committee on cities and took a leading part in its deliberation. In the Senate he was chairman of the committee on election laws and in 1907 he was made chairman of the State Commission on taxation. His task on this commission was the codifying of the laws relating to taxation. Later he was appointed chairman of the committee to represent the state at the National Tax Conference. Mr. Cox was vice-president of the Merrimac Valley Electric Company, trustee of the Boston and Worcester Electric Company and the Massachusetts Lighting Company. He is a member of the following organizations: The University Club of Boston, Algonquin, Dartmouth Alumni Association, Wollaston Club, The Republican Club, New Hampshire Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Phi Beta Kappa and others.

GUÉRIN, Jules, artist, b. in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1866, son of Richmond L. and Louise (Davis) Guérin. Early in life he displayed unusual talent for art. He studied painting and decorations under the well-known artists, Benjamin Constant and Jean Paul Laurens. Among the notable buildings which he decorated and painted may be mentioned the Lincoln Memorial Building at Washington, D. C., and the Pennsylvania Station, New York City. He is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, American Water Color Society, Society of American Illustrators, New York Water Color Club, and the Amateur Comedy Club. Mr. Guérin was awarded the Yerkes Medal, the silver medal at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 and the gold medal at the Panama Exposition in 1915.

WARREN, Charles, lawyer, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 9 March, 1868, son of Winslow and Mary Lincoln (Tinkham) Warren. His earliest American ancestors were Richard Warren and Governor Edward Winslow, both of whom were passengers on the "Mayflower" and original settlers of Plymouth, Massachusetts. His great-great-grandfather, General James Warren of Plymouth, who was a prominent figure during the Revolutionary War, was the originator of the Committees of Correspondence; President of the Provincial Congress in Massachusetts in 1775; Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1775, and again in 1787-1788; Paymaster-General of the Continental Army in 1775-1776; and Chairman of the Navy Board, Eastern Department from 1776 to 1781. He was offered the offices of Judge of the Massachusetts Supreme Court and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but declined both. Mr. Warren's paternal great-grandfather, Henry Warren of Plymouth, was Clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Collector of the Port of Plymouth. His grandfather, Dr. Winslow Warren, a leading physician of Plymouth, married Margaret Bartlett, a descendant of Robert Bartlett, another passenger on the "Mayflower". His maternal great-great-grandfather, Major General Benjamin Lincoln, an intimate friend of General Washington, achieved distinction during the Revolution, and received General Cornwallis' sword at Yorktown; he was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts in 1788, and Collector of the Port of Boston from 1789 to 1802. Mr. Warren's great-great-grandmother, Mercy Otis Warren, was a sister of James Otis and the author of "The History of the American Revolution" (1805). His father, a lawyer, born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, on 20 March, 1838, was Collector of the Port of Boston, from 1894 to 1898; and has been closely affiliated with numerous historical, civic and other associations. He has been President-General of the Society of the Cincinnati since 1902; President of the Massachusetts Society

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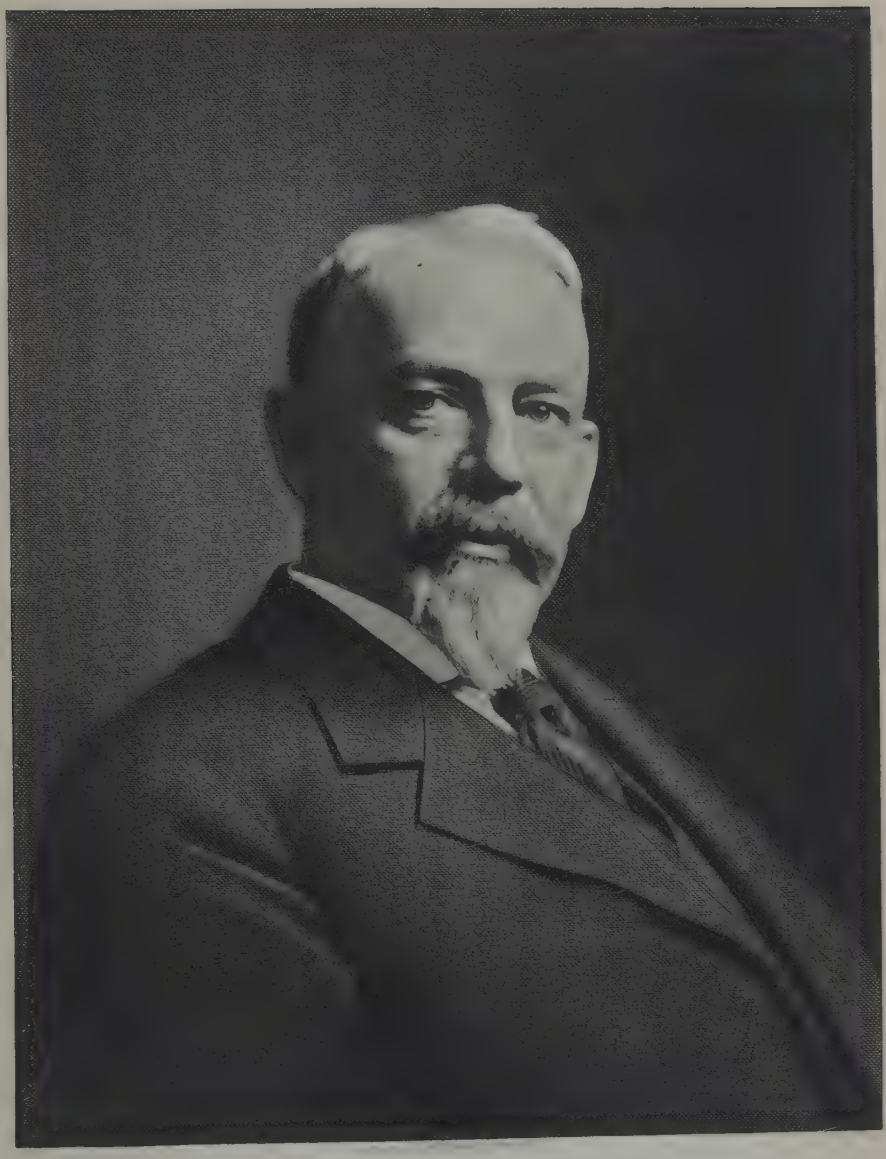
of the Cincinnati; ex-President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and the University and Unitarian clubs of Boston, and the Massachusetts Reform Club; Vice-President and for fifty years a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Charles Warren was educated in the High School, Dedham, Massachusetts, and G. W. C. Noble's Private School, Boston, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1889. For one year he was a teacher at Adams Academy, Quincy, Massachusetts, and was a student in the Harvard Law School from 1890 to 1892. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1892, and began practice in the office of Storey and Thorndike. In May, 1893, Mr. Warren was appointed Private Secretary to the Governor of Massachusetts, William E. Russell, and held the post until January, 1894, when he became associated with the firm of Russell and Russell. This association continued until the death of ex-Governor Russell in July, 1896. In December, 1896, he became a law partner with Gardner Perry, a classmate in both school and college, and practiced until May, 1914, under the firm name of Warren and Perry. He was appointed by Governor W. L. Douglas, Chairman of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission, in July, 1905, and held the position until July, 1911. He was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States on 15 May, 1914, but resigned on 19 April, 1918. While in this office he assumed charge of all matters connected with National and Federal Reserve Banks brought before the Department of Justice, international affairs, civil service, criminal, customs and bankruptcy cases, Alaska, Canal Zone and Insular possessions; and at the outbreak of the World War had direction of all matters concerning the war, and neutrality; also neutrality and munitions embargo in connection with Mexico. Practically all investigations and prosecutions against German spies and agitators were under his direction. During the War, from April to October 1917, he had charge of the arrests and internments of alien enemies, and from October, 1917, to April, 1918, had supervision of all trading with the enemy matters in the Department of Justice. He drafted the Alien Enemy Regulations, contained in the President's Proclamation of War, 6 April, 1917; the advice to alien enemies, issued by the Attorney General, concluding with the phrase, "Obey the law; keep your mouth shut"; the original drafts of the Espionage Act of 15 June, 1917; Trading with the Enemy Act, 6 October, 1917; Sabotage Act, 20 April, 1918. He was appointed Chairman of a Committee which made the original recommendation to the Cabinet, on 13 April, 1917, that the Government issue an official gazette, the "Official United States Bulletin", which was published from 10 May, 1917, to 31 March, 1919. Mr. Warren argued in all forty-one cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, among them being two involving the status of Porto Rico under the Jones Act, which case (Cerecedo vs. United States) he argued before Lord Reading, Chief Justice of Great Britain and the United States Supreme Court sitting together. In this action Mr. Warren was the first Government official in the history of America to argue before two Chief Justices together. Mr. Warren was also active in political affairs. He was Democratic candidate for the Massachusetts State Senate in 1894 and 1895; and Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the National Democratic State Convention in 1897. He was one of the original founders of the Immigration Restriction League (1894) and served for a number of years on the Executive Committee. Mr. Warren has kept in close touch with activities at Harvard College. At the opening of Harvard Union, 15 October, 1901, he delivered the poem "The House of Fellowship". In 1905 he was appointed Secretary of Class of 1889. He was one of the original founders of the Harvard Club of Boston, which was established on 19 March, 1908. In May, 1912, he was awarded the "Harvard Advocate" prize for the best graduate essay on the needs of Harvard, the title of his essay being "A Plea for Personality in Professors." In May, 1923, he was awarded the highest Pulitzer Prize ($2,000), for the best book on the history of the United States published in 1922; and during 1922-23 he delivered the annual address before the Massachusetts and Maryland State Bar Associations. In 1923-24 he filled the Stafford-Little Lecture ship on Public Affairs, founded for ex-President Cleveland at Princeton University. Mr. Warren has been closely affiliated with numerous historical, law, civic and other associations. He is a member of the American Society of International Law; American Bar Association; Massachusetts State Bar Association; Boston Bar Association; District of Columbia Bar Association; and the Massachusetts Historical Society. He is also a trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music, and holds membership in the Metropolitan, Cosmos, Chevy Chase, Press, Lock Tavern, and Harvard clubs of Washington, D. C.; the Harvard, Papyrus, St. Botolph and Boston City clubs of Boston; and the Harvard Club of New York. Mr. Warren is the author of several books, and has been a frequent contributor to legal magazines. Among his works may be mentioned: "Volenti Non Fit Injuria" (Harvard Law Review", 1895); "Massachusetts as a Philanthropic Robber" ("Harvard Law Review", 1899); "The Girl and the Governor" (a volume of short stories, 1902); "The Charles River Bridge Case" ("Green Bag", 1908); "The Harvard Law School and the Early Legal Conditions in America" (3 volumes, 1909); "History of the American Bar" (1912); "An Historical Note on the Dartmouth College Case" ("American Law Review", 1912); "Legislative and Judicial Attacks on the United States Supreme Court" ("American Law Review", 1913); "The Progressiveness of the United States Supreme Court" ("Columbia Law Review", 1913); "A Bulwark to the State Police Power" ("Columbia Law Review", 1913); "The Power of the Executive to Prevent a Breach of Neutral Obligation" (1915); "History of Laws Prohibiting Correspondence with a Foreign Government, and Acceptance of a Commission" (Senate Document 696, 64th Congress, 2nd Session, 1917); "What is Giving Aid and

Comfort to the Enemy" ("Yale Law Review", January, 1918); "The Plenary Power of Congress over Alien Enemies" (1918); "Memorandum of Law on the Construction of Section Ten of the Federal Penal Code Relative to Unlawful Enlistment" (1918); "Spies, and the Power of Congress to Subject Certain Classes of Civilians to Trial by Court Martial" ("American Law Review", April, 1919); "Aerial Warfare and the League of Nations" ("New York Times", 26 January, 1919); "Earliest Cases of Judicial Review of State Legislation by Federal Courts" ("Yale Law Review", 1922); "New Light on the Federal Judiciary Act of 1789" ("Harvard Law Review", November, 1923); "The Supreme Court in the United States History" (3 volumes, 1922). He married, 6 January, 1904, Annie Louise, daughter of William H. Bliss of New York City.

UNDERWOOD, William Lawrence, banker, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 7 August, 1856; d. there, 6 November, 1919, son of Charles James, and Caroline S. Underwood. He completed his education in the Boston High School, and began his active career in the employ of Parker, Hamlin and Company, wool merchants. About 1879 he became associated with the banking firm of Tower, Giddings and Company, of Devonshire Street, Boston. In 1905 the firm style was changed to Tower and Underwood, and Mr. Underwood remained a member until his death. Personally, he possessed marked artistic tastes, and was a member of the Boston Art Club. He also held membership in the Bostonian Society, and was a director in the Boston and Worcester Electric Companies. One who knew him intimately wrote of him: "Lawrence had to a wonderful degree the gift of practical friendship. I never knew anyone to take so much thought of others in doing things for them, nor anyone who knew so well the right thing to do for them." Mr. Underwood was unmarried, and is survived by three sisters and one brother, all of Boston.

WINANS, Ross, engineer and inventor, b. in Vernon township, Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1796; d. in Baltimore, Maryland, 11 April, 1877, son of William and Mary Winans. His earliest American ancestor was Jans Wynants, a native of Holland who settled at Elizabethtown, Essex County, New Jersey, in 1664. Little information is obtainable upon his youth and education, but it is known that he showed an early aptitude for mechanics, and devoted much attention to experiments and construction. At the age of thirty-one he removed from the place of his birth to Baltimore, and entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. As an engineer he assisted in its construction, at the same time working on his inventions. That same year he perfected the coned "friction wheel" with outside bearing, which is now used on every railroad in the world. He promoted this invention in America, later taking it to Europe, where, through lack of legal precautions and implicit faith in those to whom the invention was exhibited, he lost the ownership of his idea. Mr. Winans was sent to England in 1829 to witness the locomotive contest on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which was won by the Stevenson "Rocket". On his return to the United States he invented the projecting journals on the axles of car wheels, thus reducing the friction of hauling from twelve pounds per ton, to three pounds per ton. He also began to devote his time to the perfection of the locomotive, and having formed a copartnership with George Gillingham, Superintendent of Machinery of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first locomotive building shop in this country. The first two engines completed, in the fall of 1836, weighed eight tons each, but developed a greater draw-bar pull than any of the twelve-ton engines built by Stevenson in England. They were of the so-called "grasshopper" type, having vertical boilers and vertical cylinders driving through a rocking arm, or "walking beam" to countershafts, whence the power was transmitted to the road wheels by crank arms and connecting rods. Like all early locomotives, these "grasshoppers" were equipped with a special blowing fan for stimulating the draft to the furnace, instead of using the steam blast for this purpose, as is the universal practice at the present time. According to the report, several engines of this type were in use for over fifty years, which indicates that they were powerful and efficient machines, in spite of their "primitive" complications. About a year later, Gillingham and Winans introduced the first of their so-called "coal crab" or "crab" engines embodied several notable improvements in design. In these engines, for the first time, the cylinders were placed horizontally, instead of vertically, and drove direct to the countershaft, whence the power was transmitted to the road wheels, as in former models. These engines were built primarily for freight traffic, and were able to develop considerable power. According to extant data, the first of them weighed twelve tons, later models, about ten tons each. Several of them were in use for many years on the Western Railroad of Massachusetts, now a part of the Boston and Albany system. The familiar models of both the "grasshopper" and "crab" types of engine had four driving wheels, two on either side, and the entire structure was short. This, according to reports, involved the serious difficulty that the movement was unsteady at high speeds. Mr. Winans concluded that to remedy this defect the wheelbase should be lengthened, and, accordingly, designed another type of engine with eight drivers, four on either side, arranged in two pairs, set fore and aft. Several such engines were built, although no definite information regarding their performance



Wm Lawrence Underwood

is now available, and they were soon superseded by the next type of engine, the so-called "mud–diggers", in which, for the first time in American practice the boiler was set horizontally, with the furnace at the rear. The first of the "mud-diggers" was put in operation in 1844. It had horizontal cylinders, like the "crab" type, and drove through a countershaft to four coupled driving wheels on either side. According to statistics, six engines of this type were used on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between 1844 and 1858. In the early fifties he produced the first of his locomotives with the cylinders direct-connected to the drivers, after the manner of present-day practice, and dispensing altogether with the countershaft. The first of these engines, with coal and water, weighed 27 tons. It had a boiler fourteen feet in length, and of forty-two inches diameter. The diameter of the driving wheels was forty-six inches, and the stroke twenty inches. A further variation of the direct-connected locomotive was had in the so-called "camel" type, in which the steam dome was set nearer the front end of the boiler, with the engineer's cab and control apparatus on top, and the fire box extending to the rear. The principal idea involved in this peculiar design was to equalize the weights on the drivers, and thus secure more nearly even movement. A further attempt to equalize the weight on the drivers was made in the experimental engine, called the "Carroll of Carrollton," built for the Boston and Albany Railroad. It had the frame and horizontal boiler supported on two four-wheel trucks, fore and aft, and the horizontal cylinder drove direct to a seven-foot driver, set midway in the length of the frame. In order to maintain sufficient weight on the drivers, two pairs of vertically arranged cylinders were set on either side of the steam dome, so that their piston rods bore direct upon the journal boxes of the driving wheels, maintaining full boiler pressure upon them at all times, or variable as required, by cutting in or out one of each pair of vertical cylinders. Although the theory seemed excellent, the practical difficulty was that the horizontal pressure of the driving cylinders, acting on the movable jaws on the driving boxes, created so much friction that the pressure on the vertical pistons, intended to transmit weight was insufficient to overcome it. Winans' "camel" engines, in their several successive forms, and with variations originated by later designers, were in use on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for many years. Mr. Winans' inventive genius originated other devices, in addition to locomotives. In the late fifties, in conjunction with his brother William Winans, and his father, he invented a submarine or submersible boat, of which great expectations were entertained. An extensive tract of land was purchased for use as ship-building yards on the waterfront of Baltimore, and a corporation, known as the Winans Company was formed to build the boats. The project proved a failure, however, since the performance of the only boat built by the company failed to materialize its inventors' dreams. Many years later the land was purchased by the Western Maryland Railroad. Winans also designed the first eight-wheeled passenger car, with pivoted trucks, of the description now used on all American railroads, and invented a method for fulling cloth by the use of steam. He was also an early pioneer of the machine gun, as was demonstrated by his invention of his famous "steam gun", perfected in 1861, and built for the use of the Confederate Army. According to contemporary pictures, it consisted of a vertical steam boiler, engine and other machinery, mounted on a wheeled carriage, and protected by a semi-circular sloping hood, having a horizontal aperture extending through the greater part of the arc. It was a cumbersome piece of machinery, more like a modern "tank"—which it might have anticipated, if it had been self-propelling—than an available adjunct to the artillery forces, even at that day. While on the way to delivery to the Confederates, it was captured by the Federal forces under General Butler. The captors could not make it work, because, as was said, a mechanic who was sent to deliver it to its destination, had removed a certain small, but indispensable, element from the machinery, thus rendering it useless. The capture of his "steam gun" was a great disappointment to Mr. Winans, who was a strong sympathizer with the Confederate cause. It led also to his arrest and confinement in Fort Carroll for the duration of the war. No precise mechanical description of this machine is now available, but the account given by William H. Weaver, a friend of Mr. Winans and an artist of the period, will serve to give a general idea of the theory involved. Mr. Weaver thus describes a test of the "gun" made in the Winans factory grounds in Baltimore: "Against a brick wall about a foot thick, heavy timbers, each a foot thick, were piled up. When finally placed ready for the test there was about three feet of wood and one foot of brick ready to receive the discharge of the gun, which was some thirty or forty feet away from the target. At a given signal an awful uproar began. In less than a minute the gun had been stopped. In that short time the heavy timbers had either been smashed or thrown into the air. Every one of us was convinced that the discharge would have mowed down a whole regiment. I was then given an opportunity to inspect every part of the gun. As a young man and even now I have always taken as keen interest in mechanics as in art. The plan of the gun was this: iron balls, cast rough, were shoveled into a large hamper, which tapered down to a groove. This groove allowed them to slip down into cup-like attachments which were revolving at an enormous rate. These cup attachments threw the balls forward, just like so many hands throwing baseballs. They worked at an enormous speed and had great force behind them. All this part of the machinery was carefully protected by iron plates, so that the gun could be run up close to the artillery of an enemy without fear of having the steam gun put out of commission. An armor shield was also provided for the operator of the gun. Everything depended, of course, on the careful and accurate adjustment of the parts of the mechanism. If the Federal gunners had been able to adjust these parts, I

believe they could have used the gun to good effect in subsequent campaigns of the war." Apart from his activities as an inventor and constructor, Mr. Winans was deeply interested in religious questions, and wrote numerous papers on theological topics. While confined in Fort Carroll, he preached to his fellow-prisoners every Sunday, and wrote a book entitled, "One Religion, Many Creeds." Mr. Winans married, first in 1820, Julia Dekay; second, in 1877 Elizabeth K. West. He was survived by six children: Thomas DeKay, William, Julia, Ross, DeWit Clinton and Walter Scott Winans. The work of William and Thomas in Russia is worthy of note. In 1844 was established the firm of Winans, Harrison and Winans in St. Petersburg. They built all the rolling stock for the first railroad in Russia. William Winans designed and built the Nicholefsky Stone Bridge across the Neva at Petersburg. Heretofore, all bridges in that locality had been of the pontoon type and were removed when the ice jams broke in the spring and floated down the river. The Winans bridge had cigar shaped piers which broke the ice and thus prevented the bridge from being carried away with the flow. He was also the inventor of the cigar boat, on the plan of which our modern vessels are patterned. The senior Mr. Winans left an estate of over four million dollars. The residuary legatees of the estate were Ross W. Whistler, a brother-in-law, and Georges Revilion, step-brother of his mother.

BENHAM, Silas N., physician, b. in Washington, Pennsylvania, 20 November, 1840; d. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 3 November, 1890, son of Silas Nelson and Margaret (Grove) Benham. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and at Washington (now Washington and Jefferson) College, and was graduated M.D. in the University of Pennsylvania. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted as an army surgeon, and served creditably for three years on the staff of General Henry Benham, his uncle. In 1864 he began professional practice in Pittsburgh, where he resided continuously for the rest of his life. Dr. Benham was a man of intense public spirit, actively interested in every worthy cause. With two exceptions, he never held public office. He served as a member of the Second Ward School Board for several years, and later represented the Ward on the Central School Board, where he was made chairman of the high school committee. Dr. Benham was esteemed and loved for his noble, dignified character, and was venderated for his profound intellect and valuable public services. One of his most conspicuous services was the founding of the Pittsburgh Free Dispensary, which stands as an appropriate monument to his memory. He was physician to the Mercy Hospital, and at the time of his death was surgeon to the West Pennsylvania Hospital. He was a member of the American Medical Asociation, the American Surgical Society, and for a time served as president of the Allegheny County Medical Society. Dr. Benham was a Thirty-second degree Mason; a member of Franklin Lodge, 221; Duquesne Chapter, 193, Royal Arch Masons; and Tancred Commandery, 48, Knights Templar. Dr. Benham married twice; first, on 27 July, 1866, Nellie, daughter of Robert H. Rand of Meriden, Connecticut, who was the mother of two sons, Robert Rand, and Edwin, both of whom died in infancy, and, second, on 20 Febrauary, 1889, Margaret Lee, daughter of the late Wilson and Hannah (Lee) Miller, and granddaughter of Reuben Miller. Mrs. Benham survives him with one daughter, Margaret Lee, now the wife of George Bart Berger, son of the late George Berger of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Benham is a notable figure in the social and charitable circles of Pittsburgh.

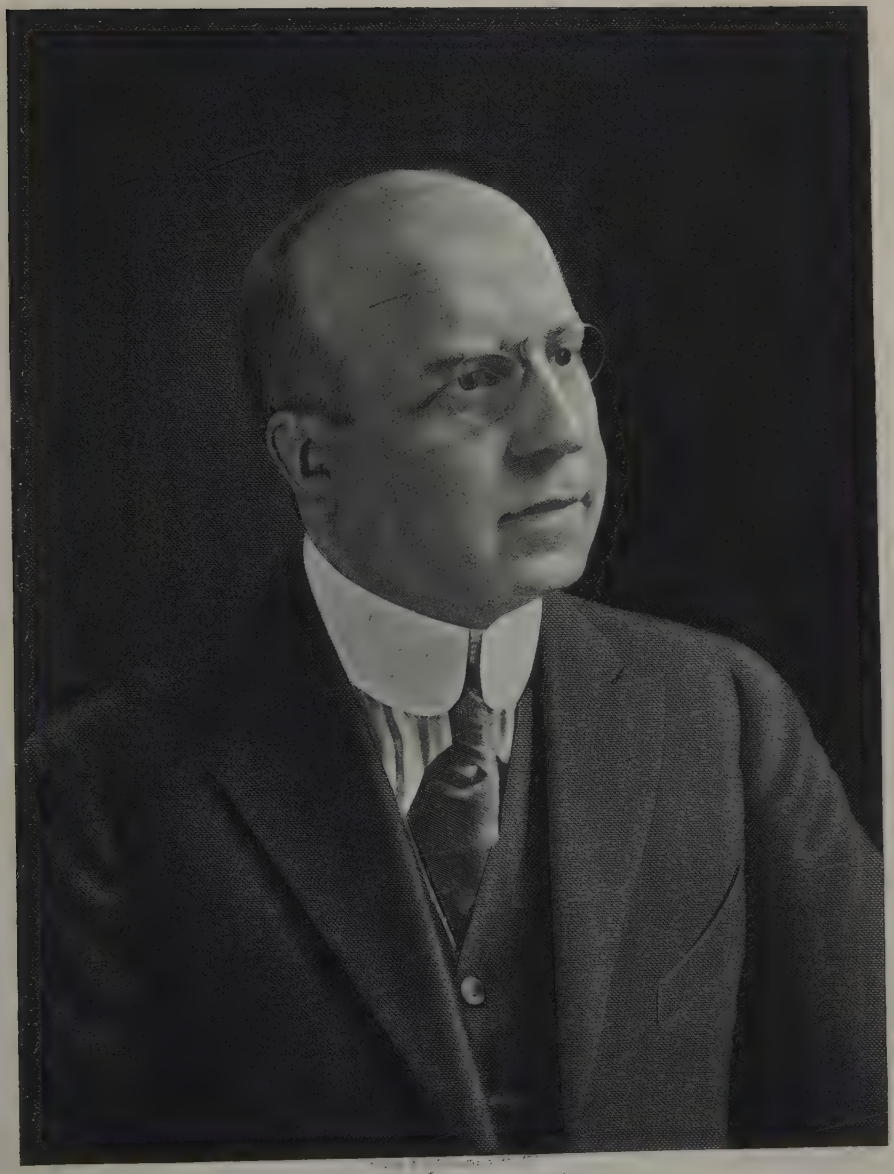
SOLIS-COHEN, Solomon, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 September, 1857, son of Myer David and Judith Simirah (da Silva-Solis) Cohen. He was educated in the public schools and the Central High School of Philadelphia, and was graduated A.B. in 1872 and A.M. in 1877. Later he entered upon the study of medicine in the Jefferson Medical College and received the degree of M.D. in 1883. For one year after his graduation he was Demonstrator in the Philadelphia Polyclinic; in 1884 he became Chief Clinical Assistant in the Out-patient Medical Department of Jefferson Hospital under Prof. J. M. Da Costa and Prof. Roberts Bartholow. He continued in this capacity for three years, and in 1887 became Professor of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics in the same institution. In 1902 he resigned to become Senior Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in Jefferson Medical College and Physician to Jefferson Hospital. Since 1888 he has been Consulting Physician to the Jewish Hospital; since 1889 Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital; and since 1894 Physician to the Rush Hospital and Consulting Laryngologist to the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Elwyn, and Consulting Physician to the State Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown. Dr. Cohen is affiliated with numerous civic, social, medical, literary and educational societies. He is a member of the Washington Academy of Sciences, the Association of American Physicians, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, the Medical Jurisprudence Society, the Franklin Institute, the Oriental Club, and the Pegasus, Pennsylvania, Franklin Inn, Contemporary, Penn, and City clubs of Philadelphia, and the Associated Alumni of the Central High School. He is also a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; was a Fellow of the American Laryngological Association and of the American Academy of Medicine; Honorary Member of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association and of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; a trustee of Gratz College, Philadelphia, and of the Jewish Publication Society of America. He was President and Secretary from 1895 to 1899 of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Recorder of the Medical Jurisprudence Society, and the Association of American Physicians, and Chairman of the Section on Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics of the American

S. N. Benham

Association for 1903. He is a member of the present General Committee of the Ninth Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia, and of the Executive Committee of Revision and Chairman of the Sub-Committee in Scope. This committee has been in session since 1910. Dr. Cohen was a delegate to the third Zionist Congress held in Basle in 1899. He has lectured frequently on medical subjects before professional conventions. From 1887 to 1890 he was Lecturer on Special Therapeutics in Jefferson Medical College, delivering the first systematic course on "Therapeutic Measures Other Than Drugs" given in a medical college in the United States. He was among the first American advocates of the hydrotherapeutic management of typhoid fever, lecturing upon the subject both at the Jefferson College and the Polyclinic in 1887. In 1890 he was appointed Clinical Lecturer on Medicine, and took a prominent part in organizing ward-class instruction for students of Jefferson College in the Philadelphia Hospital, where in the course of a clinical lecture he gave the first public demonstration in Philadelphia of the Brand bath. Perhaps his most valuable contribution to medical philosophy is an address delivered in 1896 before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, entitled "Some Thoughts on Disease and Recovery in Their Relation to Therapeutics." In this he maintained that disease is one continuous process, of which disorder and recovery are the commingled parts, and in laying stress on the self-defence of the organism, he enunciated doctrines which at the time were considered radical, but are now generally accepted. Other noteworthy essays are an address delivered in 1898, before the New York State Medical Association, entitled "Therapeutics Without Drugs," and on "The Relative Place of Medicinal and Hygienic Measures in the Treatment of Tuberculosis" before the British Medical Association in 1906. He was also a lecturer on therapeutics in the summer school at Dartmouth Medical College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from 1890 to 1892. He is a voluminous writer on medical subjects, and has been a frequent contributor to various periodicals. Among his works may be mentioned: "An Improved Apparatus for Therapeutic Inspiration of Compressed Air" (1884); "The Value of a Proper Respiratory (Fresh Air) Diet in Phthisis" (1885); "Artificial Climatic Effects for Stay-at-Homes" (1886); "Lavage in the Treatment of Gastric Affections"; "The Treatment of Typhoid Fever by Cold-water Bathing After the Method of Brand"; "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Catarrhal Fever (Influenza)" (1887); "The Diphtheroid Throat" (1888); "The Abuse of Antipyretic Drugs"; "Therapeutics of the Gouty Diathesis"; "Food in the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption" (1889); "Therapeutic Principles Governing the Selection of Cardiac Medicaments" (1890); "Therapeutics of Tuberculosis" (1891); "Some of the Therapeutic Relations of the Nervous System" (1891); "Essentials of Diagnosis" (1892-1900); "Different Forms of Diabetes Mellitus and Their Treatment"; "Serum-Therapy" (1894); "Summer Diarrhea" (1895); "The Pneumonia of Influenza and Its Treatment with Saline Infusions and Oxygen" (1896); "The Use of Adrenal Substance in Hay Fever, Asthma, and Exophthalmic Goiter" (1898); "Relative Importance of Muscular and Valvular Lesions of the Heart" (1899); "Therapeutic Uses of the Thymus Gland" (1900); "The True Rôle of Drugs in the Management of Tuberculosis" (1901); "Hydrotherapy in Diseases of the Heart" (1902); "Cardiac Disease from Lead Poisoning" (1903); "Asthma: Its Varieties and Their Treatment"; "Fluorescent Translumination of the Stomach"; "Spleno-megaly"; "Presentation and Treatment of Heart Failure in Pneumonia" (1904); "Tuberculosis: A Social Question"; "Chromaffin Substance in Relation to Vasomotor Ataxia"; "The Proper Scope of Scientific (So-called Expert) Testimony in Trials Involving Pharmatologic Questions" (1905); "Work as a Measure of Prevention and Treatment in Tuberculosis" (1906); "The Prophylaxis and General Management of Acute Rheumatic Fever" (1907); "Quinine and Ureahydrochloride in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute and Chronic Malarial Infections"; "Sexual Cycle of the Hemameda in the Human Body" (1908); "Visceral Angioneurosis" (1909); "Pentosuria" (1910). Among his other more important medical productions are an article on "Tuberculosis" in a "System of Practical Therapeutics," edited by Dr. H. A. Hare (1890), in which is strongly advocated the then unusual method of treatment by open-air life and generous feeding—"Reinvigoration"; "Essentials of Diagnosis' (in collaboration with Dr. A. A. Eshner); articles on "Cough," "Seasickness" and "Sea Voyages as a Therapeutic Measure" (in the "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," edited by Dr. A. H. Buck); on "Air, Condensed and Rarefied," "Oxygen," "Ozone," "Inhalants and Inhalations," "Insufflation" (in Foster's "Dictionary of Therapeutics"); "Akromegaly" (in Keating and Edwards' "Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children"); "The Treatment of Tuberculosis" and "Therapeutic Uses of Saline Infusions" (in the "Cyclopedia of Medicine and Surgery," edited by Drs. Gould and Pyle); "Pneumonia" (in Sajous' "Analytical Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine"). He has been sub-editor of the "Annual of Universal Medical Sciences"; "American Journal of the Medical Sciences"; "American Medicine"; editor of the "Philadelphia Polyclinic," and of the "System of Physiologic Therapeutics," from 1901 to 1905; Dr. Cohen has also published a number of essays and poems and has made translations from the Hebrew poets. He has named and described the condition known as "vasomotor ataxia" ("Transactions Pan-American Medical Congress," 1893), a subject which has attracted much attention in England and on the Continent. He was the first to use adrenal substance in the treatment of hay fever (1898), of asthma (1896), and of exophthalmic goiter (1893), and has introduced other modes of treatment and devised various forms of therapeutic apparatus for the use of compressed and rarefied air. He married in 1884, Emily Grace, daughter of David Hays da Silva Solis of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

LEATHERBEE, Andrew Faden, lumber dealer, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 9 November 1842; d. in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 9 December, 1920, son of James Williams and Harriet (Wiley) Leatherbee. His earliest paternal ancestor was Stephen Lareby (as the name was then spelled), who came from France and settled in North Yarmouth, Maine. Among his other ancestors may be mentioned Isaac Lareby, who was driven from his home in North Yarmouth, in the Indian uprising, and settled in Lynn, Massachusetts; James Larrabe, who served three years in the Continental Army; and James Holt Leatherbee, who was first to be called "Leatherbee." His father, James Williams Leatherbee (1797-1870) was a grocer, farmer and an investor in real estate. He attended public schools in his home town and Johnson's Academy, Topsham, Maine. In 1861 he engaged in lumber business in Boston, and continued until his death. He was a charter member of the Boston Exchange Club. He married, 16 October, 1872, Florence Thompson of Norwood, Massachusetts, who died in 1915. They had one son, Albert Thompson, and two daughters, Florence Kinmouth and Margaret Rhodes, now Mrs. Clifford Henry.

FANTL, Alfred, resident buyer, b. in Carlsbad, Bohemia, 21 March, 1866, son of Maurice and Marie (Frischi) Fantl. His father, who was born in March, 1819, was engaged in the dry goods business in Carlsbad. Mr. Fantl was educated in the public schools of Carlsbad and went into business in that city in 1879. In the fall of 1885, attracted by the broader opportunities offered by this country, he sailed for America, landing at Savannah, Georgia, 2 October, 1885. Immediately following his arrival, he obtained a position in the large department store of Altmayer and Company, of Savannah, Georgia, and remained in this connection for sixteen years. Later he originated the Fantl organization, the oldest and largest centralized buying institution in New York. To fully enter into any conception of Mr. Fantl's great organizational power and the remarkable success he has met in securing for his clients a percentage of efficiency service never before attained in this field of business endeavor, it is necessary to form some conception of the scope of an organization of resident buyers, such as the one of which he is the founder and head. In describing this organization from the beginning it must be stated that in the recognition of the resident buyer as an essential feature of the economic development of American business life and his subsequent amalgamation into an organization which is fast becoming a dominant factor in the department store and specialty trade of the country, Mr. Fantl was a pioneer. Formerly the "buyer" was a person who went to the market and according to the dictionary "obtained for a price." For many years the resident buyer was a person who resided at a merchandise centre and whose function also was the buying of goods "for a price." The resident fashion buyer of the Fantl organization is a specialist along many lines. He buys for his clients what is correct, knows each client's local competition—the buying habits of the people—their per capita earning power—the time it takes for merchandise to arrive at its destination—the cost of shipping—the percentage of profit the client must earn—climatic conditions affecting distribution and points of a more personal nature. Since the time when Mr. Fantl conceived the idea and established his service many resident buying organizations each of which attends to the needs of a number of stores have been established. These buying organizations keep shoppers continually in the field to report on retail prices and other news. They maintain foreign connections and have complete information on new styles, novelties, the products of mills, and overseas prices. They watch every turn of the New York market, keep in constant touch with manufacturers and jobbers, know the news of the mills, and maintain elaborate research departments which can be depended on for all statistical information necessary to department store executives or buyers. For a stipulated sum per year they provide, for members, desk room and show rooms where at certain hours the salesman from the manufacturers and jobbers display their goods; advise members in case of a possible rise or drop in prices; watch for bargains in closing out sales, accompany buyers or buy for them if desired; provide information on personnel, such as buyers, display men, merchandise men, and executives; keeping lists of available and desirable people; secure hotel accommodations, if desired; confirm all buyers' orders, if requested, as a check on the buyer; enforce the buying limit fixed by the home office, if requested, and render all possible assistance to their clientele. In short the centralized buying organization has made a science out of resident buying as the outcome of a campaign for efficiency and unified effort of a comparatively small number of clever men, among whom Mr. Fantl was one of the first and has met with the greatest success. An article published in March, 1921, by the "National Garment Retailer" entitled "The Economic Need for Resident Representation," has the following to say: "When a problem which concerns itself with resident buying is under discussion, the name of Alfred Fantl suggests itself immediately. We have asked him, therefore, to present his conception of the economic function of the resident buyer and the scope of his work..... The economic obligation of the resident buyer to his clientele, as outlined by Mr. Fantl is threefold: first, to keep the retailer constantly in close touch with every avenue of merchandising information, giving him adequate organized representation in buying centres; second, to make it possible for the retailer to buy more often, thereby increasing his turnover, finally, to enable the retail merchant to secure merchandise at short notice, bringing to bear directly at the source of supply not only his own buying power but the cumulative buying power of his clientele. Mr. Fantl's idea of the obligations of the resident buyer does not end with the mere purchase of saleable merchandise. Each week a comprehensive pamphlet is sent to clients of the markets. Clients' buyers are thereby enabled to come



Alfred Tanth.

into the market well posted on style and price tendencies. A recent innovation in this office is the recording of a Statement of Service to Clients. A separate record sheet is kept on file for each client, enabling him to see at a glance what service he is receiving, what it costs him, and what the office is spending to give it to him. The chart is divided into four sections, representing the four components of the Fantl Service-Office Service, Buying Service, Shipping Service and Publicity Service. Opposite each item is a space headed total and another headed cost." In "Forbes Magazine" for February, 1922, B. C. Forbes gives a considerable space to the work of the centralized buying organization as explained by Mr. Fantl in an interview given one of Mr. Forbes' staff. The short excerpts quoted here may serve as a further illumination of the aims and accomplishment of the resident buying organization. Mr. Fantl says, for example: "One of the first requisites of a resident buyer is familiarity with all the workings of a department store, especially with the merchandising end. The most important thing at the present moment is to meet the clamor for lower prices. It is obvious that the merchant cannot change his rent. Since the beginning of the war, salaries in department stores have increased sixty per cent. Therefore, it becomes a matter of close calculation to buy with sufficient judgment so that one's clientele may receive high-grade goods at a price that comes within what they have to spend. Our membership gives us an enormous purchasing power, and, by concentrating its volume, we are able to secure out-of-the-ordinary values. Moreover, our jobbing department is in direct touch with the mills and with producers everywhere. Thus we eliminate the intermediary profit and really enable our clientele to buy direct. Just now we are concentrating on a new department the purpose of which will be to supply our stores with all manner of counsel, from auditing to sales. We have experts in all the branches of department stores operation, who are at the call of our clientele; we will go into their stores and give them expert advice on any problem that is causing them trouble." Maintaining a permanent staff in New York, London and Paris, the Fantl organization serves department stores and specialty shops in the United States whose annual retail purchasing power amounts to more than four hundred million dollars. It represents these merchants in the world's markets, maintaining in New York alone a staff of retail buyers numbering nearly 100 men and women. These buyers work in direct collaboration with the Alfred Fantl staff of fashion experts who reside in Paris. The home of the Fantl organization is a fourteen-story building, located at 116 West 32nd Street, the very heart of New York City's manufacturing and jobbing district; within easy walking distance of both the Pennsylvania and Grand Central Terminal stations and accessible to every artery of transportation. In its perfection of detail, and high percentage of efficiency the Fantl organizatiin is unique in commercial annals. Every facility for promoting the exercise of specialized skill among the Fantl buyers, and every convenience necessary to save the time and obtain the best results for the visiting buyers is provided. To this end Mr. Fantl, as the director, groups his service under the three headings: merchandise—men—methods, and the New York establishment was planned with the needs of each of these in mind. The first includes everything pertaining to shopping, buying and service. The second covers employment, personnel records, stenographic service, assistance to outside buyers and the educational division which trains executives. The third covers accounting and financing, advertising and selling, and store service, which latter relates to everything pertaining to store methods. One of the most interesting things about Mr. Fantl's work and one largely responsible for his success is his ability to secure the cooperation of the employee from the inside. As he says, "My people do not work for me but with me." In line with this view Mr. Fantl has evolved many valuable points in organizational management. One of these he outlines as follows: "One of the most desirable things a merchant can do is to increase the business within his own organization. I advise a regular pass-book system whereby a pass-book is retained for each employee and all his or her purchases recorded therein. If there are any sales people who do not buy they might be approached tactfully and the trouble rectified. It is a great system for tracing dissatisfaction. How can you expect a girl to sell to a customer what she would not buy herself?" Another innovation in store economy which Mr. Fantl has originated is the putting of his employees in certain departments on wheels, notably the special delivery post office clerks are equipped with rubber wheeled roller skates and act as messengers, delivering the mail (which is distributed every hour), and covering the 30,000 foot floor space of the Fantl offices quietly, and with the greatest possible degree of speed. All of the departments, in order to attain the high grade of efficiency demanded by Mr. Fantl are in charge of executives who are specialists. The shipping department is managed by a thorough student of rates and the laws governing transportation and insurance. The Fantl shipping department is probably one of the best equipped in New York. The scope of the Fantl organization is enormous. Branches are established in Paris, London, Rome and Florence, where experts study the products of Europe from fashion to china, from hosiery to toys. Each office is a commercial magnet drawing to it the products of every land and forwarding the best of them to America. The clients of the Fantl European offices include: the department stores and great manufacturers of wearing apparel in New York, silk mills, novelty houses, textile manufacturers and every branch of industry. By the Fantl service the "commissionaire", the former representative of the buyer in the foreign market, has been abolished; while the buying power of the Fantl organization makes it possible to secure the newest creations from the most exclusive shops in Paris and throughout Europe at a nominal figure, without the aid of the "middleman". Mr. Fantl is a member of the New York Merchants' Associa-

tion, member of the New York Credit Men's Association; of the National Chamber of Commerce; and a member of the Board of Directors of the Terminal Exchange Bank of New York; the Metropolitan Club, of which he is a member of the Ways and Means Committee; the Retail Millinery Association of America of which he is vice-president. He is a patron of the Arts and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a member of the Friars Club. He married, in New York City, 28 November, 1907, Eva Heller, daughter of Asher Heller of New York City. Their son, H. Marion Fantl, died at the age of five years.

CAMBRIDGE, Charles Carroll, retail lumber merchant, b. in Brooklyn, New York, 8 July, 1868, son of Charles Carroll and Eugenia (Roumillat) Cambridge. His earliest American ancestor was St. John Cambridge, a native of Oxford, England, who came to America in 1800, and settled in Charleston. Charles Carroll Cambridge, 1st., served as Captain and Adjutant in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. He participated in many of the important engagements and at the close of the conflict returned to his home to begin life anew. His son Charles Carroll, 2d., was born three years later and by the time he had reached the age for school, the Southern States had recovered; prosperity was assured and the educational institutions were on a par with those of any other part of the country. Charles Carroll Cambridge applied himself assiduously to acquiring an education and at the age of seventeen (1885) he decided that having completed the high school course, he was equipped to enter the business world. Being of an independent nature, he turned his hand to whatever occupation presented itself. His first money was earned by manual labor; the experience was devoid of interest and the emolument small. A clerkship in a railroad office followed his first venture. In this he acquitted himself so satisfactorily that a position as book-keeper was offered him. His acceptance marked another step up the ladder of life's success, which was followed by an engagement as traveling salesman. This presented an opportunity to exercise tact, diplomacy, initiative, perseverence, integrity and business acumen, all of which he possessed to a marked degree. These qualifications brought him to the managership of the Peacock, Hunt and West Company, of Tampa, Florida, which position he retained until he branched out for himself as an independent business man, buying lumber on his own account. In this venture his sterling qualities were a greater factor of success than his cash capital, and his rise was rapid. His charities are numberless, possibly due to the recollection of his early struggles, and unostentatious because of his modest nature. His favorite recreations are golf, fishing and yachting. He was Chairman of the Industrial Committee of the Savannah Board of Trade, 1919-1920; Director of the Savannah Builders' Exchange, 1918-1919; President of the Savannah Builders' Exchange, 1920-1921. He was Secretary and Treasurer of the Savannah Yacht Club for twelve years (1908-1920). He was a Director of the Catholic Library Association, 1900-1901; Catholic Layman's Association, 1919-1920; Esteemed Leading Knight of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 1907; Esteemed Lecturing Knight of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 1918. He married, 20 October, 1899, Mary Harriet Dowell, daughter of William D. Dowell of Savannah, Georgia.

BAEKELAND, Leo Hendrik. inventor, b. in Ghent, Belgium, 14 November, 1863, son of Karel L. and Rosalia (Merchie) Baekeland. He was graduated B.S. in 1882 and Sc.D. in 1884 at the University of Ghent. While still an undergraduate, he was appointed an assistant in chemistry, and from 1882 to 1889 served as Associate Professor of Chemistry at this University. From 1885 to 1889 he acted as Professor of Chemistry and Physics at the Government Higher Normal School of Science, Bruges, Belgium. In 1889 he came to America, and founded in 1893 the Nepera Chemical Company, for manufacturing photographic papers, but sold his interest to the Eastman Kodak Company in 1899. He was appointed Consulting Chemist in 1905 for the Hooker Electro-chemical Company of Niagara Falls, New York, where he assisted in the work of developing the Townsend electrolytic cell; is President of the General Bakelite Company, which is engaged in manufacturing bakelite, a synthetic product from carbolic acid and formaldehyde, used as a substitute for hard rubber and amber, which was invented by Mr. Baekeland. He was President of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in 1912, the Inventors' Guild in 1914, and of the New York Section of the Société de Chimie Industrielle in 1919; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; President and Secretary of the Section of Plastics, International Congress of Chemistry in 1912; Chairman of the Commission on Patents of the National Research Council; was a member of the Naval Consulting Board in 1915; the Nitrate Supply Commission; the Administrative Board of the Institute of International Education; the American Chemical Society, of which he was Vice-President in 1909, Chairman of the New York Section in 1908, and since 1907 Councillor-at-large; American Electrochemical Society, of which he was President in 1909. He is also an honorary member of the Gamma Chapter of Phi Lambda Upsilon, and of the Engineers' Club, Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Baekeland has made numerous inventions in the chemical field, the most prominent discovery being "bakelite" and the so-called "gaslight" photographic papers, known as "Velox". He has received various rewards from scientific societies for his chemical research, among which may be mentioned the award of the Nichols Medal, by the American Chemical Society, in 1909; the John Scott Medal, by the Franklin Institute, in 1910; the Willard Gibbs Medal, by the American Chemical Society of the Chicago section, in 1913; the Chandler Medal, first prize, by Columbia University, in 1914; the Perkin Medal for Industrial Chemical Research, in 1916, and the Grand Prize, at the Panama Pacific Exposition, in 1915. Dr. Baekeland was decorated with the Order of the Crown of Belgium in 1919. He

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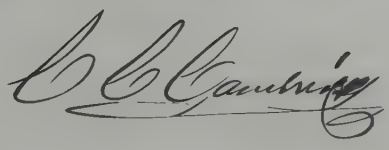

acted as First Chandler Lecturer at Columbia University, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the School of Mines in 1914, and is now honorary Professor of Chemical Engineering at Columbia University. In 1909 he was one of the United States delegates at the International Congress of Chemistry in London. He is a member of the Chemists (President, 1904), University, Century, Columbia, University clubs of New York City, and the Cosmos Club of Washington, District of Columbia. He has contributed numerous articles on photo chemistry, electro-chemistry, organic chemistry and patent reform, and has been allowed letters patent in the United States and all important countries in Europe for inventions in organic chemistry, electrical insulation, synthetic resins, plastics, varnishes and lacquers. He married, 8 August, 1889, Celine Swartz, of Ghent, Belgium. They have one son and one daughter.

PETERSON, Reuben, physician, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 29 June, 1862, son of Reuben and Julia Turner (Beale) Peterson. He received his early education in the common schools of his native city, and prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard University in 1885 and M.D. in 1889. After two years' interneship in Boston hospitals he began the practice of medicine at Grand Rapids, Michigan. At first his practice was general, but gradually merged into surgery cases. In 1897 he was appointed Professor of Gynecology in the Chicago Post-Graduate Medical School, and from January 1897, to September 1901, engaged in the special practice of Gynecology and Obstetrics in Chicago. In 1889 he was appointed Assistant Clinical Professor of Gynecology at Rush Medical College, but resigned in 1901 to accept the Professorship of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, a position which he still holds (1924). At one time he was also Medical Director at the University of Michigan Hospital. Dr. Peterson was appointed Commanding Major of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps in April, 1917, and Medical Adviser to the Governor of Michigan from 1917 to 1919. He is affiliated with numerous civic and professional associations, being a member of the American Medical Association; the American Academy of Medicine; the Chicago Gynecological Society (President in 1910); the American Gynecological Society of which he was President in 1911; the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; the Michigan State Medical Society, of which he was President in 1915; the Detroit Surgical Society; and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Peterson has contributed numerous articles to medical literature, especially on subjects relating to gynecology and obstetrics. He was editor of "Obstetrics" in the "Practical Medicine Series," of Chicago in 1902 and 1903, and of "The Practice of Obstetrics," published by Lea Bros. and Company, Philadelphia, and is author of "Peterson's Obstetrics" (19077). On 6 March, 1890, Dr. Peterson married Josephine Davis, of Elk Rapids, Michigan.

WETTSTEIN, John Rudolph, manufacturer, b. in New York City, 15 April, 1867, son of John and Josephine (Bader) Wettstein. His father (1825-1874), a mechanical engineer, manufacturer and inventor, and a native of Zurich, Switzerland, was a descendant of the Wettstein family, so prominent in Switzerland during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He was a warm friend of Stephen A. Douglas, whom he supported in his presidential campaign. Mr. Wettstein was educated in the public schools of Highland Illinois, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a photographer. In 1884, however, he obtained employment as a messenger in the office of the Branby Mining and Smelting Company of St. Louis, Missouri. Two years later he became private secretary to the general manager of the International Company of Mexico, a corporation holding large concessions in Mexico, with headquarters at San Diego, and branches in the peninsula of lower California. For three years Mr. Wettstein remained in San Diego, and when the main office was transferred to New York City, crossed the continent to continue his services. In 1891 he re-entered the lead business as Assistant Secretary of the American Shot and Lead Company, known at that time as the "Shot Tower Trust", with headquarters in Chicago. The following year (1892) he was made Secretary, and in 1896 added the Treasurership to his duties, with the title of Secretary and Treasurer. In 1903 the American Shot and Lead Company was absorbed by the United Lead Company of New York, and Mr. Wettstein became Secretary of the new company. He was elected Vice-President in 1906, and President in 1907. In addition to this important position, Mr. Wettstein is a director in the National Lead Company, Magnus Metal Company, Hoyt Metal Company, United States Cartridge Company, and the First National Bank of Mount Vernon, New York. Throughout this unusual career of progress to the highest position in the lead industry, Mr. Wettstein has been ever mindful of those less fortunate. He takes a kindly interest in the numerous employes of his company, and is a generous contributor to benevolent objects. He is a member of the Engineers', and Bankers' clubs of New York City, and the Mount Vernon and Siwanoy Country clubs. He married, 23 September, 1891, Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Fine, a retired manufacturer, of St. Louis, Missouri. They are the parents of one daughter, Josephine, and of two sons, Thomas Forrester and John Wettstein, who are associated in business with their father.

ANDERSON, John, manufacturing chemist, b. in Brooklyn, New York, 4 December, 1857, son of Robert and Wilhelmina (Lindt) Anderson. His father emigrated to this country from Scotland, in 1850, settling in Brooklyn, where he was engaged in mercantile business. He was educated in public schools of Brooklyn. Mr. Anderson began his business career in July, 1873, in New York City, as an office boy with Charles Pfizer and Company, manufacturing chemists. He filled most of the important offices in the company, becoming successively Secretary, Treasurer, and since 1900 Chariman of the Board of Directors. He is closely affiliated with numerous civic and banking institutions, being Vice-President of the Hamilton Trust Company; director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, American Surety Company, Union Dime Savings Bank, Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, and Chlorine Products Company, and is a Trustee of the Church Charity Foundation. He is a member of the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn, the Drug and Chemical, and the Chemists' Club, and of the Nassau Country Club. He married in Brooklyn, New York, Augusta C. Stevenson, daughter of John Stevenson, a building contractor of Brooklyn. They have one son, George A. Anderson.

REILLY, John Chrysostom, railway magnate, banker and capitalist, b. in Pittsburgh, Pa., 22 September, 1845; d. in Camden, South Carolina, 20 March, 1907, son of Owen and Elizabeth (Brennan) Reilly. His father (1808-1865), a native of Longford, Ireland, came to America in 1835, and was for many years a retail merchant in Pittsburgh. Mr. Reilly was educated in private and parochial schools, and began his active career as an employee in the firm of J. McCartney, auctioneer. Later he was in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and eventually became a partner in the livery and undertaking firm of O'Neill and Reilly, which some years later became Burns, O'Neill and Reilly. From the livery business his attention was readily turned toward public omnibus service, and he started a line from Second Avenue to Glenwood, which later was extended to Hazelwood. A second line was established to run from Pittsburgh to the West End. With the increase of population, horse cars were substituted for omnibus coaches, thus beginning the street car lines of the Second Avenue and Southern Railways companies. In the work of developing the bus line into the horse car line, and that into the electric car line, Mr. Reilly was associated with William J. Burns, James D. Callery and Thomas S. Bigelow. In 1898 the Second Avenue and West End lines were consolidated with the United Traction Company. Unquestionably Mr. Reilly did more to develop the street railways of Pittsburgh than any man of his time. As president of the Freehold Real Estate Company, he was largely instrumental in the development of such outlying districts of Pittsburgh as Brookline, Ardmore and East Wilkinsburgh. His faith in the future of Pittsburgh was so deep that he rarely made an investment outside of the city. His realty investments were so extensive that at the time of his death he was one of Pittsburgh's largest land owners. In 1903 he was instrumental in organizing the Washington National Bank, which subsequently became the Washington Trust Company, and was elected its first president. He retained this office until his death. He was also first president of the City Insurance Company, and a director in the Colonial Trust Company, the Pittsburgh Trust Company and the Pittsburgh Railways Company, and the Philadelphia Company. Mr. Reilly was an intimate friend of Bishop Canevin, and when St. Paul's Cathedral was removed from the old site on Grant Street to Craig Street and Fifth Avenue, was chairman of the Building Committee, and worked tirelessly for the completion of the new edifice and its clearance from debt. In October, 1906, just five months before his death, he had the joy of seeing the magnificent building consecrated and opened to the public. He was one of the earliest benefactors of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, always his favorite charity, and together with Bishop Canevin and Father M. Lynch, rendered conspicuous service in making it the splendid institution which it is today, housing over twelve hundred children. He was also a benefactor of the American College at Rome, and in recognition of his generosity, Monseigneur Kennedy, president of the college, secured for him the last pen and holder used by Pope Leo XIII. Mr. Reilly was a member of the Union, Duquesne, and the Pittsburgh Country Clubs, all of Pittsburgh. He married in Pittsburgh, 20 February, 1873, Ursula S. O'Connor, daughter of David O'Connor of Pittsburgh. They had seven children: Eugene S., Philip B., Joanna M., John D., Bertha M., Ursula A., and Charles Gilbert.

REILLY, Charles Gilbert, engineer and soldier, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 12 December, 1888; d. Mantillors, Argonne Forest, France, 1 October, 1918, son of John Chrysostom and Ursula S. (O'Connor) Reilly. He was graduated C.E. at Princeton University, and in 1916 enlisted at Plattsburg, New York. In May, 1917, he was commissioned second lieutenant in the United States Infantry, being stationed first at Fort Niagara, New York, until August, 1917, and then being transferred to Camp Meade, where he remained until July, 1918. He embarked from Hoboken on the S.S. "Leviathan" for France, arriving at Brest, 15 July. From Brest he proceeded to Laignes, then to Champitte (Haute Saone), from there to Revigny, and finally to Montefachon. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in August, 1918, and, on 19 September, became Captain of Company D. Lieutenant Reilly was a member of the Tiger Inn, and the Post Graduate Athletic Clubs of Princeton; the University, Oakmont Country and the Greensburg Hunt Clubs, and the American Society of Engineers. While serving at Montefaucon, near a village called Mantillors, in the Argonne Forest, Lieutenant Reilly was killed instantly by an explosive shell, which fell a few feet away from him. He made a great record for personal bravery and faithful attention to every duty.

John C. Reilly

PELL, Herbert Claiborne, Congressman, b. in New York City, 16 February, 1884, son Herbert Claiborne and Katherine Lorillard (Kernochan) Pell. The Pell family has been prominent in the history of New York since the 17th century, and many of its members have held responsible positions in public office, and in the army. The earliest American representative, Thomas Pell, settled at Pelham in 1670. Mr. Pell's father, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, was a prominent figure in the business and social life of New York. Mr. Pell was educated at St. Bartholomew's School, at Harvard University, Columbia University and the New York Law School, and later spent several years abroad. He was Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventeeth Congressional District in 1918, and was elected by a vote of 19,225, a majority of 1,703 over his opponent, in a district usually strongly Republican. Believing that National prohibition would be obnoxious to a large part of the country, and a curtailment of personal liberty, he voted against the measure when it came up in Congress. He supported legislation in favor of a powerful navy, and inaugurating Daylight Saving. Mr. Pell is affiliated with numerous civic, scientific and social organizations, being a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, Osceola, National Democratic, Tuxedo, and Grolier clubs; the Delta Phi, Metropolitan of Washington, and of the Academy of Political Science. He married, 3 November, 1915, Matilda, daughter of Nelson Bigelow, a lumber merchant of Bigelow, Arkansas.

TYSON, James, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 26 October, 1841; d. there, 26 February, 1919, son of Henry and Gertrude (Haviland) Tyson. During his boyhood his parents lived successively in Philadelphia and Worcester, Pennsylvania, and finally in Reading, Pennsylvania, where his education definitely began. There he attended public and private schools until fourteen years of age, when he came to Philadelphia, and at the Friends' Central School, was prepared for Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. In September, 1857, he entered the Sophomore class, and was graduated A.B. in 1860. In March, 1863, he received the degree of M.D. from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. While a student here, he became an acting medical cadet in the United States Army, and was stationed at the United States Army General Hospital at Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia. After graduation, he remained in the service of the Government as Acting Assistant Surgeon in Philadelphia and Harrisburg during the Gettysburg Campaign, until July, 1863, when he was elected Resident Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he resided until April, 1864. In this year he engaged in professional practice in Philadelphia, acting also in the Government service until the close of the Civil War in 1865. In the fall of 1864, Dr. Tyson was sent to Winchester, Virginia, during the campaigns in the valley of Virginia, and on returning to Philadelphia he began teaching medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, first to private classes. In 1868 he became Lecturer on Microscopy, and in 1870 Lecturer on Urinary Chemistry. From 1876 to 1889 he was Professor of General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy; Dean of the Medical Faculty from 1888 to 1892; from 1889 to 1899 he was Professor of Clinical Medicine, and from 1899 to 1910, Professor to Medicine; he was Professor Emeritus from 1910 until his death. He was affiliated with numerous scientific and medical associations, having been a member of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; the American Academy of Medicine; College of Physicians of Philadelphia, of which he was Vice-President from 1904 to 1907, and President from 1907 to 1910; one of the founders of the Association of American Physicians, of which he was Secretary at its foundation in 1886, and President in 1908. He was also the author of numerous medical works and has been a frequent contributor to various periodicals. Among his books may be mentioned "Introduction to Normal Histology" (1873); "The Cell Doctrine" (1878); "Practical Examination of Urine" (1902); "Bright's Disease and Diabetes" (1906); "Text-Book of Practice of Medicine" (1909); "Physical Diagnosis" (1913). Dr. Tyson received the honorary degree of A.M. at Haverford College in 1864, and the degree of LL.D. in 1908, and in 1912 received the same degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He married on 5 Decefber, 1865, Frances Bosdevex of Philadelphia.

PEABODY, John Endicott, artist, b. in Salem, Massachusetts, 6 January, 1853; d. in Brookline, Massachusetts, 17 August, 1921, son of Samuel Endicott and Marianne Cabot (Lee) Peabody. The family traces descent to Lieutenant Francis Peabody, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1635. For generations the Peabody family has been identified with the industrial growth of Salem which was founded in 1628 by John Endicott, first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony. Francis Peabody (1801-1867) was deeply interested in the development of the manufacturing, mercantile, and educational facilities of Salem and was a highly esteemed citizen of that community. He was a Colonel of the First Regiment of the State Militia, a student of natural science and an inventor and administrator. His father (1825-1909) was for many years a partner of the banking house of J. S. Morgan and Company of London, successors to the George Peabody Company. John Endicott Peabody was educated in the public schools of his native town. In 1871 when his father removed to London, to become a partner in the J. S. Morgan Company, he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was graduated A. B. in 1874. During his college days Mr. Peabody was an enthusiastic oarsman. He was a member of the crew for two years, when it was "Head of the River," and when it won the "Ladies Plate", at the Henley Regatta. He also rowed in the Cambridge crew of 1873, which beat Oxford on the Thames. After graduation, Mr. Peabody started his business career in a commission house in Antwerp, Belgium, and upon his return to America served for two years in the office of Drexel, Morgan and Company, now J. P. Morgan and Company, New York. For

many years Mr. Peabody had been keenly interested in literature and art. From 1907 to 1918 he was a member of the Visiting Committee of the Department of Western Art, and also of the Copley Society. After serving on the Jury of the Society of Arts and Crafts for some time, he was elected President of that society in 1920, and was an active member of the Club of Odd Volumes, being Chairman of the House Committee. He was also a member of the Somerset Club, and the University Club of New York. For three years previous to his death he was Park Commissioner of Brookline, Massachusetts. Mr. Peabody married, first, 15 June, 1875, Gertrude, daughter of James Lawrence, of Groton, Massachusetts. Of this marriage there were two children, Marion and Harold Peabody. Mrs. Peabody died 2 May, 1883. He married, second, in 1887, Martha, daughter of William M. Whitney of Beverly. They have one son, Samuel Endicott Peabody, a graduate of Harvard College.

HILL, Hattie (Mrs. Leonard L. Hill), President of the American Criterion Society, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 11 October, 1874, daughter of John Franklin and Louisa (Freeman) Harvey. Her father (b. 1849) was a descendant of Sir William Harvey, the noted discoverer of the circulation of the blood, rated as one of the six greatest scientists of history. Her mother was a daughter of Thaxter Freeman of Boston. Her earliest known American ancestor was Col. Robert Lincoln of Hingham, Massachusetts, brother of Samuel Lincoln, who early removed west, and became the progenitor of President Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. Hill's education was imparted in the schools of her native city, where she was an apt pupil, particularly in the arts. She developed her musical and dramatic talent in the Conservatories of Boston and Chicago. Although removed from the necessity of considering a professional career, her musical ability has made her a welcome associate of the world's greatest artists, and she has been interested in various movements for the relief of musicians in misfortune, and for assisting young people of ability and limited means. Such interests led in 1912 to the founding of the American Criterion Society, which, under Mrs. Hill's able Presidency, has aided many struggling artists in several branches of endeavor. The objects of this society are to encourage the study and practice of the dramatic and musical arts; the discussion of topics of public interest; the furtherance of philanthropic and social purposes, and the purchase of real estate suitable for the erection of a concert hall. The society is incorporated under the Membership Corporation Act of New York State. The management of its affairs is vested in the Board of Directors. The active membership is limited to three hundred, exclusively women. Any man interested in the society's work may become an associate member. Young people of either sex may join as junior members. Only the active members have the right to vote or hold office. On the first Friday of each month, from November until May, a luncheon is given, at which is rendered a musical program of the finest talent procurable. After luncheon the guests of honor are introduced, and make short addresses. The guests of honor are men and women distinguished in all branches of literature, art, music, politics, or any subject of current world interest. On the third Friday of the same months, a dinner dance is given, with special dancing features by professional dancers. The average attendance at the luncheons of the society is three hundred, and at the dinner dances, from two hundred and fifty to five hundred. The society is active, also, in philanthropic work, and no appeal from a worthy object is unheeded. Many young students in music and art have been assisted. Many institutions for babies and children have been substantially helped. For several years the society furnished the Laura Franklin Hospital for children with clothes and other necessaries. The hospital is now part of the Fifth Avenue Hospital, and the society help is no longer needed. At the present time (1923) the society has assumed the support of a kindergarten carried on by the Church of All Nations at 9 Second Avenue, New York City. Fifty or more little children are trained at this kindergarten, not only in the course of instruction but in patriotism. The first President of the Society was Mrs. Dore Lyon. She resigned in 1913, and became Honorary President. Mrs. Lyon was succeeded by Mrs. Leonard L. Hill, the present President. It is due to Mrs. Hill's unceasing efforts and unselfish devotion to the promotion of the affairs of the society that it has attained the position it now occupies. This society provides a hall for nominal charge, in order to allowed musicians who must otherwise wait long, and often vainly, full opportunity to demonstrate their talents. The broad philanthropic scope of the society's charter allows it also to finance promising young artists in obtaining education, with the understanding that they will repay when success has been attained. In no case has this assistance been ungratefully received. The funds to conduct this educational work are raised by voluntary subscription, and from the proceeds of an annual card party. Among the artists started on their careers by the benevolent assistance of the society are Florence Hardman, violinist, who toured with Sousa's Band, and is now giving concerts in her own name; Maurice Warner, now first violinist of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and other musicians of note. The society's special wool fund provides free wool for the mothers of children attending the kindergarten, and sufficient instruction to enable them to knit sweaters and other articles of clothing, either for home use or for sale. Mrs. Hill's incessant activity in behalf of this benevolent enterprise has secured large contributions from many prominent people. Thus, shoes and stockings for poor children attending the kindergarten are provided, as needed by members of the society, while Mrs. L. A. Cushman contributes daily forty loaves of bread. During the dark days of the World War, the society, under Mrs. Hill's leadership, was actively engaged in aiding American soldiers and sailors, both in camp in this country and at the front in France. It built, equipped and conducted

Hattie Hill

the Y. M. C. A. hut No. 2 at Camp Merritt, New Jersey; provided exhibitions of moving pictures, gave Christmas parties, besides regular weekly parties each Thursday, and furnished comfort kits for the soldiers. In addition to her memorable activities in connection with the American Criterion Society, Mrs. Hill is also a prominent member of several musical, civic and general organizations. Among these may be mentioned the Rubinstein Society, the Post Parliament, of which she is Second Vice-President, and the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is also a member of the National Board of Review for Motion Pictures. On 15 August, 1894, she married Leonard L. Hill, a manufacturer of New York City.

NORCROSS, Simon Allen, engineer, b. in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, 13 November, 1858; d. in Worcester, Massachusetts, 15 September, 1921, son of Joseph and Sophronia (Adams) Norcross. He received his early education in the public schools of Upton, Massachusetts, served an apprenticeship at Springfield, Massachusetts, and then entered the employ of Bartlett and Hayward, heating and ventilating engineers, Baltimore, Maryland. He remained there for seven years, and then returning to Worcester, Massachusetts, became connected with the firm of O. S. Kendall and Company, as heating engineer. In 1914, after a service of thirty-two years, Mr. Norcross established himself in the engineering business in Boston, where he continued until the time of his death. He planned the construction of numerous public and private buildings, among which may be mentioned the John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; the Epileptic Hospital, Monson, Massachusetts, and the Isolation Hospital, Worcester. Mr. Norcross married, first, 9 September, 1885, Sallie Griffith, who died on 5 May, 1887; second, 29 August, 1888, Abbie J., daughter of Charles R. Ward, of Enfield, Massachusetts. Their daughter, Olive Ward Norcross, who served as a dietician in the service of the United States at the hospital, Camp Dix, New Jersey, and was cited by the American Red Cross for faithful and meritorious service, died in 1918.

THOMPSON, John Taliaferro, soldier, b. in Newport, Kentucky, 31 December, 1860, son of Lieutenant Colonel James and Julia Maria (Taliaferro) Thompson. His earliest American ancestor was James Thompson who emigrated from England and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts in 1636, moving later to Woburn, Massachusetts. Colonel James Thompson (1828-1880) was graduated at the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York, in 1851. He served in the Civil War, in the Peninsular Campaign and in various campaigns in the West, as Chief of Artillery, being in twelve battles, and was several times brevetted for "gallant and meritorious services." He was Assistant Professor of mathematics, United States Military Academy in 1855-1857. His wife, the mother of General Thompson, was the daughter of Hon. John N. and Frances (Southgate) Taliaferro. John T. Thompson attended Indiana University and later the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1882. He completed the torpedo course at the United States Engineer School, Willets Point, New York, in 1884, and at the United States Artillery School, Fort Monroe, in 1890. In 1898 he served as lieutenant-colonel, United States Volunteers, Tampa, Florida, and afterwards in Cuba. After thirty-six years of active service in the United States Army, during which he rose from second lieutenant to colonel, he retired. From 1914 until the United States entered the war in 1917, he was busily occupied as Consulting Engineer for the Rifle Works of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, Eddystone, Pennsylvania. He was also General Ordnance Engineer for the Remington Arms and Union Metallic Cartridge Company. When the United States entered the conflict, Colonel Thompson abandoned his lucrative business connections, and offered his services to his country. The War Department assigned him to active duty as Chief of the Small Arms Division, Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., placing him in charge of the design and construction of all small arms, and the ammunition therefor procured by the United States. He was promoted Brigadier General, Ordnance Department, United States Army (temp.) in 1918. He also served as advisory engineer to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, as Director of Ordnance Instruction and later as Director of Arsenals. At the close of the war in 1918, he again retired and resumed his profession of Consulting Engineer. In 1919 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal with citation, "For exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service as Chief of the Small Arms Division of the office of the Chief of Ordnance, in which capacity he was charged with the design and production of all small arms and ammunition thereby supplied to the United States Army, which results he achieved with such signal success that serviceable rifles and ample ammunition therefor were at all times available for all troops ready to receive and use them." In 1922 he was honored by Indiana University with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was a Director of National Rifle Association of America; is a member American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Loyal Legion; Beta Theta Pi; Metropolitan Club, New York; Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C. He married in Elmhurst, Illinois, 27 July, 1882, Juliet Estelle Hagans, daughter of the late M. B. Hagans, Judge of Superior Court, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Almira Lewis Hagans.

THOMPSON, Marcellus Hagans, soldier, b. 12 June, 1883, Cincinnati, Ohio, son of John Taliaferro and Juliet Estelle (Hagans) Thompson. He entered Harvard University in the class of 1904, but the military instincts of his father and grandfather proved a stronger lure than the classics, and he entered the Military Academy, West Point, New York, where he was graduated in 1906. He served in Cuba in 1907 with the 28th Infantry, winning an enviable record. He was awarded the Knox Medal for best record in Coast Artillery Target Practice for 12-inch rifles. In the World War, as lieutenant-colonel of artillery, he participated in all operations and battles of the First Army, A.E.F., from 1 October, 1917, until the Armistice was signed. He was one of 400 officers recommended for General Staff Corps for duty in future wars. He was finally promoted to Chief of Staff of the Army Artillery, 1st Army, A. E. F. In 1919 he resigned his commission and entered the business world, being now (1923) Vice-President and General Manager of the Auto-Ordnance Corporation, New York City. He is a member of the Tennis and Racquet Club, also the Metropolitan Club, both of New York. Colonel Thompson is the author of several articles on military subjects. He married at Deal, New Jersey, 14 August, 1913, Dorothy, daughter of Colonel George Harvey, Ambassador at the Court of St. James. They have one daughter, Dorothy Marcella.

BROWN, W. Harry, coal operator, b. near Pittsburgh, Pa., 11 August, 1856, son of William Hughey and Mary (Smith) Brown. His father was one of the first manufacturers of coke in the Connellsville District, and was the first to transport the product by steamboat. During the Civil War, he formed a partnership with N. M. Jones, under the style of Brown and Jones. They supplied the government with coal for the Mississippi fleet. At one time during the war, he was mistaken for a Confederate spy, and was captured by the Union forces, and it was only through a dispatch from General Buell that he was saved. W. Harry Brown was educated in a rural public school, Ayer's Latin School, Duff's College, Pittsburgh, and at Allegheny College, Meadville. He was first sergeant of the Cadets, from the Military Academy at Chester, Pennsylvania, which served as escort for the Presidential party at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. After the death of Wm. H. Brown in 1875, the firm of Brown and Jones was continued under the same style by N. M. Jones and the firm of W. H. Brown's Sons, and it was not until 1897 that the partnership was dissolved. The firm of W. H. Brown's Sons had been organized by Samuel S., James H., Charles S., and W. Harry Brown, very shortly after the death of their father. In 1882 James H. died, and Captain Samuel S. and W. Harry Brown purchased the interest of the other brother, Charles S. Seventeen years later (1899), they sold the business to the newly-organized Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company. In 1880, Mr. Brown and his brother, Captain Samuel S., with James and P. G. Crockran, opened the well-known Nellie Mines, in Fayette, Pa., which is about nine miles from Connellsville. In 1892, Mr. Brown was largely instrumental in organizing the Washington Coal and Coke Company, which operated one thousand coke ovens, and produced six thousand tons daily. He has been a Director of the First National Bank, the Marine National Bank of Pittsburgh, the First National Bank of Dawson, Pennsylvania, and a Trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh. He has been a member of the Duquesne, Americus, Pittsburgh, New York Yacht, Columbus Yacht, Indian Harbor, and New York Athletic clubs. He has also held a Captain's commission in navigation. He has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Knights Templars. Mr. Brown married, 26 November, 1890, Margaret, daughter of John D. and Mary F. Boyle, of Pittsburgh. They have had one daughter, Mary Alice, and one son, W. Harry Brown, Jr.

MACDONALD, Edward, banker, b. in Dover, England, 17 July, 1844; d. in Lenox, Massachusetts, 8 June, 1919, son of William and Mary (Warman) Macdonald. His ancestors were the MacDonalds of Glencoe, who claimed descent from Somerled, Lord of the Isles, and from Robert Bruce. His great-great-grandfather was Donald MacDonald, who claimed the Heights of Abraham with Wolfe's Army when England took possession of Quebec. His parents came from England, when he was seven years of age, and settled in South Lee, Massachusetts, where his father was engaged in the manufacture of paper. He was educated in the public schools of his town and at Williams Academy, Stockbridge, Massachusetts, and at the age of sixteen years, became a clerk in the store of J. F. Merrill and Company. On the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in Company I, Forty-Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, with which he served under General Butler through the Louisiana Campaign. Before his company was mustered, he had been appointed a Sergeant. On his return from military service, he became a clerk in the general store of William T. Fish at South Lee. On the sale of the business in 1867, he removed to Lenox, Massachusetts, where he was employed in general stores and in the office of the Curtis Hotel. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed Town Clerk of Lenox, which marked the beginning of his public career. In the fall of 1869, when only twenty-five years of age, he was elected a representative in the State Legislature. At the close of the legislative session of 1870, he resumed his position as a clerk in a store owned by Samuel Wright, whose business he later purchased. He was appointed Postmaster of Lenox by President Grover Cleveland in 1886, but tendered his resignation on the election of President Harrison. In 1899 he became Cashier of Lenox National Bank, and was its President from 1917 to 1919. In 1890, the Lenox Savings Bank was organized and Mr. MacDonald was elected Treasurer. With the passing of the law, in 1904, compelling the separation of National and Savings Banks, he was obliged to resign as Treasurer, but continued as the Savings Bank's trustee, a capacity in which he continued to render

W. Harvey Brown

valuable assistance. He was one of the organizers, and for many years an officer of the Lenox Electric Light Company; one of the founders of the Lenox Water Company of which he was Vice-President at the time of his death. He was also for twenty-four years a member of the Board of Selectmen, and during the greater part of that time its Chairman. He was always interested in military affairs, being a member of Berkshire Grand Army Post of Pittsfield, and serving for six years previous to his death as President of the Forty-Ninth Massachusetts Regiment Association. Mr. MacDonald was a Mason, a member of the Evening Star Lodge of Lee and the Berkshire Commandery of Knights Templars. He married on 13 October, 1880, Helen, daughter of George and Lucinda Cook Winchell. They had two daughters, Helen and Mary Macdonald, both engaged in teaching.

PHILLIPS, Daniel Conrad, manufacturer and author, b. in Paris Plains, Ontario, 16 June, 1834; d. in Detroit, Michigan, 7 December, 1916, son of Conrad and Annie (McDuffy) Phillips. His earliest American paternal ancestor was of German origin and settled in Pennsylvania several generations ago. His father was a farmer of the old pioneer type, who came to Ontario in the early years of the century, and in 1843 the family removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was educated in the public school of his native place and at the high school in Grand Rapids. During this period he boarded in the town, and using all his spare time in reading, developed a passion for books which remained with him all his life. "Weary with a study of books which men have written," as he says, in an autobiographical sketch which he prepared later in life, "I have only peered into many books for gems of thought, and none ever escaped from the precious storehouse of memory." "He had a scribbling bent, too," writes his daughter, "and began writing his notions of things for the papers, here and there." At twenty years of age he began teaching in Indiana, but after several years spent in this occupation, he returned home to take care of his father's farm. In 1871 he began his business career in the employ of the Harrison Wagon Works, in which he was for a long time associated with William Harrison, the founder of the firm. He acted as a partner, a sales-manager and a sales force, and made the business prosper. So successful was he in the art of salesmanship that he gradually gave his whole time and energy to this department, taking charge of the entire western territory. From his headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri, he traveled over the United States, "watching the territory" at first hand. In 1909 he removed to Detroit, Michigan, and accepted a position in the sales department of the Bureau of Credits. Here, also, he achieved marked success. In 1914 he published a work entitled "The Re-Discovered Universe," which at once attracted attention among readers of ethical and philosophical literature. Mr. Phillips married in 1868, Elizabeth, daughter of William Johnston, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. They had one daughter, Elizabeth Johnston, now Mrs. Zelner Dowling.

WAGNER, E. W., broker, b. in Chicago, Illinois, 2 September, 1864, son of Dr. William and Matilda (Brentano) Wagner. Dr. Wagthe father, was surgeon of the famous Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry in 1861, and wrote a history of his comrades, now retained in the historical archives of Illinois. E. W. Wagner is the active head of E. W. Wagner and Company which house achieved a brilliant record in the national events of 1915-1919. Established since 1887, this firm is one of the largest brokerage houses in the United States, a member of the sixteen largest exchanges with branches in every large city including New York, Chicago, Buffalo, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha. The memberships of E. W. Wagner embrace the following exchanges: New York Stock Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Coffee Exchange, New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland Stock Exchange, Buffalo Corn Exchange, Toledo Produce Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Omaha Grain Exchange, Kansas City Board of Trade, Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Mr. Wagner remains the dominant leader in this large enterprise. Policies of the house are ruled by an insistance on the issuance of correct statistics and information. Mr. Wagner looks over all data. The "Wagner Letter" on grain and provisions is described as the most influential publication of its kind on this continent. It is sent by request to many of the largest exporters, grain men and economic writers. Mr. Wagner has on several occasions attracted great attention by remarkable grain forecasts. He occupies a peculiar position in the grain trade, being extremely popular throughout the vast grain belts. The house of E. W. Wagner and Company holds the record of the largest grain business ever performed in a single day in the Chicago grain pits. Mr. Wagner threw his characteristic energy into the war finance of 1915-1919. The historic memories of Wagner service in the Civil War were revived and again honored. Fifty-one employes of the Central Chicago offices entered service and the total Liberty Bond subscriptions of the house equalled a half million dollars. The patriotic spirit of the house, which turned its bond subscriptions and rush of employes to service into an ultra success, was extended into the

E. W. Wagner

peace period. Every returning employe was reinstated promptly. The war record of E. W. Wagner and Company thus reinforces its investment and grain service reputation of thirty-five years, 1887-1922. Mr. Wagner married, 7 January, 1901, Anna, daughter of Harry Rubens, lawyer. They are the parents of one daughter, Wilhelmina. Mr. Wagner served as a director of the Chicago Board of Trade from 1903 to 1906. He is a member of leading clubs, including the Chicago Athletic Association, Chicago Athletic Club, South Shore Country Club, Loyal Legion, and the Chicago Association of Commerce.

SWEARINGEN, Joseph M., jurist, b. in Hanover township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, 5 September, 1854, son of William Van and Nancy Isabel (Shannon) Swearingen. The original American ancestor was Gerrett Van Swearingen, a native of Holland, who in 1654 settled in New Castle, Delaware, and became one of the officials of the Dutch colony there. After the English captured New Amsterdam (now New York), and drove the Dutch from their settlement in Delaware, Gerrett Van Swearingen located in Maryland, and was naturalized as a British subject, by act of General Assembly, 14 April, 1669. His great-grandson, Samuel Swearingen (b. 1762) left Rock Creek, Montgomery County, Maryland, about 1783, and settled in what is now Hanover Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania. His son, John Van, left a large family, the youngest being William Van Swearingen, (1820-1881), father of Joseph M. Swearingen. He received his early education in the local schools and Frankfort Academy, matriculated at Washington and Jefferson College, and was graduated with the class of 1879. He then read law under Hon. Boyd Crumrine at Washington, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Allegheny County bar, 2 July, 1881. He has practiced in all courts of Pennsylvania and in the United States courts. In June, 1905, he formed a partnership with George B. Lewis and George M. Newmeyer, who had studied law under him. The legal acquirements of Mr. Swearingen, and the reputation which he had made for himself in the conduct of many important cases led to his elevation to the bench. When, in response to general demand, the Legislature created Common Pleas Court No. 4, on 4 April, 1907, Governor Stuart appointed Mr. Swearingen President of the court and one of its three judges. Mr. Swearingen was indorsed by the Allegheny County bar for the position. At the general election in November of the same year, Judge Swearingen was chosen to serve for a term of ten years. Previous to 1912 there were four courts, each with three judges, but in 1912 these four courts were consolidated in one Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. In November, 1917, Judge Swearingen was re-elected for another term of ten years as Judge of Common Pleas Court of Allegheny County. In 1911 in recognition of his high legal attainments, Judge Swearingen was appointed Dean of the Duquesne University Law School, a position he has since retained with marked success. Judge Swearingen is a member of the Duquesne and Thornburg Country clubs. He married, 30 March, 1886, Sarah, daughter of Archibald Wherry of Allegheny City (Northside, Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania. They have one son, William Van, and one daughter, Nancy Isabel, wife of Dr. Walter F. Donaldson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

SWEARINGEN, William Van, b. in Allegheny City (now North Side, Pittsburgh), Pennsylvania, 17 September, 1887. He was graduated A.B. at Washington and Jefferson College in 1909, and at the Pittsburgh Law School of the University of Pittsburgh, in 1912. In the same year he was admitted to the Bar of Allegheny County, and began practrice in Pittsburgh. In August, 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army, and after several weeks at the Officers' Training Camp, Fort Oglethorpe, near Chattanooga, Tennessee, was commissioned second lieutenant and ordered to Camp Jackson, South Carolina. In the following spring he was commissioned first lieutenant, but remained at Camp Jackson until the following July, when he was sent to Camp Sevier at Greenville, South Carolina. There he became the assistant adjutant of the brigade, and in August was commissioned captain. He was stationed there when the Armistice was signed on 11 November, 1918. On 9 December, 1918, he received his honorable discharge and returned to Pittsburgh to resume the practice of law.

THOMSON, Alexander, jurist, b. at Scotland, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, 12 January, 1788; d. at Chambersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylavnia, 2 August, 1848, son of Archibald and Anne (Andrews) Thompson. The earliest of the family in America was his grandfather (1722-1800), who, with his wife, Elizabeth Edmonstone, and twelve children, emigrated from Greenock, Scotland, in 1771, and landed at Boston. This ancestor left his native land on account of the excessive rents levied by the Scotch "lairds" for the use of their farm lands, and, having an extensive family and a moderate capital, determined to locate in some country where he could own his farm. He purchased a farm of 430 acres on the Conecocheague creek, in Franklin County, about 100 miles to the west of Philadelphia, on the present site of the flourishing village of Scotland; the price paid was 300 pounds sterling. He named his place "Corkerhill", after his father's farm in Scotland. Three of his sons, William (b. 1750), Alexander (b. 1754), and Archibald (b. 1755). served in the American armies during the revolution. Left an orphan at an early age, by the death of both his parents, Alexander Thomson made his home with his uncle, Andrew, with whom he also served apprenticeship at the trade of sickle-making. In the meantime he continued his schooling, learning the rudiments of Latin and Greek, and fitting himself for the profession of teaching. Through the kindly interest of the Rev. Isaac Grier, father of Justice Grier of the United States Supreme Court, he was employed as teacher in a private school at Northumberland, Pennsylvania. After serving for three years in this position, he removed to Bedford, Pennsylvania, and became Principal of

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the village academy, studying law at the same time. After his admission to the bar in 1816 he began practice in Bedford. He speedily achieved both success, and also became influential in state and national politics. He served for several terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, and in December, 1824, was chosen to fill a vacancy in Congress. While in Washington he distinguished himself for his part in civil affairs, and his portrait, painted at public expense, was hung in the City Hall. He resigned from Congress in May, 1827, in order to accept a judgeship in Lancaster. A few weeks later, however, he was appointed President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, including the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and removed from Bedford to Chambersburg, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He held the judicial office continuously from 25 June, 1827, to 30 June, 1841. In 1837 he opened a law school in a one-story building adjoining his residence, in which was deposited his extensive law library. This building he used as his office after his retirement from the bench, and, removed from its original location, it is now used as a dwelling. His law school was the nucleus of the law department of Franklin and Marshall College. From his retirement until his death he was actively in practice before the courts of the Sixteenth Judicial District, taking part in nearly all important cases tried by his successor, Judge Jeremiah S. Black. Judge Thomson was particularly active in the cause of prison reform, then being vigorously agitated, and assisted other movements for social and moral betterment. He was a trustee of the Chambersburg Academy, a director of the Chambersburg Bank. He married, first, in October, 1817, Abigail, daughter of Samuel Blythe of Bedford County, Pennsylvania; second; Jane, daughter of George Graham of Stoyestown, Pennsylvania.

BROWN, Norris, senator, b. at Maquoketa, Jackson County, Iowa, 2 May, 1863, son of William Henry Harrison and Eliza Ann (Phelps) Brown. The family is of English descent and is traced back as far as Joshua Brown, who came to Baltimore from England about 1770. Mr. Brown attended schools at Green and Woodbury Counties, Iowa; continuing his studies at Jefferson Academy, Jefferson, Iowa, and was graduated A.B. in 1883 and A.M. in 1885 at Iowa State University, Iowa. Mr. Brown was admitted to the bar in 1884 and entered into practice at Perry, Dallas County, Iowa. From City Attorney of Perry, Iowa, he became County Attorney of Buffalo County, Nebraska, which position he held from 1892 to 1896. From 1900 to 1904 Mr. Brown was Deputy Attorney General of Nebraska. In 1904 he was chosen Attorney-General of the same state. He was elected United States Senator for Nebraska in 1907, which office he held until 1913. He is a Mason; a member of the University Club at Washington, D. C., and Omaha, Country Club, Happy Hollow Club, Commercial Club, and Palimpsest Club. He married on 29 November, 1885, daughter of Simpson Beeler, of Perry, Iowa. They have two daughters, Lucille and Jane Brown.

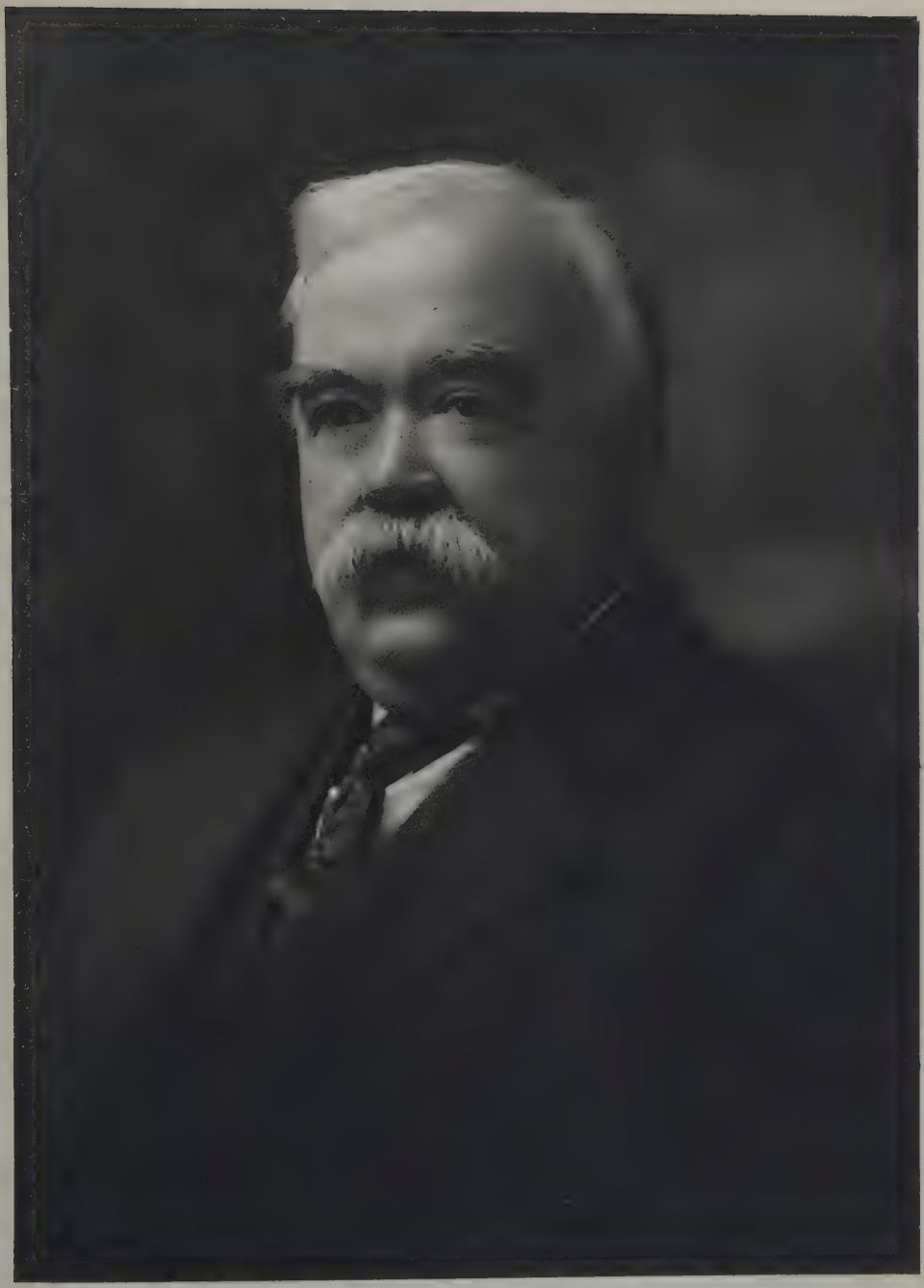
DECKER, Alfred, manufacturer, b. in Kirchheimbolanden, Germany, 2 November, 1871, son of Abraham, merchant, (1826–1899), and Johanna (Ruel) Decker. He was educated in grammar and Latin schools in his native county. On 30 August, 1886, he entered upon his business career, subsequently becoming a manufacturer and executor in various clothing manufacturing companies. In 1902 he founded the firm of Alfred Decker and Cohn, manufacturers of Society Brand Clothes. At that time, all those who desired to wear well-made and well-fitting clothes patronized the merchant tailor, as ready-made clothing had but a poor reputation. The idea of making ready-to-wear clothing in about the quantity that tailors made their single suit production was conceived by Mr. Decker, and it is to him, more than to anyone else, that credit is due for the manufacture of ready-to-wear clothing comparable in quality to that of merchant tailors. Mr. Decker was President of the Illinois State Bank from 1914 to 1918; Vice-President of the Chicago Association of Commerce, 1917, and Vice-President of the Chicago Crime Commission, 1919-1922. His favorite recreations are billiards and golf. He married in Chicago, Illinois, 29 March, 1904, Raye D. Hexter, daughter of Silas Hexter, a merchant of Ashland, Illinois. They have four children: Florence J., May E., Virginia F., and Teddy S.

FISHER, Edward Dix, physician, b. in New York City, 11 February, 1856, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Ann) Fisher. He was educated in the public schools of New York City, and was graduated A.B. at the College of the City of New York in 1875. In 1878 he received the degree of M.D. from New York University, and for the next three years, 1878-1881, studied in the Universities of Strassburg, Vienna, Berlin, and London. In 1881 he returned to New York City and engaged in private practice. For ten years he devoted himself to general practice, but later specialized in that branch of medicine which always attracted him strongly, mental and nervous diseases. Dr. Fisher has distinguished himself in the field of neurological science. He was Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the University of Vermont and later held the same chair at New York University. He is a past-President of the American Neurological Association, of the New York Neurological Society, and of the New York

County Medical Society. He is Alienist and Neurologist at Bellevue Hospital, Consulting Neurologist at the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane, and also at the St. Vincent's and Columbus Hospitals. Dr. Fisher is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, American Neurological Association, New York State Medical Society, New York Pathological Society, and the Bellevue Alumni Society. Dr. Fisher has contributed several treatises to medical literature, notably "Treatise on Insanity", and "Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology"; important articles on "Cerebral Palsies of Children", "Myelitis", and "Infantile Convulsions", in the "American System of Practical Medicine", and other works, and has contributed frequently to medical periodicals.

COLLINGWOOD, James, manufacturer, b. in Bradford, England, 29 November, 1849; d. in Holyoke, Massachusetts, 16 November, 1919, son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Collingwood. His early education was received in the private schools of his native town, after which he became an apprentice in Armitage's at Bradford, where he learned the trade of color dying to which he devoted his life. Mr. Collingwood became identified with the Farr Alpaca Company of Holyoke in 1887, with which he was associated throughout a period of thirty-three years. Invariably, he gave to his work, the best of his abilities, devoted application, and the profound knowledge of every detail of the trade he had learned so well. He was trusted with weighty responsibilities, and he bore the burden faithfully, seeking as his best reward the satisfaction of knowing that by his diligence and intelligence others were made happier and better. To his community as well he gave remarkable public spirit, and aided and rejoiced in measures or movements tending to enhance the prosperity and welfare of his city. On 22 November, 1872, Mr. Collingwood married Sarah Jane MacFarlane, daughter of Ward MacFarlane, of Huddersfield, England. They had children, Emile, Joseph, Eliza Jane, George and Frank, all of whom survive, together with Mrs. Collingwood.

THOMPSON, La Marcus Adna, inventor, b. at Jersey, Licking County, Ohio, 8 March, 1848, son of Adna and Nancy D. (Wood) Thompson. He was of Welsh origin, his early American ancestor having come from Wales to this country and settled near Madison, New Jersey. His grandfather, William Thompson, was an officer in the War of 1812, and commanded a brigade of soldiers at Sandy Hook. Adna Thompson, father of La Marcus Thompson, came with his family to Ohio in 1828, then the Far West, living first on a farm and later removing to Oberlin for the purpose of educating his ten children. In 1854 the father's health failed and the family moved to a farm in Hillsdale County, Michigan, then the wilderness. Here the boy grew up and gained strength and endurance for his later life in a hardy pioneer boyhood. He had but scant education, attending the little backwoods school during the winter months and working on the farm the rest of the year. Productive and constructive opportunities were abundant, however, and he early gave evidence of an inventive turn of mind and mechanical ingenuity. His spare moments were devoted to building mechanical toys, among which were a miniature saw-mill, cross-bows, carts, etc. At the age of twelve he made the first rotary churn ever seen in his part of the country, an invention which he saw as a necessity to relieve himself from the tiresome labor of "butter days". He built a first-class ox-wagon for his father, and at the age of seventeen constructed a barn, doing the entire framing and carpentry alone. During 1866 he attended Hillsdale College, and in the following year engaged in the wagon and carriage business which by the end of four years expended to such an extent that he employed a force of several workmen. Disposing of this enterprise, he conducted a general merchandise store in Hillsdale, and in 1873 started a butter and egg business, shipping his products to New York City. After two years he left Hillsdale for Elkhart, Indiana, where he opened a grocery business in a partnership which bore the firm name of Quaif and Thompson. His unusually active mind and inventive genius, however, failed to find sufficient exercise in this business and he spent his evenings in constructive activity, the result of which was an improved knitting machine which enabled him to produce one pair of seamless hose in an evening. Finding that his device was a success, Mr. Thompson went to Chicago where he received an order for this product to the amount of $10,000 from Chicago's leading wholesale jobbing firm, Field, Leiter and Company, now Marshall Field and Company. With this encouragement, and the help of his former partner at Elkhart, and the proceeds of the sale of the grocery business, the Eagle Knitting Company, for many years a large and prosperous concern, was established in 1877. The first factory of this company was housed in the small loft of a brick building at Elkhart. Within five years the company owned a large plant and an output of hoisery, leggins, scarfs and mittens of various grades and sizes amounting to $250,000 annually. These were distributed through both wholesale and retail channels and from the first the chief difficulty was the production of enough articles to fill orders. The constant expansion and annual quadrupling of the factory output taxed Mr. Thompson, who bore all of the mechanical and organizational burdens so severely, that in August, 1883, he was sent to Arizona to recuperate in order to avoid a complete collapse and nervous breakdown. In the spring of 1884, when he had been considered sufficiently recovered to go to Elkhart, he went by the way of New Orleans and in doing so encountered a new milestone in his career. Disposing of his interest in the Eagle Knitting Company, Mr. Thompson now gave his whole time to inventions. His life in the West had given two great assets for future development; one the value of play out-of-doors whch resulted in his interest in giving the world a method of wild racing through the air; the other was an interest in the heavens, which resulted in his life's hobby and chief pleasure, the study



James Collingwood

THOMPSON

of astronomy in a practical way. The following interesting account of the origin and development of the famous Thompson Scenic Railways which made its originator a popular man throughout the world is thus summarized by a historian: "He met at New Orleans one of his boyhood cronies who had shared his early interest in making playthings. He still clung to the plaything idea and had just made and set up on the beach at New Orleans his largest plaything. It was a wheel about a hundred feet in diameter set on a vertical axle at such a tilt that one side of the circumference just escaped the ground while the other side raised twenty feet. On opposite sides of the wheel were fastened park benches seating four persons each. The overgrown toymaker charged five cents for each person, filled the seats and by his own strength started the wheel turning on the axle. After starting the balanced load kept the wheel turning with very little force applied to the circumference. The laughing, screaming patrons drew a crowd and the crowd gladly paid nickels to experience the novel sensation of the combined forward and up and down falling motion. The owner offered Mr. Thompson a half interest in his device. The joy of the patrons attracted him, the outside work was what he needed, but he was unable to figure a profit on the limited capacity of the wheel so he applied the idea to a different principle—cars with seats moving on rails which would load at the high side and return nearly to the same height where a dextrous laborer could catch the car and keep it moving to the loading point. The development of the simple mechanical difficulties resulted in the first gravity ride called "The Switchback" on account of the fact that the cars had to be unloaded before reaching the high starting point and by switching pushed back to the starting level. Mr. Thompson with his own hands and a couple of carpenters built the first Switchback railway in 1884 at Coney Island, on what is now the Bowery, nearly opposite Tenth Street. In the building the contrivance attracted much attention. The wise heads of Coney thought Thompson was crazy; it wouldn't work, people wouldn't risk their lives on it, it would never pay for itself. When it opened in June, 1885, it attracted greater crowds than Coney had yet known. Its limited capacity was taxed every day. This first Switchback furnished a ride of only 450 feet. The "Scientific American" published a long account of this new application of gravity and prophesized great practical possibilities in future transportation. Within three weeks the "Switchback" had paid for itself. Before the end of the season it furnished Thompson with capital for more building. He had taken the precaution to cover the invention well with patents. Applications from all over the country poured in on Thompson for the building of such rides. During the winter of 1885-1886 he built four rides including two at Coronado Beach, California, and Atlantic City. Each ride was a little longer, a little steeper until it was necessary to arrange a cable to pull up the train to the starting point. This improvement immediately removed all restrictions on length and height and by the addition of scene houses the "Scenic Railway" resulted. The profits from operation were enormous and possibilities for development very great. Consequently Thompson had to spend much of his time and most of his profits protecting his patents against copy and infringement. The first very great success was the first really modern ride which Mr. Thompson built under his English patents at Earls Court, England, at a cost of $15,000. In six weeks this ride took in $46,000. These were busy years for the inventor rushing from one country to another and from coast to coast, building rides, largely on contract for others. He was so interested in the development of the idea that he preferred to let others make the big profits on operation while he built ride after ride, each plan an improvement. Finally at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, he built what he considered the ultimate and was satisfied thereafter to build fewer rides, hold them and gather in the operation profits. Consequently, in 1895, he organized the L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway Company. In this he held all the stock except what he sold to a few enthusiastic friends and what he gave to the boys who had been his faithful helpers. For some time he had derived good profits from allowing others to use his patents on a royalty basis. Consequently Scenic Railways, coasters and other sorts of gravity rides began to appear in all parks and resorts only slight modifications from Thompson's plans and built largely by his former foremen and employees. As soon as the basic patents had expired many less careful unscrupulous builders plunged into the business and accidents were numerous on account of poor construction or careless operation, which greatly hurt the business. Mr. Thompson had the 'Safety First' idea long before its popularity as a slogan, and today his corporation controls all the safety patents on gravity rides. All Thompson's rides were fully equipped with automatic signals, emergency brakes and many other safety appliances. No train was ever sent out on a Thompson ride without a brakeman on the train. Mr. Thompson always insisted that his patrons must be as safe as on a street car and the policy has paid not only in the confidence of the public and amusement men but due to the Thompson safety policy there has been no international exposition since 1893 in which Thompson did not have the exclusive privilege for gravity rides. Today the Thompson Corporation operate rides and amusement plants in all the most popular amusement resorts in the United States and England and previous to the war had a plant in each European capital. During the thirty-five years of Mr. Thompson's operating it is said that not a patron ever suffered injury due to an accident in a Thompson ride. Other amusement park inventions of his were the remarkably life-like, artificial mountain constructed from burlap, plaster and other water and weather proof materials; and an automatic car-coupler contained in divisible trucks, which couples the cars, the air brakes, and the automatic heating apparatus by the simple process of pushing the cars together. For this latter invention the late George M. Pullman entered into a contract to pay $50,-

000, provided it could be made standard on all railroad lines. Mr. Thompson remained the active manager of the L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway Company until about four years preceding his death. It is probably true that La Marcus A. Thompson has caused more laughs and thrills than any man who ever lived. Although too busy and active to be much of a club man, Mr. Thompson belonged to the Automobile Association of America, the Merchants' Association of New York, the Indiana Society, and the Eastern Association of Hillsdale College. He married Ada Nixon. Their country home at Glen Cove, Long Island, is a notable estate known as "Thompson Park", consisting of a large acreage of beautifully situated residence property with natural timber, rolling hills and a magnificent view of the Sound. Beside his beautiful home "Marcada" Mr. Thompson built in Thompson Park a splendid observatory and astronomical laboratory, where he spent much time at study.

DERRICK, Edward, manufacturer, b. in Washington, D. C., 1 June, 1844; d. there, 17 March, 1914, son of Alexander Hamilton and Emma (Lyons) Derrick. His earliest American ancestor was Christian Derrick, of Neuenstein, Germany, who emigrated to this country in 1760. His father, Alexander Hamilton Derrick, was a clerk in the State Department of the Federal Government in Washington. His entire boyhood was spent in his native city, where he acquired his education in private schools. After his father's death, in 1864, Mr. Derrick was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the note division. In 1874, during the incumbency of General Spinner, he was promoted to a clerkship in the National Bank Redemption Agency, where he remained for several years. He then resigned his position and went into the business of a wholesale dealer of crackers. This line he continued to follow for some years, with a high degree of success. Then came the amalgamation of the biscuit manufacturers into the great National Biscuit Company, and Mr. Derrick's enterprise was merged with the rest. For some years he was an assistant superintendent in the employ of this corporation, but finally resigned and retired from active business. For many years Mr. Derrick was also a director of the Firemen's Insurance Company in Washington. During his earlier years Mr. Derrick was known as the best shot in the District of Columbia. He was also extremely proficient in many other forms of outdoor sports and was one of the organizers of the Potomac Boat Club. His wide popularity, however, rested largely on his personal characteristics; his steadfast integrity in private life as well as in business. His one intolerance was of shams and hypocrisy. He was especially fond of children and people without pretentions; no man ever had fewer pretentions than himself. He set before himself a high standard of duty, in relation to his fellows as well as to society, to which he adhered inflexibly. On 14 November, 1883, Mr. Derrick married Harriet French Cooper, the daughter of Richard and Almedia Warrenton Cooper of Fauquier County, Virginia. They had no children.

WALKER, William Hultz, educator and chemical engineer, b. in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 7 April, 1869, son of David Hamilton (1834-1890) and Anna (Blair) Walker. His earliest American ancestor was Jonathan Walker, who came from England in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled near Pittsburgh. William H. Walker was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh and at Pennsylvania State College, where he was graduated B.S. in 1890. A course of post-graduate study at the University of Göttingen, Germany, won him the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. in 1892. Two years later he accepted the chair of Industrial Chemistry in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, later known as the chair of Chemical Engineering. In addition, in 1920, he organized the Division of Industrial Cooperation and Research —which has as its purpose the linking of technology with American industry so as to bridge the gap between industrial establishments and the scientific school by making it possible for manufacturers to consult the Institute and its staff on any of the difficulties arising in their business. This division was established in connection with the Research Library of Applied Chemistry, the purpose of which was to provide a storehouse of information through its libraries and files. The division is in a position to put its clients in touch with sources of knowledge in other departments and institutions the world over. In speaking of this undertaking Dr. Walker has said, "Our division hopes to become the point of contact between the outside world and our educational plant. Manufacturers may come to us with every kind of problem, be they scientific, simple, technical, or foolish. We shall handle each seriously, giving the best the Institute has at its disposal. The significance of this departure is apparent, and its value to commercial establishments, seeking technical information, is incalculable. And its significance to technology is just as great, as it brings the Institute into closer touch with the practical problems of the industrial world. We want to meet the industries more than half way." It would be difficult to find anyone better suited than Dr. Walker, to fill this highly important position. His practical research and his technical discoveries have been numerous and varied, covering a range of many years. Early in his career he investigated the process of annealing sterling silverware, and subsequently invented, patented and introduced a system whereby better silverware could be manufactured at a lower cost. He was among the first to investigate the chemistry of cellulose. In collaboration with Arthur D. Little and Harry S. Morck, he invented a process now used for manufacturing a waterproof silk fiber that is in large demand. Dr. Walker also has conducted highly important investigations concerning the cause and prevention of the corrosion of iron and steel. His long series of articles on this subject (begun in 1907), brought about substantial improvements in the fields of metallurgical engineering. He has been instrumental, also, in the improvement of the methods used in art-glass manufacture. Important as all these contributions have been,

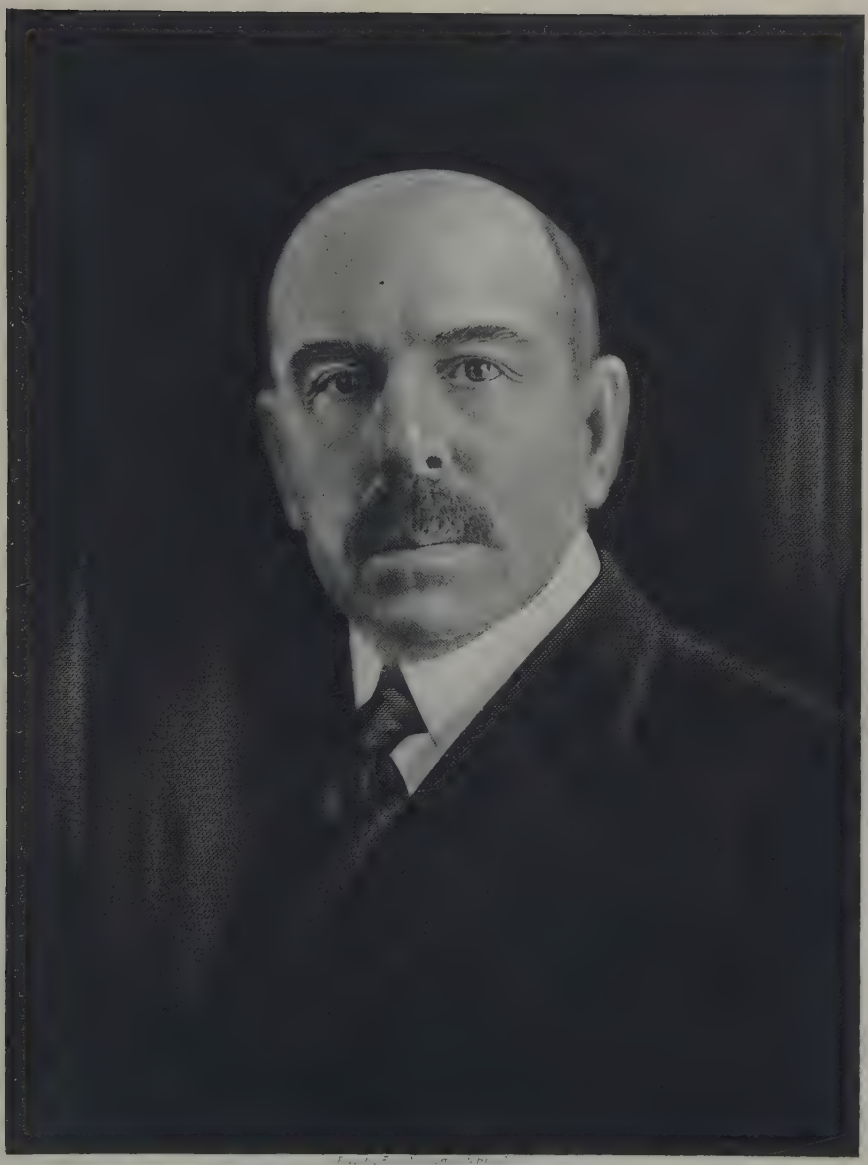
Edw. Jones

however, Dr. Walker's greatest achievement has been to develop broadly the methods of education employed in Chemical Engineering. His improvements with respect to laboratory practice, engineering experimentation, and the development of instructional courses in this science, have pointed the way for similar advances on the part of educational institutions throughout the country. During the World War, Dr. Walker served as a Colonel in the Chemical Warfare Service, Commanding Officer of the Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. This was one of the largest chemical plants in the world, employing about 15,000 men in the manufacture of poison gas for use against the enemy. In recognition of his services Colonel Walker was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in August, 1919, with its accompanying citation, reading: "His extraordinary technical ability, untiring industry and great zeal have enabled remarkable results to be achieved in the production division of the Chemical Warfare Service, in the face of many obstacles encountered." Dr. Walker is a frequent contributor to numerous scientific journals; in 1908 he was awarded the Nicholas Medal. He was for five years a member of the firm of Little and Walker, and is at present a director of the Chemical Products Company. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and holds membership in the American Iron and Steel Institute, the American Electro-chemical Society (President, 1910-1911), the Society of Chemical Industry (London), the American Chemical Society (President, Northeastern Section, 1904), the American Society for Testing Materials, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the Engineers' and the Chemists' clubs of New York City. In September, 1896, Dr. Walker married Isabelle Luther, daughter of Benjamin S. Luther, prominent Boston merchant. They have one son, Jonathan Luther Walker.

LINDSLEY, Henry Dickinson, banker, b. in Nashville, Tennessee, 28 February, 1873, son of Philip and Louise McGavock (Dickinson) Lindsley. His great-grandfather, Dr. Philip Lindsley (1786-1855) was President of Princeton University (1822). His father (1842-1911) was a practising attorney in Nashville, Tennessee, and in Dallas, Texas. His mother was the daughter of Judge Henry Dickinson, former Chancellor of the State of Mississippi, and sister of Judge J. M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War. He was educated in private schools, and while still a small child removed with his parents to Dallas, Texas, where he began his business career in 1890, as a stenographer in a real estate and banking office. Because, however, he was unusually ambitious, with a keen sense for discerning opportunities, he began dealing in realty on his own account, and at the age of twenty-five was already an independent man of business. From operations in real property he turned logically to financial and insurance activities, becoming President of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company in 1914, and later Chairman of the directors of the Dallas Trust and Savings Bank and a director of the City National Bank. One of his conspicuous enterprises was a model dairy, which he called the "Tennessee Dairy" as a tribute to his native state. He maintained here a herd of 500 cows, and introduced the most approved modern methods of handling dairy products, making it the pioneer sanitary dairy in Texas. Early in his career Mr. Lindsley became actively interested in politics, and in 1905 organized, and became first President of the Citizens' Association, which successfully eliminated partisan politics in Dallas, and inaugurated the movement which culminated in the establishment of the commission form of government in the city. He was Mayor of Dallas from 1913 to 1917. During his incumbency of office he reorganized the Water Department and installed a 100 percent. water meter system, largely reducing water rates and greatly improving the service; reorganized the Health Department, and, in cooperation with the Federal Government, made the health status of Dallas one of the best in the United States; organized for the first time in Texas a Municipal Board of Public Welfare; and established a highly perfected budget and fiscal system in Dallas. Mr. Lindsley was instrumental in the passage of the home life insurance law in Texas; strongly advocated the enactment of the state banking law, under which many hundreds of state banks have been organized and are successfully operated; has represented, in important instances, the National administration in the accomplishment of public service requiring cooperation of citizens, such as the organization under Secretary McAdoo of the Cotton Loan Fund. Mr. Lindsley attended the Citizens' Training Camp at Leon Springs, Texas, in 1916; the Second Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg in 1917, and was there commissioned a Major of Infantry. In December, 1917, as second in command of the War Risk Section, organized in Washington under Major Willard D. Straight, he went to Europe to join the American Expenditionary Forces. In February, 1918, he succeeded Major Straight as Chief of the War Risk Section, and continued to serve in that capacity until his return to the United States in November, 1918. During the period indicated the section directly handled over $1,500,000,000 of Government insurance, and secured allotment and allowance applications for the entire American Expenditionary Forces, who had not made applications prior to leaving the United States, this including all of the forces in France prior to 1 January, 1918. Mr. Lindsley was advanced to the rank of Colonel in August, 1918, while serving on the staff of General James G. Harbord. In December, 1918, Colonel Lindsley was honorably discharged from the army to accept the position of Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, at Washington, D. C., first tendered him by Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and subsequently by Hon. Carter Glass. He held this office until May, 1919, when he was appointed Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the American Legion. He was elected National Commander of the American Legion in November, 1919. On December, 1920, he was designated on the Initial General Staff of the Eligible List of the United States

Army, and was commissioned colonel staff specialist of the Officers' Reserve Corps. He was created an officer of the Legion of Honor of France, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal of the United States and the Order of the Crown of Belgium. Mr. Lindsley is Treasurer of the American Republics' Corporation; a member of the Critic and City clubs of Dallas, Texas; Army and Navy, National Press, Cosmos, Riding and Hunt clubs of Washington, D. C.; Lotos, Metropolitan, Bankers', Rocky Mountain, and Army and Navy clubs, and France America Society, of New York City, and the Cercle Interallie, Paris. He married, in 1894, Ruth, daughter of Hon. Edwin S. Bower, for many years County Judge of Dallas, Texas. They have one son, Henry D. Lindsley, Jr., and one daughter, Mrs. Addison Vars.

HOLMES, Charles Mason, cotton manufacturer, b. in Providence, Rhode Island, 23 March, 1864, the son of Denison Baldwin (1815-1889) and Catherine Elizabeth (Whitman) Holmes. He is a representative of the best New England Colonial stock and on both sides of the family his ancestors for generations back have been cotton manufacturers. His great grandfather on his mother's side, Olney Angel, of Centerdale, Rhode Island, built and operated the old Graystone Mill, which was the second cotton mill in the United States. His maternal grandfather, William Whitman, of Centerdale, was also a cotton manufacturer. Gilbert P. Whitman, his uncle, built the Amory Mills of Manchester, New Hampshire; while another uncle, John Kilburn, of Lowell, Massachusetts, was also identified with the manufacture of cotton. Mr. Holmes' paternal grandfather, Daniel B. Holmes was a soldier of the War of 1812. His father, Denison B. Holmes, an engineer, served at one time as superintendent of the mechanical department of the Old Colony Railroad, with headquarters at Fall River, Massachusetts. He was also connected with the Corliss Steam Engine Company of Providence and was employed by other large enterprises as consulting engineer. Charles Mason Holmes attended the public and high schools at Rockport, Massachusetts. Immediately after completing his high school course, he entered the textile field in the employ of the Potomska Mills, in New Bedford, Massachusetts. After three and one-half years spent in this connection he entered the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, at Lowell, Massachusetts, with which his uncle, John Kilburn, was connected and spent several years in perfecting his knowledge of various branches of the cotton manufacturing business. He was for three years in the machine shop, eighteen months in the draughting room, and served for one year as assistant overseer in the carding room. His next position was that of assistant overseer in the carding room of the Jefferson Mill, at Manchester, New Hampshire, part of the great cotton manufacturing plant at the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. After three and one-half years spent in this association he went to Clinton, Massachusetts, where he was employed for three years as overseer of the carding room of the Lancaster Mill. Following this experience he returned to New Bedford where he held the position of overseer of carding in the Wamsutta Mills; and after two years was appointed a superintendent of the mills. After eighten months he left the Wamsutta Mills to accept the superintendency of the Manchaug Mills, at Manchaug, Massachusetts; thence to the Natick Mills, at Natick, Rhode Island, where he held a similar position. Eventually, in 1903, at the age of thirty-nine, and only at the close of a long apprenticeship during which he had become thoroughly familiarized with every detail of the cotton manufacturing industry as well as skilled in management, Mr. Holmes entered upon his later successful career as the active head and leading spirit of great enterprises. His initial activity in this field was that of agent of the first Manomet Mill, in which capacity he was responsible for the building and equipping of that plant. A second mill was added and Mr. Holmes acted as agent for both concerns until May, 1909. In that year he organized the Holmes Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of $1,200,000, and embarked independently in the textile industry. The mill was erected at Clark's Point, New Bedford, on the water front of Buzzard's Bay, and was equipped for the production of fine combed yarns, gassed, mercerized, bleached, and dyed. The machinery installed was of the latest and most improved type, and on visiting the plant many admirable features are noticeable. Two of these—the abundance of daylight penetrating every corner and every department; and the general cleanliness and careful sanitary arrangements installed on every floor, are especially worthy of record. No branch of industry makes larger demands upon those elements of capacity and character which win success than that of cotton manufacture. There is that about the industry which attracts men of large ideas and capabilities. It offers ample scope for the employment of faculties of the highest order. The art of cotton manufacturing becomes attractive and absorbing by its varieties, its possibilities and even by its uncertainties. There are no recognized limits to attainment within it. Success serves but to stimulate to new endeavor. Under Mr. Holmes' management the mill has made an unusually good showing on its capital. During 1920, the corporation earned 100 percent.; with cash disbursements to stockholders amounting to 38 percent. In 1921 in face of dull times 20 percent. in dividends were distributed. For several years, in spite of unfavorable market conditions, the returns have been large, amounting in 1916 to twenty percent.; the following year twenty-two percent.; in 1918, nineteen percent.; in 1919, twenty percent. These showings are all in spite of the fact that the corporation has expended a tremendous amount in developing its mercerizing and dying plant, one of the most thoroughly equipped in the country. In another direction the Holmes Manufacturing Company has made remarkable progress, and that is in the complete elimination—if any existed—of any animosity or ill feeling between employees and employers which is often manifest in large manufacturing corporations. This is undoubtedly due to the



Chas M. Holmes.

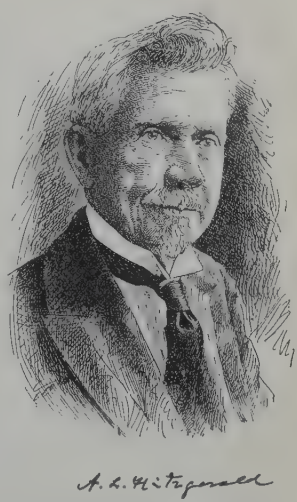
Holmes Manufacturing Company

New Bedford, Mass.

JAMES H. LAMB

consideration given to the comfort and well-being of the hundreds of men and women engaged at the plant. Recreation rooms, shower baths and a tennis court have been installed for them. The management also maintain a social welfare and medical department. It might be noted, as a matter of permanent record, that this mill was the first in the north to furnish its employees, free of charge, the service of a complete medical department, with experienced nurses in attendance. In 1916 the interests with which Mr. Holmes had become associated took over the control of the Gosnold Mills Company in New Bedford and Mr. Holmes was placed in charge as treasurer and agent. This put him in charge of a mill with eighty-four thousand spindles and three thousand looms, manufacturing the finest grades of fabrics in both all cotton and cotton and silk mixtures. In 1920 the same interests took over the control of the Page Manufacturing Company and again Mr. Holmes was made treasurer and agent of this concern. The Page Manufacturing Company is a mill of seventy-seven thousand spindles and seventeen hundred looms, manufacturing the same grade of cloth as the Gosnold Mills. Mr. Holmes' past experience in the Wamsutta, Manchaug and Natick Mills has proved of great value in his work at the Gosnold and Page Mills. Since his association with these two mills he has brought them up to the same high standard of efficiency as at the Holmes Manufacturing Company. In addition to his textile interests Mr. Holmes is identified with a number of other business and financial enterprises. He is a director of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Springfield; the Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Providence; the State Street Trust Company, of Boston; the First National Bank, of New Bedford; the Morris Plan Bank; and trustee of the New Bedford Institution for Savings. He is also a trustee of the New Bedford Textile School, the Free Public Library, and the Friends' Academy. He is a Republican, an Episcopalian and vestryman of Grace Episcopal Church of New Bedford. He belongs to a number of clubs and fraternal societies among which are: Washington Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Manchester, New Hampshire; Royal Arch Chapter of Phoenix, Rhode Island; Sutton Commandery, Knights Templars, of New Bedford; Allepo Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a 32nd Degree Mason, Boston; the Wamsutta and Country Clubs of New Bedford; the Algonquin Club of Boston; the Country Club of Rockport, Massachusetts; the Textile Club and the Southern New England Textile Club, and the Exchange Club of Boston. He is a member of the Southern New England Manufacturers' Association, and a director of the Board of Commerce. Mr. Holmes married at New Bedford, 30 June, 1891, Mary Alice Parker, daughter of the late Frederick and Augusta Tripp Parker. They are the parents of three sons: Harold Denison, a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University; Charles Parker, a graduate of Friends' Academy, the Phillips Exeter Academy and Harvard University; Standish Whitman, now at Phillips Exeter Academy.

FITZGERALD, Adolphus Leigh, soldier, scholar, jurist, b. in Rockingham County, North Carolina, 27 October, 1840; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 31 August, 1921. He was graduated A.B. at the University of North Carolina in 1861, and A.M. in 1862. The Civil War was then at its height, and he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private in a Cavalry Regiment, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Petersburg, and the siege of Richmond. At the end of the war, he removed to California, and for nearly a year held the Chair of Latin and Greek in the Pacific Methodist College, then situated at Vacaville, Solano County, California. He resigned this position to become Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, and in 1871 was elected President of the Pacific Methodist College after its removal to Santa Rosa. At the end of five years he resigned to enter upon the study of law, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California. In 1878 he removed to Nevada, where he practiced law until 1887, and was then elected District Judge. At the close of his term of fourteen years, he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada, receiving the largest vote of any man ever elevated to its bench. He remained six years in this capacity, and during two years served as Chief Justice. He declined renomination because he had found himself unable to endorse the platform adopted by the Democratic Party. In 1891 he had been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. It was during the struggle over the silver monetary standard that Judge Fitzgerald became a national figure. He at once took rank with Harvey and Bland, other noted leaders of the silver cause. Judge Fitzgerald's Masonic record is one of honor. He received the Blue Lodge degrees in North Carolina in 1862, and the Chapter and Commandery degrees in Petersburg, Virginia, in 1863. The degrees of the Scottish Rite, to and including the 32nd, were conferred upon him at Santa Rosa, California, in 1870. After 1886, he was an active member of the Supreme Council, 33rd degree, Southern Jurisdiction, representing the State of Nevada, and held other high offices, such as Dean of the Supreme Council and its Grand Almoner. The Masonic bodies of Nevada endowed two scholarships as a memorial to him; one for boys and one for girls, in the University of Nevada, known as



the Adolphus Leigh Fitzgerald scholarships. In the resolutions adopted by the Supreme Judicial Court of Nevada on the death of Judge Fitzgerald, the following tribute occurs: "The Court begs to pause to announce its sorrow on the receipt of the sad intelligence of the death of Adolphus L. Fitzgerald, a former Chief Justice of this tribunal * * *. A Judge's words are chiseled in the rocks of Justice by the guidance of the law, far removed from popular clamor, but it seems that our coworker has left his personal marks on the history of this state and its future. Those who knew him will believe that he sailed upon the uncharted waters of death as calmly and steadily as a good ship seeking the open sea. For his stout old soul had a brave and cheerful crew. His mind was a stranger to fear and a friend of honorable adventure." He was a fine-grained Nevadian. Judge Fitzgerald married twice, first on 15 August, 1869, Nancy Rose McCoy, daughter of Major W. W. McCoy of San Jose, California; second, in 1884, Mrs. Frances Ann McCoy Chappelle, his first wife's sister. Of his first marriage there were three children who survive: McCoy Fitzgerald, Mrs. Geraldine Fitzgerald Gordon, and Richard Y. Fitzgerald.

SMITH, Frank Earling, engineer and financial expert, b. in Providence, R. I., 26 November, 1877, son of Frank Knowles and Annie Burr (Cady) Smith. His father (1855-1902), a successful oil refiner of Rhode Island, was an ardent lover of driving horses, and a foundation member of the Gentlemen Drivers' Association, which built Narragansett Park and the trotting track in Providence. His mother (1856-1921) was a daughter of George Waterman and Mary Anna Cady of Providence, R. I., and a descendant of James Cade (or Cady) of Eckington, Derbyshire, England, who was one of the first twenty-nine settlers of Hingham, Mass., in September, 1636. Mr. Smith's education was varied and thorough. He completed the course in the Providence High School at the age of twelve years, in 1889, and later entered Brown University, although he was not graduated, because of his eagerness to engage in active business. In the meantime, however, he had taken a course in drawing at the Rhode Island School of Design and another in accounting and business law at the Bryant and Stratton Business College, and had served apprenticeships in three trades, plumbing, machinist and woolen manufacturing. His first position was as clerk to the Rhode Island State House Commission (1897), which erected the beautiful marble State House at Providence from the designs of the late Stanford White. After the completion of this work, he was for a year shop superintendent for Thomas Phillips Company of Providence, manufacturers of Whitehead torpedoes, and for another four years was assistant general manager for the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. In 1902 he accepted the office of efficiency manager in the New York office of the American Locomotive Company, and in 1904 was appointed assistant general manager of the Rogers and Cooke Works, in Paterson, New Jersey, operated by the same company. He became general manager in 1909 of the American and British Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, makers of projectiles and automobile engines, and remained with them for one year. In 1910 Mr. Smith entered upon his memorable career in the field of automobile manufacture. His varied capabilities, both executive and practical, and his high record of achievement in several connections, attracted the attention of the Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Company, then contemplating the erection and equipment of a new plant at New Castle, Indiana. That Mr. Smith was the logical man for this work was amply demonstrated in his remarkable achievement of building on a hundred acre plot, equipping, manning and organizing the largest and most completely furnished automobile factory under one roof, ever attempted to that date. Due, undoubtedly, to his highly efficient management, the first year's output of this plant was nineteen thousand, five hundred Maxwell cars of the latest approved design (and practically all of the spare parts for all Maxwell cars). During the same period Mr. Smith was vice-president and general manager of the National Spring Company, manufacturers of motor car springs. In 1912-1913 he was receiver and general manager of the United States Motor Company of New York; in 1913-1914 was trustee and general manager of the American Motors Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, and from 1914 to 1917 was trustee and general manager of the premier Motor Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, reorganizing and refinancing that company, and bringing out a car with the first all-aluminum motor, and electric gear shift and with many innovations such as a battery installed under motor hood for accessability, deep channel frames for strength, very long semi-elliptic springs for easy riding, advanced body and top designed for appearance and comfort. The entry of the United States into the World War found Mr. Smith among the goodly army of American business men, executives and experts in numerous lines, who eagerly offered their services to the Government without expectation of remuneration of any variety. It was, indeed, a period to test the reality of American patriotism, and it is with pride that the record may be written that American manhood and American talent measured up to requirements in all essential particulars. During June, July and August, 1917, Mr. Smith was a member of the civilian staff of the Ordnance Department in Washington, D. C., assigned to the special duty of finding manufacturing capacity for shells. On 3 November, 1917, he was enrolled in the commissioned personnel of the aircraft service, with the rank of captain in the Signal Reserve Corps. On 22 December following, he was commissioned major in the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, and on 14 August, 1918, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Air Service, U. S. Army. He was honorably discharged on 1 March, 1919, with the rank of colonel in Air Service Reserve Corps. While in the service of the Government, Mr. Smith's duties and achievements were as various as they were many. In September and October, 1917, he helped organize the Bureau of Aircraft Pro-

E G Williams & Bro N Y

Francis E. Smith

duction. As assistant chief of the Finance Division, Bureau of Aircraft Production, he organized and directed its approvals and appraisals departments, its finance field force, and its rulings and adjustments boards, in both of which he was chairman. He was also a member of the Equipment Division of the Aircraft Production Board; represented the Bureau of Aircraft Production in the Inter-Departmental Cost Conference; was a member of the Board of Review, Bureau of Aircraft Production, passing upon all contracts of the bureau suspended or cancelled after the signing of the Armistice, and organized and instructed the field force for liquidation and adjustment of aircraft contracts. Subsequent to his active duty in the army he acted as special advisor to General H. M. Lord, Chief of Army Finance and who later succeeded General Dawes as Chief of the Government Budget under President Harding. After his discharge from government service, Mr. Smith opened an office in New York as industrial engineer and financial counsellor, and sought to take care of the great demand created by the deflation in general business following the period of inflation during and just subsequent to the World War, which emanated from financial institutions, investment bankers, large investors and likewise from the heads of large industrial enterprises seeking financial relief, for someone who could diagnose the varied business situations or troubles in the particular undertakings in which they were respectively interested, pointing out the weak spots and recommending the cure. Such service in many instances necessitated the recommending and putting into effect of extreme economies and making radical departures from previously accepted standard trade practice, and required great foresight and aggressiveness, combined with practical manufacturing and financial knowledge. Colonel Smith was really the pioneer in what might be aptly called financial engineering. In the course of this work it was many times necessary to either nominate some associate or assistant to administer the recommended treatment to the business patient or to serve personally in such capacity, and this occasioned the temporary return of Colonel Smith to the automotive field, at the end of 1920, as president and general manager of the Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., and its subsidiary companies of Alma, Michigan. The service of furnishing the financial spectacles for the manufacturer and the practical bifocals for the banker to analize and judge his industrial client, is something new in the professional world and ability of this sort is necessarily much sought after. Mr. Smith is a 32d degree Mason in both Scottish and York rites; a member of the Murat Temple Shrine of Indianapolis, Indiana, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was first president of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association of Indiana, and held the office for many years. He is also a member of the New York, Michigan and Indiana sections of the Society of Automotive Engineers; of the Military Order of the World War, and of the American Legion. His name is also enrolled with the Columbia, Economic, Engineers' and Hoosier Motor Clubs of Indianapolis; with the Engineers and New York Athletic Clubs of New York City; with the Detroit Athletic and Wolverine Motor Clubs of Detroit; with the United Service Club of Washington, D. C., and several others, including Country Clubs in New York, Michigan, etc. Mr. Smith married, 19 May, 1919, Jane Terres, daughter of Franklin Pierce Etris, of Philadelphia, journalist and author.

KENDALL, Henry Plimpton, manufacturer, b. in Charlestown, Massachusetts, 15 January, 1878, son of Rev. Henry L. and Clara Idella (Plimpton) Kendall. His American paternal ancestor, Francis Kendall, of England, settled in Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1640; through his mother he is descended from Isaac Allerton, one of the passengers on the "Mayflower". He was educated in the public school of his native town and the Walpole High School; completed the course at Lawrenceville School in 1895, and was graduated A.B. at Amherst College, in 1899. In the same year, he began his business career in the employ of Plimpton Press, Norwood, Massachusetts, working his way through various offices until he became Treasurer of the company. He was President and Treasurer of the Lewis Manufacturing Company of Walpole, Massachusetts; President of the Slatersville Finishing Company, Slatersville, Rhode Island; the Wateree Mills, Camden, South Carolina; the Addison Mills, Edgefield, South Carolina; a director of the Reed-Prentice Company, and a member of the firm of the Holliston Mills. He has been a frequent lecturer on business administration, factory management and industrial relations, and is joint author of "Profit Sharing, Its Principles and Practice" (1918). During the World War, Mr. Kendall served as a member of the Storage Committee of the Council of National Defense. He is President of the Walpole Trust Company, Walpole, Massachusetts; director of the First National Bank of Boston; and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; Taylor Society of Scientific Management; University clubs of Boston and New York.

RICKENBACKER, Edward Vernon, aviator and manufacturer, b. in Columbus, Ohio, 8 October, 1890, son of William and Elizabeth (Basler) Rickenbacker. His father (1859-1904), a native of Switzerland, came to the United States in 1879, and settled in Columbus, Ohio, where he was engaged as a general contractor. Mr. Rickenbacker was educated in the public schools of his native town, but on the death of his father was forced to abandon further schooling and to engage in business. In May, 1907, in the employ of the Frayer Miller Company, of Columbus, Ohio, he began an apprenticeship in automobile manufacturing. Later he became widely known as an automobile racer, and won numerous awards at national and international meets. Soon after the United States entered the World War, he enlisted, and in June, 1917, as a member of the Motor Car Staff, accompanied General Pershing to France. At his request, he was transferred to the Air Service

on 25 August, 1917, and was detailed engineering officer to Issoudan Training Field. He later became the commanding officer of the Ninety-fourth Aero Pursuit Squadron, the first American aero unit to participate actively on the Western front. This unit was credited with sixty-nine victories, the largest number ever won by any American unit, and of these victories, Mr. Rickenbacker was accredited was twenty-six, a total which exceeded that of any other American aviator. He was the first commanding officer to conduct his own squadron into Coblentz. At the close of the war he retired with the rank of major, was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross with nine palms, and was made America's Ace of Aces. His great service was also recognized by the Allied Nations, and he was decorated by France with the Croix de Guerre, with four palms, and with the Legion of Honor. Prior to his enlistment, Mr. Rickenbacker was preparing to engage independently in automobile manufacture, and his plans were rapidly near completion. Immediately upon his return to civil life, he resumed and completed this task, and in 1922 he was made Vice-President of the Rickenbacker Motor Car Company, of Detroit, Michigan. To this enterprise he now devotes his entire time. He has also continued his interest in the airplane and its progress, and has made numerous ascents. He is a member of several Detroit clubs, and is the author of "Fighting the Flying Circus" (1919), an interesting story of his war experiences. Mr. Rickenbacker married, 16 September, 1922, Adelaide F., daughter of William C. Frost.

CROWLEY, John Gifford, managing ship owner, b. in Plymouth, Massachusetts, 19 February, 1857; d. in New York City, 30 March, 1921, son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Gifford) Crowley. His father was a sea captain, who was evidently determined to rear his son to his own calling. Thus, at the early age of eleven years Mr. Crowley began the active work of his highly successful career as a helper in the cook's galley. After passing through the grades of ordinary seaman, able seaman, and mate, and having mastered navigation, he became, at the age of twenty years, captain of the same vessel on which he had begun his apprenticeship, and was captain of a six-hundred-ton three-masted schooner before reaching his majority. Through his zealous interest in his work, he developed an unusual degree of skill, and acquired broad knowledge of shipping. Ultimately he was able to undertake independent business enterprises. He organized the Coastwise Transportation Company, which controls numerous schooners, and owns a large fleet of ocean steamers, and became its treasurer, secretary and general manager. He clearly demonstrated his peculiar fitness for his high position, and the wise and efficient methods which he introduced greatly increased the efficiency and prosperity of the business. For many years he devoted himself to superintending the construction of vessels. He built many steamers and sailing ships, and assembled a fleet of the largest fore-and-aft vessels afloat, including the schooner "Thomas W. Lawson," the only seven-masted schooner of wood or steel that was ever built. Captain Crowley was also managing director of the Consolidation Transportation Company, and a director of the Eastern Fisheries Company. He was for many years a member of the Maritime Affairs Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and devoted much of his time to working out the many problems that were presented. The great development of coastwise trade, as also its success, as a competitor of the railroads, has been accomplished through his far-seeing guidance. Captain Crowley was a Mason and a member of the Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, also vice-president of the Marine Society. He married twice, first, 28 October, 1879, Mary E. Carver, daughter of James Carver of New Bedford, by whom he had three children: May, Ralph E., and Ruth Gifford Crowley; second, 8 September, 1902, Mertie B. Blake, daughter of Captain Andrew Blake, of Camden, Maine, who survives him with one son.

WADSWORTH, Eliot, humanitarian, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 10 September, 1876, son of Oliver Fairfield and Mary Chapman (Goodwin) Wadsworth. His father, who had just arrived at the proper age to enlist in the army during the last few months of the Civil War, was a leading oculist in Boston for many years before his death in 1910. He was also a professor in the Harvard Medical School, and served on the staff of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Massachusetts General and City hospitals. Eliot Wadsworth was educated in Hale's private school in Boston, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1898. After completing his studies, he entered the employ of the Planters' Compress Company, Boston, but later became associated with the electrical engineering firm of Stone and Webster. In the latter connection he had charge of the financial problems of the numerous corporations managed by the firm, as well as of the plans for new developments. In 1903 he was admitted to partnership, and retired, 31 December, 1916, after a continuous service of eighteen years. Mr. Wadsworth was a member of the European Relief Commission in 1915, which spent six months in Europe, in an effort to bring relief to Poland. The commission, traveling through England, Holland, Germany, Austria, Denmark, Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Italy, Switzerland and France, observed the work done by the Red Cross organizations of these countries. They were greatly impressed with the aid afforded by the Red Cross, particularly in time of war. In May, 1917, Mr. Wadsworth became ex-officio member of the War Council of the Red Cross, appointed by President Wilson. During 1918, in connection with his work with the Red Cross, he again visited England, France, Switzerland, Italy and that part of Belgium not occupied by the Central Powers. He retired from the Red Cross War Council on 1 March, 1919, and went to Europe to assist the organization of the League of the Red Cross Societies, and the demobilization of the American Red Cross. On his return, he served as Chairman of the Harvard Endow-

J. R. Crowley

ment Fund Campaign for fifteen million dollars, but again was sent to Europe, as a delegate of the American Red Cross Societies to the first Congress of the League of the Red Cross Societies, and made an extensive trip through Eastern Europe, studying at first hand economic conditions in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia and Germany. He was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury on 15 March, 1921, and still holds the office (1924). He is an overseer of Harvard College; a director of the Franklin Savings Bank, Boston; a member of the Board of Directors of Wentsworth Institute, Boston, of the Children's Aid Society, and of the Ellis Memorial and Eldridge House. He is a member of the Tavern, Engineers', Harvard, Tennis and Racquet, Somerset and Country clubs, all of Boston; the Metropolitan and Cosmos clubs of Washington, D. C., and the Chevy Chase Club of Maryland. He was a member of Battery A., Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, for three years, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal in September, 1919, and the Order of the Crown of Belgium.

DOUGLAS, James, metallurgist, b. in Quebec, Canada, 4 November, 1837; d. in New York City, 25 June, 1918, son of Dr. James and Elizabeth (Ferguson) Douglas. His father, an eminent Canadian surgeon, was a man of exceptional force of character and an earnest supporter of educational institutions. He established the first school of medicine in Quebec. James Douglas was educated at Morrin College and at Laval University, Quebec, and was graduated A.B. at Queen's University, Kingston, Canada, in 1858. After graduation he traveled with his father in France, Italy, Egypt and the Orient, and returned with important archaelogical collections, subsequently donated to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. Later he studied theology in Edinburgh, and was ordained a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Instead of preaching, however, he started business in his native city as a mining chemist, and for three years served as Professor of Chemistry in Morrin College. He removed to the United States in 1875, and became Superintendent of a small copper reduction works in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, erected to treat the local cupriferous iron ores of the Pottstown region. Here he worked out metallurgical processes, and developed further the well-known "Hunt and Douglas" method for wet extraction of copper. Shortly afterwards he was commissioned by Phelps, Dodge and Company, New York, to investigate certain Arizona copper properties, later being appointed President of the company. Under his supervision, the company acquired interests in the Copper Queen and other mines of Arizona and New Mexico, and invested heavily in plants in Northern Sonora. While prospecting in 1884 he discovered a deposit which yielded for several months about twenty-three per cent. of pure metal, fifteen times as much as ordinary ore. By degrees, however, the ore became leaner and harder to treat. In the deeper veins the copper was found united with sulphur. To meet the situation, Dr. Douglas devised a plan for burning out the sulphur with a stream of heated air, in a retort similar to the Bessemer converter. In 1885, the railway station nearest to Bisbee, Arizona, the site of the original Copper Queen mine, was Fairbank. It cost $7.00 a ton for teaming the mine product to the railway depot. In order to facilitate the transportation, Dr. Douglas arranged for building a short road, which since has expanded into a system of more than 1,000 miles of standard gauge track, and, as the El Paso and Southwestern system, has become a link between the Rock Island and the Southern Pacific roads, thus forming part of one of the transcontinental lines. Dr. Douglas adopted all the modern devices in the mines and smelters, including such recent improvements as the large gas engine for operating the generators of electric current in mines and the trough copper converters. Dr. Douglas was President of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, the Detroit Mining Company, the Moctoyuna Copper Company, the United Globe Mines, and other copper enterprises. He was for many years Governor of McGill University, and a trustee of Queen's University, Kingston, Quebec. Dr. Douglas wrote considerably on the history and practice of mining and metallurgy, and lectured on various phases of economics. Among his works may be mentioned: "The Gold Fields of Canada" (1863); "The Copper Deposits of Harvey Hill" (1870); "The Copper Mines of Chili" (1872); "Recent Spectroscopic Observations of the Sun" (1870); "The Copper Mines of Lake Superior" (1874); "Conditions of the Survey for the Canadian Pacific Railway" (1874); "Historical and Geographical Features of the Rocky Mountain Railroads"; "The Metallurgy of Copper"; "The Cupola Smelting of Copper in Arizona" (1885); "Copper Production of the United States" (1892); "Recent American Methods and Appliances in the Metallurgy of Copper, Lead, Gold and Silver" (Cantor Lectures, 1895); "Record of Borings in Sulphur Spring Valley, Arizona" (1898); "Treatment of Copper Matter in Bessemer Converter" (1899); and "Gas from Wood in the Manufacture of Steel" (1902). He was the author, also, of numerous works in literary, historical, philosophical and sociological lines, including: "Canadian Independence"; "Imperial Federation and Annexation"; "Untechnical Addresses on Technical Subjects"; "Quebec in the Seventeenth Century"; "Contacts and Parallels in Colonial History"; "New England and New France"; and "Journal and Reminscences of James Douglas". Dr. Douglas donated land to the Protestant Asylum for the Insane at Verdun, and founded and maintained three public libraries—two in Arizona and the third at Spuyten Duyvil, New York. In 1914, Dr. Douglas contributed generously toward the establishment of the General Memorial Hospital in New York City. In addition to the present facilities of the institution for cancer treatment, the laboratories of the medical college are supplied with radium obtained from mines controlled by Dr. Douglas in Paradox Valley, Colorado. Dr. Douglas was twice elected President of the American Institute

of Mining Engineers, and was a member of numerous scientific and civic societies of Europe and America, among them the American Geographical Society, American Philosophical Society, Iron and Steel Institute, Engineers' Club, Society of Arts of London, Century Association, City Club, Chemists' Club and Authors' Club of New York City, the Montmorency Fish and Game Club, and the Adirondack League Club. Dr. Douglas married, in November, 1860, Naomi, daughter of Walter Douglas of Glasgow, Scotland.

JOHNSON, Charles Harmany, capitalist and financier, b. in Clinton, Pennsylvania, 9 July, 1870; d. at New Castle, Pennsylvania, 10 December, 1918, son of George W. and Elizabeth A. (Osborne) Johnson. His father (1849-1919), was an extensive limestone operator; proprietor of the Neshannock Sheet and Tin Plate Company and of the City Roller Mills, and was a manufacturer of sheet iron and steel. Charles H. Johnson was educated in the public schools of New Castle and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1890. He then studied mining engineering at the Massachusetts School of Technology, being graduated E.M. in 1892. His first professional work was an investigation of the Mesaba Ore fields in Minnesota, and through the clearness and accuracy of his reports these fields, now rated among the most valuable properties in America, were opened and developed. Upon his return to New Castle in 1895 he became associated with his father in his extensive mining activities, and soon gained recognition as an important figure in the limestone industry. It was due to his remarkable organizing ability and strong personality that, although he died at the comparatively early age of forty-eight, he had attained leading positions in the several important companies. He was general manager and director of the Pittsburgh Limestone Company, G. W. Johnson Limestone Company, Lawrence Limestone Company, Keystone Limestone Company and Mahoning Limestone Company; was President of the Johnson Bronze Company, and vice-president and director of the Lawrence Savings and Trust Company. Mr. Johnson married, 26 February, 1903, Grace, daughter of Thomas W. Phillips, an oil operator and banker of New Castle, Pennsylvania, sometime member of Congress and later Vice-Chairman of the Industrial Commission. From Mr. Phillips' recommendations, in his supplementary report, eventually came the Bureau of Corporations and the United States departments of Commerce and Labor, both strong and essential arms of the government. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had five children: Charles Harmany, Jr., Phillips, Winifred, George W. 2d., and Thomas Phillips Johnson.

BLACKALL, Clarence Howard, architect, b. in New York City, 3 February, 1857, son of Christopher Ruby and Eliza (Davis) Blackall. One of the members of his family was Bishop of Exeter during the reign of Queen Anne. His earliest American ancestor was Tristram Coffin, who settled at Nantucket, about 1660. His father was surgeon of the 33rd. Wisconsin Volunteers during the Civil War, but after 1866 was associated with the American Baptist Publication Society. Mr. Blackall was educated in the public schools of Chicago, and was graduated A.B. at the University of Illinois in 1877. Three years later he was awarded the degree of A.M. by his Alma Mater. From 1878 to 1880 Mr. Blackall studied architecture in Ecole des Beaux Arts and Ecole des Arts Decoratifs, Paris. After his return to America in 1880, he entered the employ of Peabody and Stearns, of New York, and, in 1881, represented them in Colorado Springs, Colorado. In 1882 he was transferred to their Boston office. Mr. Blackall won the first Rotch Traveling Scholarship in Architecture in 1884, and thus gained the opportunity to study abroad for the next two years. During 1887-1888, he was associated with the firm of Peabody and Stearns, but in 1889 engaged in professional practice on his own account. He formed a partnership with George F. Newton in 1894 under the style of Blackall and Newton, which continued until 1896. In 1915 he formed the firm of Blackall, Clapp and Whittemore, of Boston, which still continues (1924). During 1915, 1916 and 1917, Mr. Blackall served as Advisory Architect of the Building Commission of Salem, and was Advisory Architect for the Boston Elevated Railway Company for a period of five years. He has been Consulting Architect for the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York; New Theatre, New York; Nixon Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Iroquois Theatre, Chicago, Illinois. Among the buildings designed and erected by Mr. Blackall may be mentioned Tremont Temple, Winthrop Building, Scollay Building, Marshall Building, Little Building, the Colonial, Plymouth, Park Square, Gaiety, Olympia, Beacon, and National theatres; the Copley Plaza, Castle Square, Avery, Commonwealth, Lenox, Essex, American, United States, and Brunswick hotels, all of Boston. He also designed the building of the Register of Deeds and the Probate Court and the Public Library, Salem, Massachusetts; the Lowell Memorial Auditorium, Lowell, Massachusetts; the Auditorium of the University of Illinois; and the Sailors' and Soldiers' Monument, Syracuse, New York. He has been a frequent contributor to architectural and technical journals since 1878; has published several volumes of poems, and has been Editor of "The Bricklayer", Boston, since January, 1895. He wrote, also, on Spanish, Belgian, and French Architecture for Scribner's "Cyclopedia of Architecture"; on Academy Architecture, Belgian Architecture, Spanish and Portuguese Architecture, for the "Dictionary of Architecture and Building", edited by Russel Sturgis; and is the author of "Builders' Hardware" (1890) and "American Theatres" (1892). In 1877 Mr. Blackall was a member of the Seventh Regiment, Illinois State Guard; was a member of the Commission on Revision of Building Laws for the City of Boston, 1907; Chairman of the Board of Appeal for the City of Cambridge since 1908; Chairman of the Commission for Revision of Building Laws for City of Cambridge in 1908; a member of the Fire Prevention Committee for the City of Boston since

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1911; School House Commissioner of Boston in 1922, and has been Chairman of the Committee on Fire Prevention for the Boston Chamber of Commerce for many years. Since 1920, Mr. Blackall has been a trustee of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, and a director in the New England Guaranty Corporation since 1911. He is a member of the Boston Architectural Club, of which he was the founder and first President; was first Secretary and founder of the Architectural League of New York; Boston Society of Architects; Cambridge Municipal Art Society; Boston Chamber of Commerce; National Fire Protection Association; British Fire Protection Association; Society for Preservation of New England Antiquities; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Federation of Arts; Bostonian Society; Cambridge Historical Society; National Geographic Society; L'Alliance Francaise; Century Club of New York; Boston Real Estate Exchange; Boston City Club; and is a director of the Boston Art Club; and a fellow of the American Institute of Architects. He married, 5 December, 1883, Emma, daughter of Richard F. Murray of Boston. They have two children, Marion B. Miller, and Robert M. Blackall.

BROWN, Elisha Rhodes, banker, b. in Providence, Rhode Island, 28 March, 1847; d. in Dover, New Hampshire, 25 December, 1922, son of Colville Dana and Mary Eliza (Rhodes) Brown. His earliest paternal ancestor was Chad Brown (or Browne), who located in Boston in 1638, and later became a prominent citizen of Providence; his earliest maternal ancestor was Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island. In 1638, because of the so-called Anabaptist hersey, many of the Boston colonists removed to the Providence plantations. It is probable that Mr. Brown was among these, for his tombstone, erected by the town, bears record that he was "exiled from Massachusetts for conscience sake." With Roger Williams, he executed the "Initial Deed", as it is called, assigning the land acquired by purchase from the Indians. When Roger Williams saw that the colony of Rhode Island would not accept his teaching, he removed from the settlement, and Mr. Brown was chosen as the leader and appointed the first elder of the first Baptist church in America. When serious dissensions had arisen in the colony, he was one of the committee appointed to make peace, and was so successful in amicably adjusting various quarrels that he was honored with the title of "Peacemaker". On his return to England, he was ordained elder in 1642. Deputy-Governor Elisha Brown (1717-1802), grandson of Chad Brown, was the son of the Rev. James and Mary Harris Brown, the former a noted Baptist minister of Providence; James Brown, an elder brother of the Deputy, had four sons, Nicholas, Joseph, John and Moses, who in the Providence annals are known as the "Four Brothers". Nicholas was a leading philanthropist of his community; Joseph was Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Rhode Island College; John was the first merchant in Rhode Island to carry on trade with China and the East Indies. He was a leader in the party that destroyed the British sloop of war "Gaspee", in Narrangansett Bay on 17 June, 1772; was imprisoned in Boston on suspicion of having taken part in that affair, but was released through the efforts of his brother. He also supplied the soldiers at Lexington and Concord with rounds of ammunition; served as a member of Congress; and laid the corner stone of the first building of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, of which he was Treasurer for twenty years. Nicholas Brown, son of Nicholas, was a patron of Rhode Island College, which, in 1804, was named Brown University in his honor. The maternal ancestry was equally distinguished, having been connected with the Williams and Green families, the first of which includes Robert Williams, founder of the colony of Rhode Island and the pioneer of religious liberty in America, the latter being notable for having had a representative in every session of the General Assembly of Massachusetts from 1642 to 1912. Among the other historic persons closely associated with the Brown family may be mentioned, General Nathaniel Green of Revolutionary fame; Governors Thomas Dudley and John Winthrop of Massachusetts Bay Colony; Judge Edward Hilton; Judge George Smith; and Captain Joseph Bickford. Colville Dana Brown, father of Elisha R. Brown, was a calico printer in the Cocheco Print Works; and later an official in the U. S. Commissary Department, and Superintendent of the Government Grounds in Washington, D. C. Mr. Brown was educated in the public schools of Dover, New Hampshire, and began his business career, in 1863, as a clerk in a dry-goods house. In 1867 he became a teller in the Strafford National Bank, with which he was connected in various capacities for nearly forty-five years. He was promoted to the office of cashier in 1876, and on 26 April, 1897, was elected President. In the same year he was one of the incorporators of the Strafford Savings Bank, and was its President from 1901 until his death. He was also President of the Concord-Portsmouth Railroad Company; and formerly director of the Dover and Winnepissaugee Railroad Company; West Amesbury Branch Railroad Company; Portsmouth and Dover Railroad Company and the Cocheco Manufacturing Company. In 1889, Governor Sawyer appointed him a delegate to the celebration of the Centennial Washington's Inauguration as President of the United States. He was a trustee of the Dover Public Library, and it was through his influence that the present site of the Public Library building was donated to the city; and in 1900, he served as President of the Board of Trustees of Franklin Academy. Mr. Brown was a Mason, being a member of Moses Paul Lodge, the Belknap Chapter, the Orphan Council, St. Paul's Commandery, and Knights Templars of Dover. In Scottish Rite Masonry, he held the 32nd degree. He was also a member of Wecohamet Lodge of Odd Fellows, and of the New Hampshire Consistory of Nashua; one of the founders of the Dover Historical Society; honorary member of the New

Hampshire Veterans' Association, of the Society of Cincinnati, the National Conservation Society, the National Geographic Society, the American Civic Alliance, the New Hampshire Peace Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Bellamy Club of Dover. He married, 18 October, 1870, Frances, daughter of Dr. Alphonso Bickford, a surgeon and at one time Mayor of Dover. They had three sons: Harold Winthrop, Treasurer of the Strafford Savings Bank; Raymond Gould, lawyer, and Philip Carter Brown, a leather manufacturer.

RICE, Richard Henry, engineer, b. in Rockland, Maine, 9 January, 1863; d. at Bolton, New York, 10 February, 1922, son of Albert Smith and Frances Weston (Baker) Rice. His father was a prominent lawyer of Knox County, Maine, President of the County Bar Association, County Attorney, and a representative in the State Legislature. Mr. Rice was educated in the public schools of Rockland, and in the Stevens Institute of Technology, where he was graduated mechanical engineer in 1885. He began his active career as special apprentice with the Pittsburg, Columbus, Cincinnatti and St. Louis Railroad. During 1886-1887 he was a designer of marine engines at the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine; and then for four years (1887-1891) was designer and chief draftsman for E. D. Leavitt, consulting engineer of Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, designing mining, hoisting and pumping engines, chiefly for the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company. He then became superintendent and engineer of the William A. Harris Steam Engine Company, with which he remained for three years. From 1894 to 1903 he was connected with the Rice and Sargent Engine Company and the Providence Engineering Works. His connection with the General Electric Company began in 1903 when he became consulting steam engineer of the Lynn Works, in charge of the turbine department. This position he held until July of 1918 when he was made manager of the Lynn Works. In all these positions Mr. Rice exhibited unusual business tact and engineering skill, and to the persistent labors of himself and his coworkers may be justly ascribed much of the preeminence of Lynn as a manufacturing city. For two years Mr. Rice served as President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and was first President of the National Conference of State Manufacturers Associations, and Chairman of its Transportation Committee. Mr. Rice was granted letters patent on over fifty inventions. He was a contributor to several technical publications; a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Providence Association of Mechanical Engineers, the Mohawk Club of Schenectady, New York, the University Club of New York, the Bankers Club of America, the Algonquin Club of Boston, the Tedesco Country Club and Neighborhood clubs of Swampscott, Massachusetts, and the Appalachian Mountain Club. He was a skillful amateur photographer. Mr. Rice married, first, in 1887, Mary Sue Durgin, who died in 1891, and second, in 1899, Alice Woodman Kimball, daughter of Charles Henry Kimball of New York City. He is survived by Mrs. Rice and two daughters by his first marriage, Phyllis, wife of Herschel McKnight of Schenectady, New York, and Sue Durgin, wife of Robert L. Northrop of Lynn, Massachusetts. The death of his only son, Richard Drury Rice, on 2 February, 1922, so affected him that he survived only a few days, dying suddenly in a camp near Lake George, whither he had gone to recuperate from the shock.

COLEY, William Bradley, physician, b. at Westport, Connecticut, 12 January, 1862, son of Horace and Clarine Bradley (Wakeman) Coley. He is a descendant in the ninth generation of Samuel Coley, who was one of the forty-two original planters of Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. Dr. Coley was graduated A.B. at Yale College in 1884. After graduation he taught Latin and Greek in the Bishop Scott Grammar School of Portland, Oregon. In the fall of 1886 he passed the first year examinations at the Harvard Medical School of Boston, joining the second year class. Two years later, in 1888, he was graduated M.D., and in December of that year, having obtained by competitive examination an internеship in the New York Hospital, came to New York City. He served in this capacity under Drs. Robert T. Weir and William T. Bull until June, 1890, when he began private practice. From the beginning he devoted himself largely to surgical work, and for several years was associated with Dr. William T. Bull. Dr. Coley was appointed in 1890 Assistant Surgeon in the Hernia Department of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled in New York City, in the service of Dr. Bull. In 1905 he became Associate Surgeon, and in 1909 Attending Surgeon to the same institution. He was appointed Attending Surgeon in 1893 to the New York Cancer Hospital, now General Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases (Chronic Wards). From 1890 until 1897 he was Instructor in Surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School, New York City. In 1898 he was appointed Clinical Lecturer in Surgery to the College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1907 was appointed Associate in Surgery to the same institution, and in June, 1909, he was elected Professor of Clinical Cancer Research at Cornell Medical School. Among the professional organizations which Dr. Coley holds membership are: the New York County Medical Society; New York Academy of Medicine; New York State Medical Association; Harvard Medical Society; Societé Internationale de Chirurgie, France; New York Surgical and New York Pathological Societies; Therapeutic Club, and Society of the Alumni of New York Hospital. He is Fellow of the American Surgical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and of the American Medical Association; and also member of the University, Yale and Harvard Clubs. Dr. Coley has written many monographs upon surgical topics, chiefly upon hernia and malignant tumors. In conjunction with Dr. William T. Bull, he wrote the chapter on Hernia in Dennis' "System of Surgery" (1895), and also the chapter on this subject in "The International Textbook of Surgery" (Warren and Gould, 1900). He is the author of the chapter on Hernia in Keen's

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Richard A. Ricci

"System of Surgery" (1908), and of the chapter on Sarcoma for the "Twentieth Century System of Medicine," and the "Reference Handbook of Medical Science." As a consequence of his connection with the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled for more than twenty years, Dr. Coley is a recognized authority on hernia, as he was thus given unequaled opportunities for studying both the clinical and operative aspects. His interest in malignant tumors was manifested as early as 1891, when he published his first paper, "A Contribution to the Knowledge of Sarcoma." This was followed in 1893 by a paper entitled "The Treatment of Inoperable Malignant Tumors by Repeated Inoculations of Living Culture of the Streptococcus of Erysipelas." He soon substituted sterile toxins for the more dangerous living cultures, and shortly afterward made a combination of the toxins of the Bacillus Prodigiosus with the toxins of the Streptococcus of Erysipelas, which he has since used in the treatment of inoperable sarcoma. His paper on the subject, entitled "The Treatment of Inoperable Sarcoma by Bacterial Toxins," was published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Medicine," London, November, 1909, and read before the Surgical Section of that body, 13 July, 1909. Dr. Coley is the Permanent Chairman of the Special Committee in charge of the Collis P. Huntington Fund for Cancer Research of the General Memorial Hospital, under the auspices of the Department of Pathology of the Cornell Medical School.

LAWRENCE, Robert Means, physician, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 14 May, 1847, son of William Richards and Susan Coombs (Dana) Lawrence. His family traces descent from John Lawrence of Wissett, Suffolk, England, who settled at Watertown and Groton, Massachusetts, in 1635. One distinguished member of the family was Abbott Lawrence (1792-1855), a merchant who played an important part in the public life of Boston. He was a member of Congress, from 1834 to 1836, and from 1839 to 1840; founder of the Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard University, and, from 1840 to 1852, United States Minister to England. His father (1812-1885) was a prominent physician and an author of some reputation. He was the author of "A History of the Boston Dispensary" and "The Charities of France," and in 1855 published "The Diary and Correspondence of Amos Lawrence." Dr. Lawrence was educated in private schools of Boston, and was graduated A.B. in 1869 and M.D. in 1873 in Harvard University. After graduation, he spent two years abroad pursuing medical post-graduate work, and upon his return entered upon general professional practice in Boston. From 1876 to 1886 he was an attending physician of the Boston Dispensary, of which he was also a manager in 1910-12; was assistant surgeon and surgeon of the First Regiment of Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, from 1877 to 1882, and was a member of the Board of Medical Examiners of this organization; was a selectman at Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1884-86, and a member of the school committee in 1888-90. He is also affiliated with numerous scientific, medical and civic societies; was a trustee of the Wells Memorial Workingmen's Club; the Workingmen's Co-operative Bank and of the St. Luke's Home for Convalescents; was Treasurer of the Episcopal Church Association, 1880-1893, and its President in 1919, a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society; the Boston Society for Medical Improvement; the American Folk-Lore Society; the Massachusetts Historical Society; the National Geographic Society; the Authors' League of America; and the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and a life member of the Bostonian Society. He also belongs to the Union, Harvard, Somerset and University Clubs of Boston, the Harvard Club of New York and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, District of Columbia. Dr. Lawrence has written extensively on medical and general subjects. Among his works may be mentioned: "Historical Sketches of Some Members of the Lawrence Family" (1888); "The Magic of the Horseshoe" (1898); "The Descendants of Major Samuel Lawrence, of Groton, Massachusetts" (1904); "Primitive Psychotherapy and Quackery" (1910); "Rev. Amos Adams, A.M., Patriotic Minister (1728-1775)" (1912); "The Site of St. Paul's Cathedral, Boston, and Its Neighborhood" (1916); "The Therapeutic Value of the Iodide of Ethyl"; "Phonic Paralysis With Rapid Respiration." He married 30 June, 1870, Katherine Lawrence, daughter of Nehemiah Cleveland, LL.D., educator, and Principal of Dummer Academy, at South Byfield, Massachusetts. They had four children, Madeleine, Isabel Cleaveland, Helen Atherton, and Robert Means Lawrence, Jr.

ONG, Eugene Walter, merchant, b. in Steubenville, Ohio, 12 August, 1877, son of Walter C. and Anna (Mansfield) Ong. His grandfather, Moses H. Ong, (1810-1890) was a descendent of Francis Ong, who landed at Boston, Massachusetts, 5 February, 1631, with Roger Williams and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. Simon Ong, one of the sons of Francis Ong, signed the petition of the inhabitants of Cambridge in 1638, to be allowed to form a separate town, on account of excessive taxation. The petition was granted and the new township was later called Newton. Francis Ong was a Quaker, and probably shared to some extent the persecution to which, in that early time, his sect was subjected in the Massachusetts Colony. About 1680, Mr. Ong's ancestors moved to Burlington County, New Jersey, which became a strong Quaker settlement. Later, they settled in Pennsylvania and from there removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, largely a Quaker settlement and the birthplace of Walter C. Ong. Mr. Ong's father (b. 1848) was for many years one of the leading members of the Ohio bar, having begun the practice of law in Steubenville, Ohio, serving two terms as Prosecuting Attorney of Jefferson County, and removed, in 1881, to Cleveland, where he became Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Later he became President of the United Fruit Company. Mr. Ong attended the University School, Cleveland, Ohio, and was graduated A.B. at Yale University in 1900, and LL.B. at Harvard Law School in 1903. He began pro-

fessional practice in the office of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer and Thayer. When the firm was reorganized as Storey, Thorndike, Palmer and Dodge, he was admitted to partnership. Mr. Ong is Vice–President and General Counsel of the United Fruit Company; director of the Abangarez Gold Fields of Costa Rica; E. R. Grabon Company, Incorporated; Fruit Wharf Company; Nipe Bay Company; Northern Railway Company; Revere Sugar Refinery; Saetia Sugar Company; Santa Marta Fruit Company; Sevilla Banana Company; Tela Railroad Company; Tropical Radio Telegraph Company, and the Truxillo Railroad Company; and is Vice-President, Counsel and Director of the Fruit Dispatch Company. He is also a member of the Algonquin, Country, Exchange, Yale and Nisi Prius clubs of Boston; the City, Midday, Whitehall and Yale clubs of New York; and the University Club of Washington; the American Bar Association and the American Society of International Law. Mr. Ong married on 21 May, 1903, Bessie W., daughter of Andrew W. and Frances (Gutterson) Preston. They have two daughters, Dorothy and Patricia Winifred, and one son, Richard Preston Ong.

ROBINSON, George Henry, banker, b. in New York City, 21 February, 1865, son of Thomas and Mary (Howland) Robinson. His father came to New York from England in 1858 to engage in manufacturing. Mr. Robinson received his education in the schools of New York, supplemented by private tuition, and his preliminary business experience was gained with an old and well–known Scotch importing firm. Having become deeply interested in banking and the various problems of finance, particularly in relation to the investment field and the market for securities of the United States Government, he accepted a position as office manager with a prominent private banking house, and for more than ten years, until the formation of his own firm, continued his intensive study of the theory and practice of banking and investments, and, in particular, the financial history of the United States. Upon the establishment of his own firm in 1899, Mr. Robinson conducted extensive dealings in United States Government Bonds and in the issues of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii. He had achieved recognition as an authority on such matters, and, during President Roosevelt's Administration, was called frequently into consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to impending finance. For twenty-five years Mr. Robinson has been a partner in investment banking firms, being now senior member of the investment house of Robinson ad Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, established in January, 1915, as successor to a firm established in 1899. In addition to its Stock Exchange membership, the firm is a member of the American Bankers' Association, the Investment Bankers' Association, the New York State Bankers' Association, and, through the individual partners, retains memberships in the Merchants' Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. By reason of Mr. Robinson's special knowledge of such matters, his firm always has been prominent in all offerings of Government Securities, and at times has taken entire issues of both United States and Territorial bonds. He has been active also in the formation of extensive syndicates, which have purchased large issues of bonds offered by the State and City of New York; has been connected with several railroad, public utility and industrial bond syndicates, and with various corporate reorganizations. Mr. Robinson is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the National Republican Club and the City Club. His other clubs are the Metropolitan, Bankers', and Lawyers'. He is a member of the Academy of Political and Social Science, the Archaelogical Institute of America, the Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York City) and the St. George's Society. His favorite recreations are motoring and yachting.

SMITH, Walter George, lawyer, b. in Logan County, Ohio, 24 November, 1854, son of Thomas Kilby and Elizabeth Budd (McCullough) Smith. By the maternal line he is descended from Rev. Increase Mather and Robert Calef, both notable in the early days of Massachusetts Bay Colony. His earliest paternal ancestor was Dr. Gottfried Christian Smith of Wolfenbuttel, Germany, who located in Boston about 1757. After serving as a surgeon in the French and Indian War, he settled at Newburyport, Massachusetts, and became prominent in his profession. Mr. Smith's father (1820-1887) was educated as a civil engineer under General Ormsby M. Mitchel, then read law, and was admitted to the Cincinnati Bar in 1846, and in 1853 acted as special agent to the Postmaster-General at Washington. He was a general in the Civil War, serving conspicuously in the Battle of Shiloh and the siege of Vicksburg, and was in command of the District of Southern Alabama and Georgia. From 1867 to 1869 he was United States Consul at Panama. Mr. Smith's mother, was a daughter of Dr. William Budd McCullough of Warren County, New Jersey, and niece of Colonel Don Piatt, editor and author of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, and was graduated A. B. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1873, received the degree of A. M. and the LL.B. from the University in 1877, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in the same year. He began his business career in 1873 in the office of the General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona and in 1875 was an instructor in the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia. From 1891 until 1910 he was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1895 was appointed a delegate to represent the Arch–Diocese of Pennsylvania at the Catholic Congress in Chicago, and was President of the Catholic Historical Society of America in 1896. Since 1905 he has been a commissioner on Uniform State Laws for the State of Pennsylvania and in 1906 was President of the Federation of Catholic Societies in Pennsylvania. In 1906 he was appointed a delegate to the Divorce Congress which met in Washington of which

George A. Robinson

he was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. Since 1907 he has been a trustee of the Catholic University at Washington. In 1910 he was created a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory The Great by Pope Pius X., and was President of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws of Pennsylvania, 1909 until 1911. He has taken an active part in educational affairs, being a member of the Board of Education of Pennsylvania since June, 1916. Mr. Smith was identified with the Democratic party until 1916, and has been nominated for various judicial and administrative offices, notably that of Register of Wills in 1917. He has delivered numerous adresses on legal, historical and literary subjects both in the United States and Canada. Mr. Smith is the author of "Life and Letters of Thomas Kilby Smith, Brevet Major-General United States Volunteers" (1898), and has contributed numerous articles to legal and other publications notably those on "International Law"; "Charitable Bequests"; "Masses" and "Pennsylvania" in the "Catholic Encyclopedia". He is a manager of the Beneficial Saving Fund, and ex-manager of Drexel Institute, both of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, an ex–trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; President of the Armenia-America Society, a member of the American Bar Association, of which he was President in 1917; Pennsylvania Bar Association; Loyal Legion; Sons of the American Revolution; Philadelphia Club; Pennsylvania Historical Society; American Catholic Historical Society; Shakespearean Society; International Law Association; Cosmos Club of Washington; American Committee for Relief of the Near East; and of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He married, 7 January, 1890, Elizabeth Langstroth (died 1890), daughter of the late Francis A. Drexel of Philadelphia.

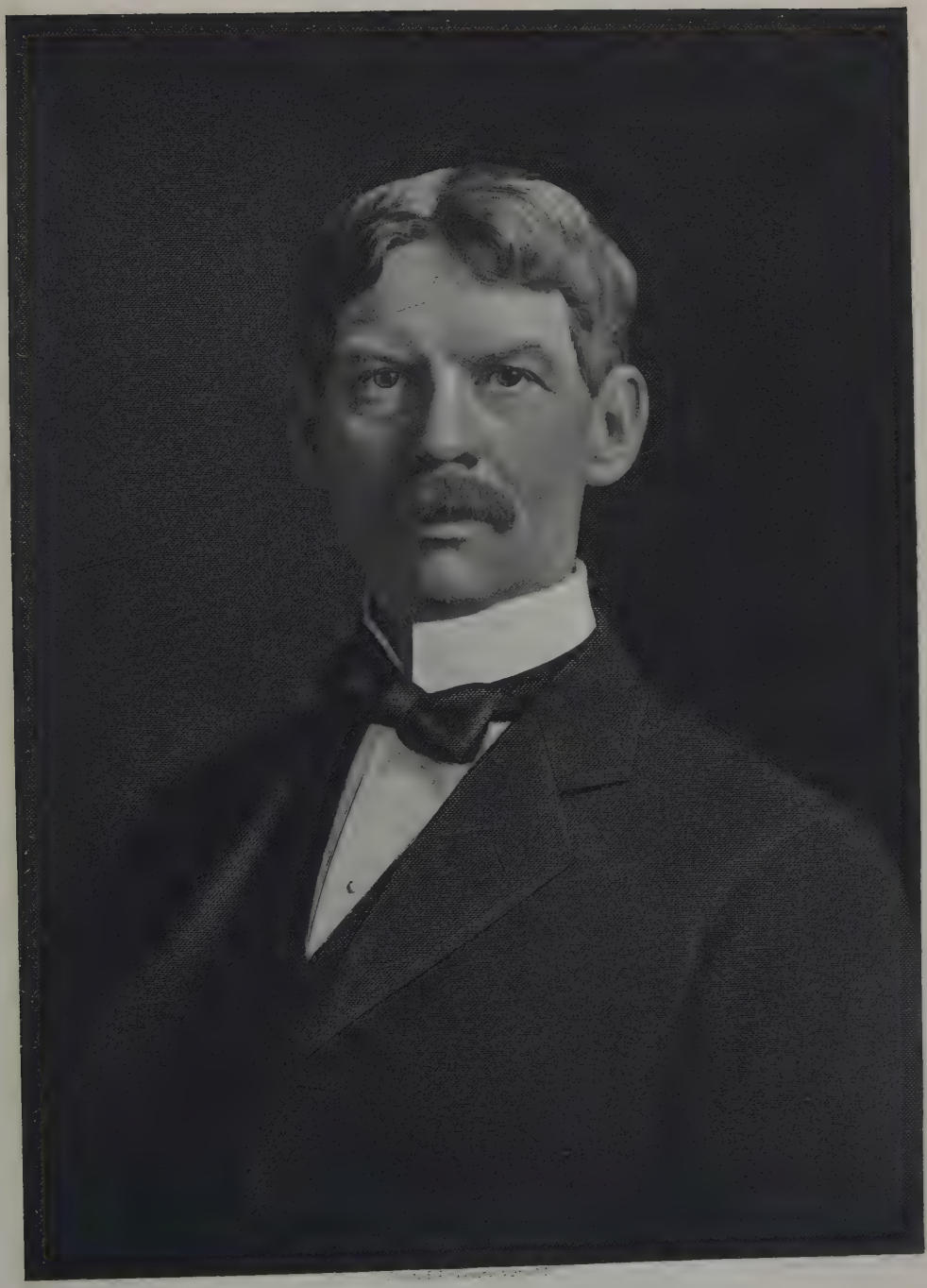
VAUGHAN, Victor Clarence, physician, b. at Mount Airy, Missouri, 27 October, 1851, son of John and Adeline (Dameron) Vaughan. He was educated by private tutors, attended Central College at Fayette, Missouri, and was graduated B.S. at Mt. Pleasant College, Missouri, in 1872. He taught Latin for the next two years, and received the degree of M.S. in 1875, Ph.D. in 1876, and M.D. in 1878 from the University of Michigan. He served as assistant in the chemical laboratory of the University from 1875 to 1883; was lecturer on Medical Chemistry in 1879-1880; assistant Professor from 1880 to 1883; Professor of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry and Associate Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica from 1883 to 1887; Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry and Director of the Hygienic Laboratory from 1887 to 1909, and Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery from 1891 to 1921. He was appointed a member of the Michigan State Board of Health in 1883, and with the exception of a few years has served on this Board to the present time. During the Spanish-American War, he served as Major and Surgeon of the 33rd Michigan Volunteer Infantry in the Santiago campaign, and was later appointed Division Surgeon. By recommendation of President McKinley, he was brevetted Colonel for service in the field. Dr. Vaughan was appointed Colonel in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, in charge of communicable diseases during 1917-1918, and was Chairman of the Division of Medical Sciences, National Research Council, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. He was President of the Association of American Physicians in 1908-1909, and of the American Medical Association in 1914-1915. He is a member of the American Society of Physiologists; Society of Biological Chemists; American Therapeutcial Society; Society of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; National Association for the Prevention and Restriction of Tuberculosis; the American Philosophical Society; French and Hungarian Societies of Hygiene; National Academy of Sciences, and the New York Academy of Medicine. He has written numerous medical books, and has been a frequent contributor to various current and scientific periodicals. Among his works may be mentioned: "Separation of Arsenic from Antimony and Tin" (thesis for Master's degree); "Osteology and Myology of the Domestic Fowl," 1876 (thesis for Doctor's degree); "Text-book of Physiological Chemistry" (1879-1883); "Ptomaines and Leucomaines and Cellular Toxins" (with Dr. Novy); "Protein Split Products" (in collaboration with Victor C. Vaughan, Jr., and J. Walter Vaughan, 1913). He is joint author with Reed and Shakespeare of "Report on Typhoid Fever in the United States Army in 1898," "The Religion of Science," "The Evolution of the Superman," "The Future of the Medical Profession," and numerous other works. Dr. Vaughan is also Managing Editor of "Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine." Dr. Vaughan was awarded the honorary degree of Sc.D. by the University of Western Pennsylvania in 1897; the degree of LL.D. by the University of Michigan in 1900; by Central College in 1910, and by Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1915. He married, 21 August, 1877, Dora Catherine Taylor of Huntsville, Missouri. They have five sons, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Jr., Dr. J. Walter, Dr. Herbert H., Henry F., and Warren T. Vaughan.

ACHORN, Edgar Oakes, lawyer, b. at New Castle, Maine, 20 August, 1859, son of John Taylor and Clara Clark (Rundlett) Achorn. The American progenitor of the family, John Taylor, a Puritan of England, settled at New Castle, Maine, in 1634. Mr. Achorn's father (1806-1886) was prominent in the medical profession. Mr. Achorn was educated in the public schools of his native town and at Lincoln Academy, New Castle, Maine, and was graduated A.B. at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, in 1881. He was Instructor from 1881 to 1883, and Superintendent at the Whitman (Massachusetts) High School from 1883 to 1884. In the meantime, he had read law, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1884. He has since been actively engaged in professional practice in Boston. He organized the Scandinavian Republican League; was Secretary of the Embassy, St. Petersburg, Russia, 1896; served as Overseer of Bowdoin College and of the Lin-

coln Memorial University, Harrogate, Tennessee, where he was awarded the degree of LL.D. in 1910. He was decorated by the King of Swden with the Order of Vasa, First Class, in recognition of distinguished services rendered to the Swedish government. Mr. Achorn has contributed articles on education, travel, politics and general topics to numerous magazines, and is the author of "Unknown Quantity" (1919). He is a trustee of the Montclair (New Jersey) Military Academy; a member of the American, Boston and Massachusetts bar associations; New England Historic Genealogical Society; Maine Historical Society; Boston Art Club; Boston City Club; Eliot Club; Boston Athletic Association, and the Unitarian Laymen's League. He married, first, in 1890 in Boston, Sophie Zela Apenes of Christiania, Norway; second, 27 September, 1906, Alice Gorham, daughter of Robert M. Morse, a lawyer of Boston. By his first marriage he had one son, Erik Achorn.

WHITE, Edward Lane, merchant, b. in Winchester, Massachusetts, 25 June, 1857; d. at Little Falls, New York, 18 November, 1922, son of William Henry and Maria Theresa (Towle) White. He was a descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. His early life was spent mostly at Lowell, Massachusetts, where he began learning the leather trade at a very early age. In 1872 he formed a partnership in a leather business with his father and three brothers, under the firm name of White Brothers and Company. In managing the affairs of this thriving concern, he made himself one of the foremost experts in his line, and was the originator of "Box" and "Ooze" calf, in which the firm specialized. Upon the merging of the White Brothers and Company, with the American Hide and Leather Company, Mr. White retired from the leather business, and engaged in copper mining enterprises, being for a time President of the Bingham Consolidated, and a director in other mining and smelting properties, both in this country and in Mexico. Several years later he returned to the leather business; becoming General Manager of the Barnet Leather Company, at Little Falls, New York. This company was then in its infancy, but Mr. White produced a plant which is now rated as one of the largest calf skin plants in the world. He inaugurated many new ideas in production methods, and, during the development of the business, was instrumental in the erection of two large buildings for the original plant, and additional modern and up-to-date improvements, which remain as monuments to his skill and perseverance. New policies were put into effect through his unflagging energy and constructive genius. The name of Mr. White was known everywhere in the leather world, and many of the advanced methods of treating and manufacturing leather were the product of his brain and ability. He invented suede and box calf leathers, and held the unique distinction of being the first man in the country to tan calf skin chrome. As an employer he demanded absolute discipline and efficiency, and although his methods were strict, he ever showed appreciation of honest effort, and was particularly solicitous for the comfort and general welfare of his employees. Mr. White was recognized as an authority on leather manufacture, and was frequently called upon to give his suggestions at Washington when tariff legislation was being framed by Congress. In the comparatively few years of his residence at Little Falls, he became one of the industrial leaders of the Mohawk Valley, and his work in the development of the concern whose affairs he directed left an impress upon the commercial progress of that community which will never be effaced. His fraternal affiliations were with the Ancient York Lodge of Free Masons of Lowell, and the Little Falls Lodge of Elks. He was also a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston, and the Brookline Country Club. During his residence in Lowell he was prominently identified with the High Street Congregational Church, in the affairs of which his family had long been prominent. Mr. White married 24 October, 1883, Ida Vining Moseley of Montreal, Canada, who survives him with five sons: Edward Laurence, Gordon Kirke, Richmond Lane, Bairie Moseley and Maurice Towle White.

HALL, Herbert James, physician, b. in Manchester, New Hampshire, 12 March, 1870; d. at Marblehead, New Hampshire, 19 February, 1823, son of Marshall Parker and Susan (James) Hall. His earliest American ancestor, Richard Hall, settled in Bradford, Massachusetts, about 1673. His father (1837-1896) was an accountant by profession, and for twenty-five years a member of the Manchester High School Board. He was educated in the elementary schools of his native town, and was graduated M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1895. For one year he served as interne at the Children's Hospital, and at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, but, in 1896, established himself in Marblehead. In the course of his professional practice, Dr. Hall became interested in the problems presented by patients who are handicapped, in some way or another, in the struggle of life. He was convinced that by adjusting the task to the worker and the worker to the task much profit might accrue to the world from lives otherwise wasted. While much preliminary work had previously been accomplished in the development of occupational therapy, Dr. Hall found this science so absorbing that he devoted his attention to its perfection, insisting upon calling it a new specialty. He understood that it involves much more than the mere prescribing of one kind of work or another, and that its successful practice necessitates a wide and comprehensive knowledge of every variety of handicap, both mental and physical. With a group of handicapped patients, he started a pottery, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, a weaving room, and other departments to provide them with work. Within a few years he had achieved such substantial success in the handling of these cases that, in 1912, he opened the Devereux Mansion Sanatorium at Marblehead, of which he was made a Medical Director. When the sanatorium was incorporated in 1919, Dr. Hall became its President, and in this capacity served until his death. Dr.



E. L. Wentz

Hall was a prolific writer, particularly on subjects connected with the work of the handicapped. Among his books may be mentioned two volumes of poems, "Moonrise," and "The Sun World Waits"; "The Untroubled Mind," a book of essays (1915); "The Work of Our Hands" (in collaboration with Mertice MacCrea Buck, 1915); "Handicrafts for the Handicapped" (with Mertice MacCrea Buck, 1916); "Triumph," his last poem. During the World War, he served as Contract Surgeon at the Plattsburg Reconstruction Hospital. He was Visiting Physician of the Children's Island Sanitarium (1897–1906); was for two years President of the American Occupational Therapy Association, and President of the Medical Workshop Corporation; was on the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts Mental Hygiene Association, the American Psychiatric Association, Children's Island Corporation, and the Mary A. Alley Hospital, and was a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Boston Medical Library Association, the Massachusetts General Hospital Alumni Society, and the Children's Hospital Alumni Association of Boston. Dr. Hall married, 29 December, 1897, Eliza Pitman, daughter of William J. Goldthwait of Marblehead, Massachusetts, who survived him with one daughter, Katharine, and one son, Marshall Goldthwait Hall.

DAVIS, Nelson Clifton, physician, b. in Providence, Rhode Island, 13 September, 1882; d. at Saranac Lake, New York, 2 March, 1923, son of Nelson Stafford and Sarah Etta (Congdon) Davis. The Davis family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, the ancestory being traced back to Robert Davis, born in 1608, who settled in Yarmouth, Massachusetts, and in 1643 removed to Barnstable. Connected with the Davis ancestry is also the Green family of Rhode Island, one of the most noted and powerful in the early colony of Warwick and in the State. The first American representative was John Greene, first physician and surgeon, of Providence, who was born in England about 1590, landed in Boston on the ship "James" in 1636, and settled first in Salem and later in Providence. He was one of the twelve original members of the First Baptist Church of Providence, Rhode Island. Dr. Davis was educated in the public schools of Providence, the Maryland Nautical School, Easton, Maryland; and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1905, and M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1909. During his medical course Dr. Davis specialized in bacteriology, and on 1 June, 1909, accepted the position of superintendent of the laboratories of H. P. Hood and Sons, Inc., of Boston, producers and distributors of dairy products. He was elected a director of the company in May, 1914. He has earned reputation as an authority among milk scientists, and was the first to deliver public lectures on the subject. Dr. Davis was prominent in fraternal and social organizations, being a member of St. John's Lodge, Masonic, of Providence, and of the Providence Royal Arch Chapter and Cavalry Commandery of Providence; the Harvard Club, the Boston City Club; the Massachusetts Medical Association; the Norfolk District Medical Society; the American Chemical Society; the Massachusetts Association of the Board of Health; the Boston Bacteriological Club; and the American Public Health Association. He was a fellow of the Boston Medical Library; and Secretary of the Boston Scientific Society and the Rockland Country Club. He married, 1 May, 1909, Marie Louise Eaton of Boston.

HOLMES, Francis Howland, business man, b. in Lexington, Massachusetts, 13 September, 1853; d. there, 20 October, 1922, son of Howland and Sarah Maria Wellington (Cotting) Holmes. His father (1815-1893) was a physician and surgeon, who practised his profession in Lexington, Massachusetts, for forty-seven years, serving as town physician, and filling many other offices. He was interested in beautifying his district, and was responsible for the picturesque and beautiful trees still to be seen there. Francis H. Holmes was educated in the public and high schools of Lexington, and entered upon his business career as a wharfinger in Boston, in 1871. Gradually, however, his interests were drawn into mercantile lines, and he became identified with the hardware trade. Successful in this activity, he branched out into the life insurance business and the care of personal real estate.

FISHER, Oliver Mason, manufacturer, b. at Henniker, New Hampshire, 2 November, 1855, son of Oliver Childs and Eliza Eaton (Campbell) Fisher. His earliest American ancestor, Joshua Fisher, of Weeley, England, settled at Dedham, Massachusetts, in 1637. His father (1809-1893), who was for many years United States Internal Revenue Assessor at Henniker, New Hampshire, was a Mason of high standing, having served as Grand Lecturer, and High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. Mr. Fisher was educated in the public schools of his native town, and studied at the Henniker and Contoocook Academy, New Hampshire, and the high school at Newton, Massachusetts, from 1871 to 1875. He entered his business career in Boston, 1 October, 1875, with the M. A. Packard Company, shoe manufacturers. From a small beginning, this organization, under Mr. Fisher's guidance and managing ability, developed into one of the leading shoe manufactories in the East. With great expansion, a more permanent organization became essential, and, upon the incorporation of the business, Mr. Fisher was first chosen Vice-President, then President of the concern. He is also President of the Brockton Shoe Company. He was an alderman of the City of Newton from 1899 to 1902, and acted as Fuel Administrator of his district from 1916 to 1919, and from 1922 to 1923. He served as trustee of the Channing Unitarian Church of Boston; was Treasurer of the Unitarian $3,000,000 Campaign; Treasurer of the Pomeroy Home for Orphan Girls of Newton; is an ex-President of the Newton Improvement Association; and a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the American Unitarian Association, International Trust Company, the Henniker (New Hampshire) Hotel Company, all of Boston; the Stone Institute and the Home for Aged People of Newton. He is a member of the Hunnewell Club, of which he

was President from 1901 to 1911; the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, of which he was President in 1920-21; the Brae Burn Country Club of West Newton, Massachusetts, the Boston City, the Exchange and the Unitarian clubs, all of Boston; the Nashua, New Hampshire, Country Club and the Commercial Club of Brockton, Massachusetts. He is a 32nd Degree Mason of the Dalhousie Lodge, of which he is Past Master; is a life member of the Newton Royal Arch Chapter, the Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templars, the Massachusetts Consistory, Aleppo Temple and the Mystic Shrine He married, 26 September, 1889, Emily Geer, daughter of Perry Warren Richmond of Hoosick, New York.

RICHARDSON, Orlando Brown, b. in Cambridge, Massachusetts, 14 April, 1842; d. in Dover, Massachusetts, 13 November, 1921, son of George Brown and Mary Frost (Wilson) Richardson. His earliest paternal American ancestors, Ezekiel Richardson, and his wife, Susanna, received, in 1634, a grant of land in Winchester, Massachusetts. The deed to this property was recorded in 1635 in the book of the First Church of Charlestown. His father (1807-1860), was engaged in ice business in Cambridge, Massachusetts; owned there several large nurseries and was a wholesale dealer in foreign and domestic fruits in Boston. Mr. Richardson was a photographer in Boston, from 1870 to 1881, and later engaged in the boot and shoe business. He married, 5 September, 1869, Malvina Sargent, daughter of John O. Wilder, realty operator of Cambridge. They had five children, Edith Wilder, Albert Wilder, Persis Emma, Madeline and Oderline Richardson.

CROMBIE, William Murray, wholesale lumber merchant, b. in Burlington, Vermont, 6 November, 1871, son of William Augustus and Sarah Elizabeth Murray Crombie. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and comes of a stock noted in history for many generations. Members of the family participated in the Second Crusade under Richard Coeur-de-Lion, and others served in wars against the French. Their original home was in Midlothian, Scotland, whence one branch crossed to Ireland, and settled at Londonderry, during the persecutions under James I of Scotland. The American ancestor, John Crombie, with other Scotch-Irish pioneers, emigrated in 1720, and made his home in Londonderry, New Hampshire. He married there, in 1721, Joan Rankin, daughter of Hugh Rankin, who had come from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1723. Their son, James Crombie, Revolutionary patriot (b. Londonderry, New Hampshire, 1740), joined the Minute Men on the "Lexington Alarm", in April, 1775; was commander of First Lieutenant Baldwin's New Hampshire Militia, serving from September to November, 1776; and was first lieutenant, 2nd New Hampshire Militia from November, 1776 to September, 1778. He removed to New Boston, New Hampshire, in 1773, and there remained until his death, in 1814. He married Jane Clark. Their son, John Crombie (b. Londonderry, 1770; d. New Boston, 1893), a carpenter by trade, married Lydia Clark (b. 1775; d. 1849). Their son, Samuel Coolidge Crombie, grandfather of William Murray Crombie (b. New Boston, 1814; died there, 1879), married, in 1841, Susan Augusta Choate, and removed to Burlington, Vermont. The Choate family is one of the most distinguished in America, the name being found in records in Essex and Suffolk, England, since the year 1500, and as it was originally Van Choate, is probably of Netherland origin. John Choate, the pioneer, came from Colchester, and settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts. He accumulated considerable real property, a part of which was Choate Island. From him and his wife, Anne, descent is traced through their son, Thomas (b. Ipswich, 1671; d., 1745), and his wife, Mary Varney; their son, Francis Choate (b. 1701) and his wife, Hannah Perkins; their son, Captain William Choate (b. 1730; d. 1785), Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Mary Geddings; their son, William Choate, 2d. (b. 1759; d. 1835), a selectman and member of the legislature, and his wife, Susannah, daughter of Humphrey Choate; their daughter, Susan Choate (b. 1818), who married Samuel C. Crombie, and their son, William Augustus Crombie (b. 1844; d. 1914). William A. Crombie was a native of New Boston, New Hampshire, but was taken by his parents to Nashua, when six years of age. After several years in the employ of the Boston, Lowell and Nashua Railroad Company, of which he became cashier, he engaged in the lumber business in Burlington, Vermont, in association with Lawrence Barnes. In 1869 Mr. Barnes disposed of his interest to the firm of Shepard, Morse and Company, succeeded, in 1876, by the Shepard and Morse Lumber Company, in which Mr. Crombie was a large shareholder. In addition to his extensive lumber interests he was connected with a number of other important companies, notably the Vermont Life Insurance Company, the Porter Manufacturing Company, the American Milk Sugar Company, the Baldwin Manufacturing Company, and the Brush Electric Light and Power Company, and was President of the Burlington Shade Roller Company. He was one of the best known authorities on lumber in the United States and Canada. Aside from his business activities, he was prominent in the civic and public life of Burlington, Vermont, and later of New York City, whither he removed in 1894; was twice Mayor of Burlington, and served as executive member of the Republican County Commission, New York City. William Murray Crombie received his early education at a private school, in Burlington, Vermont, and later attended the Burlington High School. He was graduated Ph.B. in the University of Vermont, in 1893, and then traveled extensively both in this country and abroad. Subsequently he resided for a year in the southern part of the United States. He began his business career in association with his father, but in 1895 formed the wholesale lumber firm of W. M. Crombie and Company, wholesale lumber dealers. In 1916 the business was incorporated as the W. M. Crombie Company, with Mr. Crombie as President. Mr. Crombie's firm and company have been identified for many years with the importation of Canadian white pine from the Ottawa Valley

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and spruce from the Quebec section of Canada, both for domestic uses and for export to the West Indies and South America. They were also the first to introduce Idaho white pine in eastern markets, thus laying the foundations of a business which has grown to vast proportions. In January, 1922, as stockholders in the Colotex Company of Chicago, with a manufacturing plant in New Orleans, the Crombie Company secured the eastern agency for colotex, an insulating building material made from bagasse, or sugar cane refuse. In July, 1923, the Crombie-Colotex Company was incorporated, with Mr. Crombie as President, to market this product in New York, Pennsylvania and New England. The business in this material promises to attain vast proportions, as it is a promising substitute for lumber, and possesses a higher degree of insulation for heat, thus being capable of maintaining a more even temperature in all seasons in any building in which it is used. In addition to his business activities, Mr. Crombie has made an enviable record in the military service of the United States. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, being a member of Squadron A, N. G., N. Y., he was chosen one of the number to compose Troop A, U. S. V. Cavalry, and served throughout the War in this country and Porto Rico as a private soldier. While in Porto Rico, Troop A, U. S. V. Cavalry, with Troop B of the 2nd U. S. Cavalry, was attached to the headquarters of General Nelson A. Miles. Mr. Crombie was discharged from this service, 11 November, 1898. When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Crombie again volunteered his services, and on 16 October, 1917, was assigned to active duty, with the rank of captain, as Supply Officer, 308th Sanitary Train, 83d Division, at Chillicothe, Ohio. At the end of four months, he was ordered overseas as Casual Officer, and sailed from New York, 27 February, 1918, on the transport "Mount Vernon", arriving at Brest, on 12 March following. His first assignment was with the 15th Engineers at Gievres, organizing and administering civilian labor companies under the direction of the Labor Bureau in Paris. He was relieved and ordered to report to the Regulating Officer at St. Dizier, 28 August, 1918, and was assigned to duty at Dugny Est, in the Verdun Sector, as Railhead Officer, rationing and furnishing supplies to the American troops, and, as the only American officer there stationed, also assumed the duties of Railroad Transportation Officer, Salvage Officer, and Town Major, caring for and directing replacement troops, both officers and men, and providing for the wounded until they could be sent to the base hospital at Souilly. These duties were accomplished during the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, and on 9 November, he returned to St. Dizier, where for five months he served as Trial Judge-Advocate of General Courts Martial. He sailed for home on the transport "Great Northern", 12 April, 1919, and was discharged from service at Camp Dix, New Jersey, on 22 April. Mr. Crombie is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Order of Americans of Armorial Ancestry, the Military Order of the World War, the Association of Ex-Members of Squadron A, the American Legion (John Purroy Mitchel Post, 208), also of the Lake Champlain Association and the New England Society, the University, Union League and Army and Navy clubs of New York City. Mr. Crombie has married twice: first, 10 December, 1900, Harriet Anderson, daughter of William Gerry Slade, a realty owner of New York and veteran of the Civil War—she died in 1916; second, 8 December, 1919, Margaret Hamilton, daughter of Captain L. G. Wallace of the U. S. Merchant Marine.

DAVENPORT, Richard Graham, naval officer, b. in Washington, D. C., 11 January, 1849, son of Captain Henry Kollock and Jennie Brent (Graham) Davenport. On 29 September, 1864, he was appointed by the State of Georgia, to the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, where he was graduated in 1869, and commissioned ensign in the United States Navy, on 12 July, 1870. He received instruction in electrical science and torpedo practice at the torpedo station, Newport, Rhode Island, in 1871, and in the same year was assigned to shore duty, as Aide-de-Camp to the Rear Admiral representing the Navy Department at the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, in 1876. During the winter of 1880-1881, he again received instruction at the Navy Yards, Washington, D. C., and Newport, Rhode Island; and in 1887 and 1902 attended a course of lectures on international law and naval science at the Naval War College. In 1893 he was once more assigned to shore duty, as a representative of the United States Navy at the Chicago Exposition; was appointed assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and for two years (1897-8) had command of the details of officers, and also was in charge of the various divisions of the Hydrographic Office of the Bureau. On shipboard he has served as navigating and executive officer with the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, Pacific, Asiatic, Training and European squadrons, and as Aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station. During the Spanish-American War, he was Flag-Lieutenant to Commodore J. C. Watson; was second in command of the United States fleet which maintained a blockade on the coast of Cuba; and was one of the commanding officers aboard the U.S.S. "Oregon", off Santiago, Cuba, when Spain formally capitulated. He was appointed lieutenant commander in charge of the U.S.S. "Fishhawk", which investigated the radius of dispersion of the starfish in the waters of Narragansett Bay; and in 1898-1899 made a scientific expedition, with the object of making a biological survey of the waters of Porto Rico and vicinity. Later he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern squadron of the United States Navy, and from 1900 to 1902 had charge of the United States training ship, "Essex". During the period 1902-1906, he occupied a number of highly important executive positions: was a member of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for Nautical Experts; President of the permanent General Court Martial; Navigation and Equip-

ment Officer and Senior Member of the Board of Inspection, the Labor Board and the Wages Board, at the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and a member of the Naval Examining and Retiring Boards. In 1907, with the rank of Captain, he was placed in command of the first-class battleship, "Georgia", and in that capacity attended the opening of the Jamestown Exposition. On 30 June of the same year he retired from the navy, after more than forty–two years of active service. During the World War, however, Mr. Davenport again enlisted for service. From 26 January, 1918, until 1 June, 1919, he was a Senior Member of the Permanent Board of Investigation, and president of many courts of inquiry. He has been awarded the West India Campaign Medal for his part in the Spanish-American War, and the Admiral Sampson Medal, with bars, indicating the number of naval engagements. He is a member of the Loyal Legion; Aztec Club of 1847; Society of the War of 1812; Sons of the American Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars; Columbia Historical Society; American Red Cross; American Forestry Association; Metropolitan and the New York Yacht clubs of New York, and the Chevy Chase Club of Washington, D. C. He has assisted in editing and revising numerous sailing directions and nautical books, published by the United States Geographic Office. He married, 20 November, 1884, Serena Hale Gilman of New York City.

GETTY, George F., lawyer and oil producer, b. in Grantsville, Md., 17 October, 1858, son of John and Martha A. (Wiley) Getty. In early youth he removed with his parents to eastern Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1879 he was graduated A.B. at the Ohio Northern University at Ada, after which he studied law in the University of Michigan, and was admitted to the bar at Ann Arbor in 1882. He then removed to Cairo, Tuscola County, Mich., and practiced law for two years, serving meantime as county Circuit Court Commissioner. In 1884 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and for the next twenty-two years was a member of the bar of that city. As a recognized authority on insurance law, he was retained in many important cases in several States. He also served as secretary of the State Prohibition Party, and was editor of its journal, "The Review". After his removal to Los Angeles in 1906, Mr. Getty acquired interests in several oil companies, of which perhaps the most important is the Minnehoma Oil Company, Oklahoma, which he organized in 1903. As the name suggests, the organizers of this company were principally Minnesotans. It operates about one hundred wells, producing two thousand barrels of oil a day, in the richest oil regions of Oklahoma. In 1917, he organized the Loyal Petroleum Company, of which he is president and controlling stockholder. The remaining stock is owned by employes of his other corporations, as the principal object in its organization was to enable the employes to profit from the enterprise. Mr. Getty's interest in his alma mater has been very pronounced. As a trustee of the university he has labored for the advancement of its interests, and contributed generously to its needs. He founded the Getty Debating Club and donated a fund for two annual prizes available to its members. In 1916 the university conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Commercial Science, and he delivered one of the principal addresses at its commencement exercises. Mr. Getty is a member of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, the Gamut Club, Municipal League, Brentwood Country Club, the Automobile Club of Southern California, and the Mid-Continent Producers Association. He is a Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He married, at Marion, Ohio, 30 October, 1879, Sarah Risher of Marion, Ohio. They have one son, Jean Paul Getty, educated at the University of Southern California, at Oxford University, England, and at the Sorbonne, Paris, and now associated in business with his father.

FAIRCHILD, Samuel William, manufacturing chemist, b. in Stratford, Connecticut, 22 August, 1853, son of Thomas Benjamin and Susan Ann Fairchild. His earliest American ancestor was Thomas Fairchild of Bradford, England, who settled at Stratford, Connecticut, in 1632. He descends, also, from Lieut. Thomas Elwood, who served under Commodore John Paul Jones. His father (1826-1897), was a merchant in Stratford, a man active in public affairs and the incumbent of several important offices. Mr. Fairchild was educated at an academy in Stratford, and was graduated Ph.G. in 1873 at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. In 1876 he began his active career in New York City, in association with his elder brother, Benjamin F. Fairchild, their firm being known as Fairchild Brothers. When in 1881, Macomb G. Foster was taken into partnership, the style was changed to Fairchild Brothers and Foster. This firm attained rapidly to prominence among the several important pharmaceutical chemists of the city, and is among the leaders in its line. In 1890, Mr. Fairchild accepted the Presidency of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, an office which he filled with great ability and success until 1896. During this period the old building on East 23rd. Street, was redeemed from debt, a new one was erected on West 68th Street, New York City, with more commodious arrangements for all departments, and the general affairs of the institution were vastly improved. By common consent, it was the time of its greatest growth and prosperity. In addition to this important service, Mr. Fairchild has been prominently active in public and benevolent undertakings of several varieties. He was one of the commissioners from New York State to the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893, and a trustee of the Hudson–Fulton Celebration Commission in 1909. In 1904 he donated a fund to found free scholarships for students of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, and in 1915, for students in America, both of which, in recognition of his generous interest in professional education, have been called by his name. He was conspicuously active in various patriotic movements during the World War, being Chairman of the War Committee of the Union League Club of New York; ren-

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dered valuable aid to the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army in raising funds; was an earnest worker in the several Liberty Loan drives, and a member of various committees appointed to receive and entertain distinguished visitors from Allied countries. For his services in the War, Mr. Fairchild was created a Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur of France; was awarded the cross of the Order of Leopold II by King Albert of Belgium, in recognition of his services in organizing the Belgian Relief, and the golden cross of a Chevalier of the Royal Battalion of George I, from the King of Greece. He was elected, also, Vice-President of the Permanent Blind Relief Fund for the benefit of soldiers and sailors blinded in the War. In 1908, Mr. Fairchild received the honorary degree of Ph.M. from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and in 1911, the degree of Sc.M. from Columbia University. He is a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; is President of the Sevilla Home for Children; is a trustee of the Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital; was one of the incorporators of the Bronx Park Botanical Gardens, and is Vice-President of the New York Chamber of Commerce. By virtue of descent he holds membership in the Society of Pilgrims, the New England Society of New York and the Sons of the American Revolution. His social and general affiliations are with the Metropolitan, Union League (President, 1911-1915), and Bankers' clubs, all of New York; of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., Virginia Club of Norfolk, Virginia, the Travelers' Club and L'Union Interalliee of Paris, France, and of the France-American Society. In former years he was a member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., New York, and is still keenly interested in its activities. Mr. Fairchild married, 17 October, 1877, Emily Justine, daughter of Hon. Abraham B. Tappen of Fordham, New York City, a former Justice of the Supreme Court. They have three daughters, Edith Elwood (Mrs. William R. Kirkland), Grace Elise (Mrs. Henry W. Butler), and Emily Constance (Mrs. Byron A. Long), and two sons, Benjamin Tappen and William Samuel Fairchild.

SOCKMAN, Ralph Washington, clergyman, b. at Mount Vernon, Ohio, 1 October, 1889, son of Rigdon Potter and Harriet Orena (Ash) Sockman. His father (1851-1919) was a successful farmer. His early education was received in the public schools of his native town, and he was graduated A.B. at Ohio Wesleyan University in 1911. After two additional years of study at Columbia University, he was awarded the degree of A.M.; then pursued a three-year course at the Union Theological Seminary, New York, leading to the degree of B.D., and was granted the degree of Ph.D. at Columbia in 1917. In the meantime, for two years (1911-1913) he served as Intercollegiate Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1915, and was installed as Associate Pastor of the Madison Avenue, Methodist Church, New York City. Since 1917 he has served as Pastor, except during several months of service with the Y. M. C. A. in 1918. In addition to his pastoral work, Dr. Sockman has been preacher in several American colleges and universities; has been a member of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions; is a trustee of the Sutton Place House, New York, and of the Neighbors' League of America, Inc., and has been actively associated with several other denominational and interdenominational organizations. He is a member of the American Society of Church History, the Monday Club, the Clergy Club, and the Theta Club, all of New York, as well as of the Delta Sigma Rho, Phi Delta Theta and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities. As an author, Dr. Sockman is distinguished for two notable contributions to current literature, "The Revival of Conventual Life in the Church of England in the Nineteenth Century" (1914), and "Suburbs of Christianity" (1924). The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Ohio Wesleyan University in 1923. Dr. Sockman married, 15 June, 1916, Zellah Widmer, daughter of Rev. William C. Endly of Elyria, Ohio. They have one son, William Potter, and one daughter, Elizabeth Ash Sockman.

GRANT, Cladius Buchanan, lawyer, b. at Lebanon, York County, Maine, 25 October, 1835; d. in Detroit, Michigan, in 1921, son of Joseph and Mary Ambrose (Merrill) Grant. His earliest ancestor was James Grant, who located in Berwick, Maine, in 1645. From him the line of descent runs through his son, James, 2d, and his wife, Patience Austin; through their son, James, 3rd, and his wife, Mary Moulton; through their son, Joseph (b. 1734), and his wife, Sarah Simpson; through their son, Edward (b. 1766), and his wife, Betsy Leavitt; through their son, Joseph (1793-1881), a farmer and the father of Judge Grant. His earliest maternal ancestor was Nathaniel Merrill, who settled at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1636, and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1655. The line of descent comes through his son, Nathaniel, 2nd; his son, John; his son, John, 2nd; his son, Nathaniel, 3rd; and his son, Nathaniel, 4th, father of Mary Ambrose Merrill. Judge Grant was educated in the schools of his native town, and was graduated A.B. in 1859, and A.M. in 1862 at the University of Michigan. During 1859-1862 he was a teacher and principal of the Ann Arbor High School. He served as Captain in the 20th Michigan Volunteers during the Civil War, and after the return of peace studied law in the University of Michigan. Upon his admission to the bar in 1866, he began practice in Ann Arbor, where he held the offices of Recorder and Postmaster from 1867 to 1870. He was a member of the Michigan House of Representatives during 1870-1874, and for a time served as Speaker. After retiring from the Legislature Mr. Grant engaged in the general practice of law at Houghton, Michigan. He served as Prosecuting Attorney of Houghton County from 1876 to 1877; was Judge of the Circuit Court from 1881 to 1889; Justice of the Supreme Court from 1889 to 1909, and Chief Justice in 1888, 1889 and 1908. On 1 January, 1910, he retired from the bench and formed an association with the law firm of Warren, Cady and Ladd,

Detroit, Michigan. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1891. Judge Grant married, 13 June, 1863, Caroline Lawrence, daughter of Alpheus Felch of Ann Arbor, Michigan, an ex-Governor of Michigan, a former United States Senator, Judge of the Circuit and Supreme courts of the State, and one of the commissioners appointed by President Pierce to settle the Spanish land claims in California. Judge and Mrs. Grant had five children, of whom two daughters survive.

MORGAN, Samuel Tate, manufacturer, b. in Wake County, North Carolina, 15 May, 1857; d. there, 16 April, 1920, son of Samuel Davidson and Tabitha Adaline (Tate) Morgan. At the age of seventeen, he left school in order to assist his widowed mother in the care of their plantation, and in 1879 removed to Durham, North Carolina, where he engaged in the grain and fertilizer business. In 1881 he organized the Durham Fertilizer Company, later reorganized as the Virginia Carolina Chemical Company, and became its President. It is the largest company of its kind in the world, having a paid-up capital of $46,000,000 and a yearly output exceeding 1,000,000 tons of fertilizers. The World War, however changed the whole aspect of this industry. Most of the potash, an important factor in the manufacture of fertilizers, which had been brought from the mines of Germany, was cut off by the war. Mr. Morgan turned his attention to domestic deposits and succeeded in securing a limited amount from Utah and other Western States. The use of potash in fertilizers was restricted to crops that absolutely required it, such, for example, as tobacco. The problem of furnishing sufficient fertilizers to aid the production of American crops became critical. However, the company evolved a satisfactory substitute and provided the American farmer with a product that increased the output of his land. Mr. Morgan was also President of the Southern Cotton Oil Company and the Charleston (South Carolina) Mining and Manufacturing Company. He was a director of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, Simms Petroleum Company, Tobacco By-Products and Chemical Corporation, Inc.; director of the Merchants' National Bank, the Virginia Trust Company, and the Old Dominion Trust Company, all of Richmond, Virginia. He was a member of the Westmoreland, Country and Commonwealth clubs of Richmond, Virginia, and the Calumet and New York Yacht clubs of New York City. He married, 15 September, 1875, Sally F., daughter of George W. Thompson, of Wake County, North Carolina.

DALLIN, Cyrus Edwin, sculptor, b. in Springville, Utah, 22 November, 1861, son of Thomas and Jane (Hamer) Dallin. His grandfather, Tobias Dallin, of Ilfracombe, Devon, England, settled in Utah about 1850. His father (1836-1908) was a miner. Mr. Dallin was educated in the elementary schools of his native town, and during 1889 studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, and the Julien Academy, Paris, where also he received instructions from Henri Michael Chapu and Jean Dampt. In 1890, he opened a studio in Boston, and since that time has continued with marked success his work as a sculptor. He was also instructor of sculpture at the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Among the principal monuments and statues erected by him, may be mentioned: **"Signal of Peace",** Lincoln Park, Chicago, 1894; "Sir Isaac Newton," Congressional Library, Washington, D. C.; "Pioneer Monument" and the statue of the "Angel Moroni", surmounting the pinnacle of the Mormon Temple, Salt Lake City, Utah; "Don Quixote"; "Apollo and Hyacinthus"; "Medicine Man", Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; "The Cavalryman", Hanover, Pennsylvania; Soldiers' Monument, Syracuse, N. Y.; "Appeal to the Great Spirit", Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; "Indian Hunter", Arlington, Massachusetts; "The Scout", Kansas City; "Statue of Massasoit," Plymouth, Massachusetts; "Alma Mater", Mary Institute, St. Louis, Missouri. He received the gold medal from the American Art Association, New York City, 1888; honorable mention, at the Paris Salon, 1900; the first-class medal and diploma at the Columbian, Chicago, 1893; silver medals, at Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, Boston, 1895, Paris Exposition, 1900, Buffalo Exposition, 1901; gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition, 1904; first prize competition for Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Syracuse, New York; silver medal, Johnstown, Exposition; gold medal, Salon, 1909; gold medal, Panama Exposition, 1915. He was awarded the honorary degree of A.M. by Tufts College, Massachusetts, in 1923. Mr. Dallin is a trustee of the Arlington Public Library; a member of the Massachusetts State Art Commission; National Institute of Arts and Letters; Royal Society of Arts, London; National Sculpture Society; the Society of Arts and Letters, and Architectural League both of New York City; Boston Society of Architects; St. Botolph Club and the Boston Art Club of which he was vice-president. He married, 16 June, 1891, Vittoria Colonna, daughter of Dr. James Murray of Boston. They have three sons, Edwin E., Arthur M. and Lawrence Dallin.

MILLER, Garfield Lankard, banker, b. at Lindersville, Missouri, 8 November, 1882, son of John D. and Mary (Lankard) Miller. His father (1840-1888) was a leading citizen of his community, active in various lines of business and noted for philanthropy. After his death the family removed to Walla Walla, Washington. Because of reverses in their fortunes, Garfield Miller was obliged to work at miscellaneous employments a large part of the time, and could attend school only at irregular intervals. However, he managed to acquire a good education, and completed the course at Blair Business College, Spokane, in 1901. In January, 1902, he entered Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, where he became President of his class, Captain of the base ball team, and a member of the Dramatic Society and the Glee Club. While at college, he spent his vacations at work in the Coeur d'Alene mines. In 1906, he becamc a student at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois. His first business connection was with the International Text Book Company in

J. P. Morgan

THE BENNETT HOMESTEAD, WAKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

THE BIRTHPLACE OF SAMUEL TATE MORGAN

Omaha, Nebraska. Within three months he was made a Division Superintendent and stationed at Wichita, Kansas. In 1909, however, he resigned from this connection and formed the firm of G. L. Miller and Company, at Miami, Florida, which is at present the oldest and largest house in the South dealing exclusively in first mortgage bonds. In 1917 a branch office was opened in Atlanta, Georgia, and in 1922 another in New York City. Today G. L. Miller and Company have offices in most of the principal cities of the United States. Miller bonds are sold to investors in America, and in every civilized country. Under the Miller Plan a large mortgage loan on improved and income producing real estate such as large office buildings, apartments, hotels or commercial structures, is divided into a number of bonds, creating a safe and profitable form of security for individual investors. This permits investors to participate in mortgage investments of highest quality, which were formerly available only to banks, insurance companies and large institutions. A fundamental principal of the Miller Plan is that the value depends largely on earnings, and there are a number of ingenious and strong safeguards, which cause the earnings of the mortgaged property to be applied directly to the payment of the bonds, both principal and interest. Real estate mortgage loans are made in leading cities of the country where values are established and future prosperity is assured. The class of real estate on which loans are made, and the safeguards surrounding each transaction suggest the extreme safety of funds invested in Miller Real Estate First Mortgage Bonds. Every loan is secured by a first mortgage. No creditor's claims precede those of G. L. Miller and Company, except taxes, the payment of which is carefully supervised. Every mortgage is "closed". That is, no more money can be borrowed against the mortgage, and no more first mortgage bonds are issued. G. L. Miller and Company never deal in second mortgages. The property on which a loan is to be made must be capable of earning more than twice the amount required to meet the largest annual interest payments. The interest coupons are payable every six months, and a part of the bonds are paid off and cancelled each year. By this system of serial maturities the bonded indebtedness is reduced from the earnings of the mortgaged property, the entire loan being paid off in twelve to twenty years. The borrower is required to make monthly deposits in a sinking fund established especially to meet payments of interest and principal. This feature of the plan provides a monthly check upon the income of the borrower and prevents the diversion of this income to other purposes. A definite and accurate disbursement schedule is worked out, and payments are made only after satisfactory proof of progress in construction is supplied in form of photographs and certified statements from the architect, or from the bank through which the funds are paid. The borrower is also required to show that funds so paid are used to satisfy contractors' bills so that the completed building will be free from mechanics' liens. A trustee is appointed to protect the interests of the bond holders. The fact that no investor has ever lost a dollar in principal or interest and has never had to wait a day for the payment of either, substantiates the effectiveness of Miller Safeguards and the Miller Plan. Mr. Miller is a member of numerous civic and financial organizations. He married, 12 April, 1908, Alma Ozier Prather (deceased) of Los Angeles, California. They had two daughters, Marian Elizabeth and Helen Gould, and one son, Garfield Lankard, Jr.

WHITMARSH, Theodore Francis, merchant, b. in Brooklyn, New York, 6 November, 1869, son of Henry C. and Caroline H. (Leggett) Whitmarsh. His earliest American ancestor, John Whitmarsh of Weymouth, England, settled in American on 20 March, 1635. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and began his business career in 1886 in the employ of his uncle, Francis H. Leggett, founder of Francis H. Leggett and Company. He worked his way through the various departments and was admitted to partnership in the firm in 1896, becoming Vice-President and Treasurer, when the company was incorporated in 1902. Upon the death of Mr. Leggett in 1909, he assumed active management of the business, and later became its President, the office which he still occupies (1924). During the World War, he was associated with Herbert Hoover in the United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.; being Chief of the Distribution Division, with supervision of distribution of all non-perishable foodstuffs. Upon his retirement as head of the Distribution Division, he was made assistant to Mr. Hoover, "To sit on all Food Administration commodity committees and boards with a view to assistance in co-relating the policies of all divisions with each other and with other government departments (except Agriculture). Also to undertake special and unassigned work." Mr. Whitmarsh was also the Food Administration's representative on the War Industries Board, serving on both its Priorities Committee and Requirements Division; and was the Food Administration's coordinating member with the Capital Issues Committee. He was a member of the joint Committee of Four set up by the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture to coordinate the work of the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, with that of the Food Administration. Previous to his departure to Europe, Mr. Hoover, by direction of the President, appointed Mr. Whitmarsh Acting Federal Food Administrator and Chairman of the Committee at Washington, D. C., to handle European food relief. Later, upon the organization of the American Relief Association, Mr. Hoover was made General Director and Mr. Whitmarsh and Mr. Rickard, Joint Administrators. He was also a member of the Belgian Relief Executive Committee, and received decoration as an officer of the Crown (Belgium). Mr. Whitmarsh is President and Treasurer of the Seacoast Canning Company; Treasurer of the American Can Company of Maine; a director of the American Key Can Company, the Irving National Bank, Irving Trust Company and the

Famous Players-Lasky Corporation; a trustee of the United Hospital Fund, and trustee and member of the Funding Committee of the Greenwich Savings Bank. He is an ex-President of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association. Among social organizations he is a member of the New York Genealogical Society, Union League, New York Athletic and Merchants' clubs of New York City; of the Sleepy Hollow and Knollwood country clubs, and of the Metropolitan, Chevy Chase and Columbia clubs of Washington, D. C. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and of New York State; the Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History of New York City; and the American Club of London. He married Lillian Ainslie Smith of Brooklyn, New York. They have two sons, Francis Leggett, a graduate of Harvard College in 1916, and a lieutenant of the 306th Infantry, New York, during the World War; Karl R. Whitmarsh, a graduate of Harvard, in 1919, and a lieutenant of the 49th Infantry, New Jersey, and one daughter, Katherine Whitmarsh, who was actively engaged in Red Cross work during the great conflict.

DAVIS, Le Compte, lawyer, b. in Mercer County, Kentucky, 1 May, 1864, son of Henry Clay and Josephine (Le Compte) Davis. His father (d. 1908) was a physician and a man of high literary accomplishments. The first American representative of the family was Achilles Davis, a native of England, who settled in Virginia in colonial times. Mr. Davis' mother was a descendant of Charles Le Compte, of Huguenot descent, who served in the Revolutionary War. Her maternal grandfather, Major Joseph Le Compte, was for many years a member of Congress from Kentucky. Mr. Davis was educated in the public schools of his native state and in the law school of Centre College, Danville, Kentucky, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1887. In the same year, he was admitted to the bar of Kentucky, and in 1888 to the bar of California, where he had located to begin the practice of law. He served as assistant district attorney of Los Angeles County, during 1893-1894, but resigned in 1895 in order to form a partnership with Judson R. Rush. Mr. Davis is especially distinguished for his successful work in criminal law. He was associated in the defense of the celebrated McNamara dynamiting case in 1910; also defended the noted Chicago lawyer, Clarence Darrow, accused of bribery in connection with the same matter. In 1908 he defended three prominent bankers accused in the Oregon land frauds, and secured acquittals, and in 1909 appeared for the defense in the Imperial Valley land fraud cases. He has been the attorney for eighty-seven clients accused of murder, notably in the defense of Harry C. New, of Indiana, and has been remarkably successful in securing acquittals. He was attorney in the case of Thompson vs. Norman, one of the most notable recent cases in the United States, which resulted in the passage of a law in every state that marriages may not be contracted on the high seas in contravention of the laws established in state of the contracting parties. When a young man Mr. Davis spent considerable time in Mexico, and wrote for the Louisville "Courier-Journal" a series of articles on the "Famous Battlefields in the Mexican War of 1847." Mr. Davis is a noted collector of books, old engravings and paintings, and has a library of about ten thousand volumes, in which are many rare and first editions. He has books printed before the discovery of America, some dating back as far as 1417. It is said to be the best balanced library on the Pacific Coast. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Sons of the American Revolution, National Art Club of New York, and the National Art Club of Washington. He married, in Ventura, California, 18 April, 1908, Edythe, daughter of Benjamin Franklin Gilman, a pioneer merchant of Marysville, California.

WOODS, Samuel, I, colonist, b. in England, in 1686, d. in Massachusetts, in 1763. He came to this country soon after the year 1700, and settled in Chelmsford, Massachusetts where he married in 1717, Mary Parker, daughter of John and Mary Parker. She died 21 January, 1732-1733.

WOODS, Samuel, II, soldier and educator, b. in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, 19 June, 1722; d. 8 November, 1808, son of Samuel and Mary (Parker) Woods. On 4 September, 1751, he married Tabitha Eveleth (b. 4 April, 1731; d. 22 October, 1770), daughter of John and Hannah (Haynes) Eveleth, of Sudbury, Massachusetts. He was always identified with all that concerned his country's welfare in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods. In August, 1757, he was one of a company enrolled to march to the relief of Fort William Henry, and in March, 1774, was chosen one of a Committee of Correspondence in Princeton, Massachusetts. He was one of the early educators of his day, and established and taught the first public school in his town.

WOODS, Abel, clergyman, b. in Princeton, Massachusetts, 15 August, 1765; d. in Hamilton, New York, 11 August, 1850, son of Samuel and Tabitha (Eveleth) Woods. On 11 October, 1792, he married Mary Smith (b. 8 January, 1775; d. 14 September, 1847), daughter of Asa and Mary Smith. He was ordained a Baptist clergyman in Shoreham, Vermont, in 1795, and served with distinction in that town for fifteen years, performing meanwhile much ministerial labor in all the surrounding regions, and, until his retirement in 1837, in Panton, Vermont, Addison, Granville, Hubbardston, Massachusetts, and Essex, New York. His brother, the Reverend Leonard Woods, D.D., the distinguished theologian, in an obituary notice spoke of Abel Woods' talents and character in terms of highest praise.

WOODS, Alva, clergyman and educator, b. in Shoreham, Vermont, 13 August, 1794; d. in Providence, Rhode Island, 6 September, 1887, son of Abel and Mary (Smith) Woods. He was educated in the public district schools, and in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. In 1813 he entered Harvard University, being graduated A.B. with honor in 1817. Following his graduation he began studies at the Theological Seminary, And-

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over, Massachusetts, and for a year was assistant instructor at the Phillips Academy, completing his course at the Seminary, 21 September, 1821. Prior to this time he had received, and accepted, an appointment as professor in Columbian College, Washington, D. C., then in process of organization under the auspices of the Baptist denomination. On 28 October, 1821, he was ordained minister of the Gospel. The ordination sermon was preached by his uncle, the distinguished Reverend Leonard Woods, D.D., the first Professor of Christian Theology in the Theological Seminary at Andover. Before entering upon the tasks of the professorship, he undertook, at the earnest solicitation of the Trustees, an agency for the collection of funds, books and philosophical apparatus, for the infant college. This agency he prosecuted with vigor for more than two years, in most of the Atlantic States, and also in Great Britain, and the continent of Europe. His success was such as to call forth testimonials of approbation and grateful acknowledgement, for the timely and efficient aid he rendered. Besides accomplishing the more immediate objects of his mission abroad, Professor Woods attended various courses of lectures in London, spending some time at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and visiting the principal institutions of literature, science and art in Paris, Lyons, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, Rome, Naples, Bologna, Padua, Venice, Verona, Milan and Geneva. Soon after his return he entered upon the duties of his professorship, but, within a few months, the College became financially embarrassed, and its prospects were for a time entirely darkened, and thus Professor Woods and most of the faculty, were obliged to seek other situations of usefulness. On 1 September, 1824, Professor Woods was elected to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Brown University. There he continued until the close of the collegiate year of 1828, serving for two years as president ad interim, and resigning to accept the presidency of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. Previous to this Brown University had conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. Before his appointment Transylvania University had less than a dozen students. Under his administration this number increased to one hundred and fifty during the three years he was officially connected with the Institution. The Medical and Law Schools, in addition, also averaged two hundred students. Such progress was most gratifying to the State, and Committees of Legislature commended in the highest terms the talents, instruction, and skillful management of the President. In May, 1829, the principal College building, with most of the Library and apparatus, was destroyed by fire. Funds were not available to erect other buildings, and to replace the loss, and in consequence the Trustees of the University of Alabama offered Dr. Woods the presidency of their new college at Tuscaloosa. This position Dr. Woods was urged to accept by prominent men all over the country, and so in accordance with his inclinations, and the advice and wishes of his friends, he took on the new responsibility, and moved to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, with his family, in March, 1831. Here he was successful through a series of years in organizing and maintaining a college of high character. While laboring for the education of the sons of Alabama, Dr. Woods did not overlook the importance of female education, and with this object in view, and under his guidance, a company was formed and chartered by the name of the Alabama Athenaeum, and Dr. Woods was made President of the Board of Trustees. A site in Tuscaloosa was secured, and suitable buildings erected and equipment and teachers obtained. The school did much towards female education in Alabama and the southwestern states. The ever increasing labors of the office and the debilitating effects of the southern climate, on a constitution not entirely acclimated, began to impair Dr. Woods' health, and this, with a desire to educate his son in the free States of the North, induced him to resign and return to the more invigorating airs of New England. His valedictory address was delivered 6 December, 1837. Upon leaving he received the most gratifying testimonials of respect and esteem. In the "History of Education in Alabama", published by the U. S. Bureau of Education, 1889, written by Willis G. Clark, is a biography of Dr. Woods. It testifies to his worth, and tells of the action of the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama in naming the first of the new buildings, "Alva Woods Hall", "in grateful remembrance of his distinguished services." At the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the University, the memory of its first President was affectionately remembered. In the Spring of 1839, after spending some time with relatives and friends in Boston, and Hamilton, New York, Dr. Woods removed to Providence, Rhode Island, and made it his home. He had refused the presidency of three Western Colleges, and a professorship in a most important Theological Institution, preferring a more quiet life, and wishing to prepare his son to enter Brown University. Under his tuition, mainly, his son, Marshall Woods, was accordingly fitted for College, entering the freshmen class in 1841, and being graduated in 1845. From 1844 to 1856 Dr. Woods gratuitously gave his services to the State as Chaplain of its prison. Besides preaching to the prisoners regularly, he visited the sick in their cells, giving counsel as each individual case seemed to require. He also instituted a Bible Class where many were taught to read and write, who could do neither when first committed. After the latter date the State made provision for a permanent Chaplain, and Dr. Woods received the grateful acknowledgements of State officials for his philanthropic labors. Dr. Woods frequently preached to the inmates of the Dexter Asylum, in Providence, Rhode Island, and in the Spring of 1844, in connection with his public-spirited and benevolent wife, commenced there a Bible-class for the old and young of both sexes. Through a long series of years they made Christmas a memorable and joyful day at the Asylum. In 1853 Dr. Woods was elected a Trustee of the New-

ton Theological Seminary. In 1843, he was elected a Trustee of Brown University, officiating as such until 1859, when he was transferred to the Board of Fellows. His sympathies were always warmly enlisted in the behalf of young men of promising abilities, and struggling with poverty, to obtain the advantages of a liberal education. It was his delight to aid such as had the Christian Ministry in view, especially those of his own religious denomination. The scholarships he established at Brown University and at the Newton Theological Seminary are evidence of his purpose. On 10 December, 1823 he married Almira Marshall, the talented and accomplished daughter of Josiah and Priscilla (Waterman) Marshall of Boston. She was born in Boston, Massachusetts, 1804, and died in Providence, Rhode Island, 5 April, 1863. Their children were Marshall Woods and Priscilla Marshall Woods, born October, 1826, and died March, 1827.

JACKSON, Edward Schuyler, manufacturer, b. in Wilmington, Delaware, 30 January, 1869, son of Milton (1845-1909) and Caroline (Swayne) Jackson, and of English ancestry. The first of the family to come to America was Isaac Jackson (son of Timothy Jackson of Lancashire, England), who emigrated from Ballitore, Ireland, and settled in London Grove, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1725. His father was prominent in the state of Pennsylvania as an educator, traveler and manufacturer, who entered the business of manufacturing locks in 1878. He was a graduate of the University of Michigan, receiving the degrees of B.S. and A.M. Edward S. Jackson attended the Friends' Grammar School, Philadelphia, during the years 1878-1882; and Friends' Central School, also Philadelphia, from 1882-1886. He started in business as an apprentice in his father's lock factory in 1886, serving in that capacity for four years. The six years following he spent as a salesman for the company, and was promoted in 1906 to Superintendent. Mr. Jackson since becoming President has built a world-wide business along the lines first conceived by his father at an earlier date and has so developed the business from a small enterprise that it is at this time the largest manufacturing plant in the world engaged in the production of padlocks. The plant area covers a floor space of five acres, and has a capacity of one million locks per month, which are sold throughout the world. The trade name, "Miller", is familiar in the entire commercial world. "Forbes Magazine" recently published the following: "The Miller Lock Company has 'hobbies', 'hobbies' that have made it one of the foremost industrial organizations in the service it renders its employees. It is known as the plant 'where industrial democracy thrives'. Behind its gates is a virtual 'republic' of some 800 employees, where women and girls vote on equality with men, and where there is no room for agitators or 'reds'. Its principles are the same as those which underlie the American republic. Its industrial service offers virtually every form of opportunity and benefit that an industrial plant can extend to its employees. The workers, for example, have their own council, or participation board, which represents them in the management. Its object is not to present 'complaints'. There is far more behind it than that. All its members are participants in the company's profits, as are also all of the other employees. The board's principal object is to cut costs, improve conditions so as to increase production, and thereby increase profits both for the workers and for the company. Increased production is the basis for all profit-sharing distribution. The workers thus govern their own profits, which are distributed monthly on a graduated scale of percentage, based on length of service and volume of production. After three months' service an employee is eligible to a share of the profits, and as his period of service grows, so do his profits. Employees are encouraged to bring their friends into the working force of the factory, by a reward which is paid them after the worker has been in the service of the company for three months. A similar bonus is paid for the return of an old employee when the latter shall have been six weeks on the job. There are bonuses also for suggestions and improvements. All employees have their lives insured free. They are given free physical examinations at regular intervals. Good health is an important feature at the Miller Lock Company's plant. There are a physician, a nurse and a dentist in attendance. Various entertainment features are 'sandwiched' between working hours. These cover both indoor and outdoor amusements which serve to intensify the 'family' atmosphere that is apparent in every department. There are frequent dances, lectures, concerts, get-together dinners and outdoor athletic games. The company's annual dinner, which includes families and friends of the workers, is one of the big events of the year; so is the annual picnic. In all the factory 'social events' the heads of the departments and representatives of the management get as much enjoyment as the workers. It's one 'big family' at this plant. There's a Boy Scout Troop, and the girls have a patriotic league that did all sorts of good work during the war. Continuation schools are conducted for both sexes. Gardens are ploughed by the company and apportioned to the workers. The Miller Lock Company's slogan expressing these ideal conditions is 'Where Industrial Democracy thrives'." Mr. Jackson is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Country Club, the Pelham Club, and the Frankford Country Club, a member of the Hardware Club, New York, the Missouri Athletic Club, St. Louis, Missouri, and the Seaview Golf Club, Atlantic City, New Jersey. In 1895, he married Maud Riley, daughter of William B. Riley, a prominent Philadelphia manufacturer. They have one child, Edward S. Jackson, Jr.

CARLTON, Charles Elijah, banker, b. in Concord, New Hampshire, 1 August, 1872, son of Elijah Winship and Sarah Alner (Gawler) Carlton. His earliest American ancestor, Edward Carlton, settled at Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1638. He was educated in the elementary and high schools of his native town, and began his business career in 1891

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Edward S. Jackson

in the employ of E. H. Rollins and Sons, of Boston, dealers in investment securities. He was made Treasurer of this concern in 1916, and still occupies the office (1924). He is Treasurer of the Colorado Securities and Realty Company and of the Home Service for American Soldiers Abroad, and is a member of the Engineers' Club, the Economic Club, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He married, 15 November, 1919, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Georgia Chandler, daughter of John F. Sherry of Portland, Maine. They have one daughter, Edith.

MARSHALL, Josiah, soldier and merchant, b. in Billerica, Massachusetts, 17 January, 1773; d. in Providence, Rhode Island, 21 November, 1841, son of Lieutenant Isaac and Abigail (Brown) Marshall. He married in Halifax, Massachusetts, 10 November, 1798, Priscilla Waterman, daughter of Freeman and Josanna (Thompson) Waterman (b. 16 May, 1782; d. 27 April, 1860). He was an East India merchant of Boston, and one of the pioneers of the American trade with Canton, China, the Sandwich Islands, and the Pacific Coast. His ships took the first missionaries to those islands, as well as the frames of the houses first erected there, the furniture for them, and carpenters to build them. He conceived the gigantic commercial plans on the northwestern coast of America, which John Jacob Astor afterward partially carried out. His wife, Priscilla (Waterman) Marshall, was a direct descendant of five male passengers on the Mayflower, viz: William Brewster, William Bradford, Isaac Allerton, Richard Warren, and Francis Cooke. His father, Lieutenant Isaac Marshall, was a descendant of John Marshall of Billerica, Massachusetts, the immigrant ancestor, and of a captain of that name in Oliver Cromwell's Army, and also took an active military part in the French and Indian and Revolutionary Wars. On 6 April, 1759, he enlisted "for his Majesty's service" in Colonel Eleazar Tyng's regiment, under command of General Jeffrey Amherst, for the "invasion of Canada." He responded to the Lexington Alarm under Captain Moses Parker; fought at the battle of White Plains, 28 October, 1776, in Captain Zaccheus Wright's Company, and served in Rhode Island in 1777. In 1780 he was made a lieutenant in the Middlesex County Militia. Josiah Marshall's children who lived to maturity were: *Josiah Thompson,* b. 22 March, 1803; d. 23 November, 1875, married 26 October, 1826, Mary Sheldon Stocking; *Almira,* b. 5 November, 1804, d. 5 April, 1863, married 10 December, 1823, Rev. Alva Woods; *Emily,* b. 27 June, 1807, d. 17 August, 1836, married 18 May, 1831, William Foster Otis; *Priscilla,* b. 19 December, 1808, d. 18 April, 1841, married 20 March, 1828, Chief Justice John Meredith Read; *Henry,* b. 25 December, 1810, d. 8 May, 1836; *Marian,* b. 7 October, 1812, d. 17 December, 1900, married 2 July, 1844, John George Holbrooke; *Charlotte,* b. 17 May, 1819, d. 22 February, 1904, married 10 June, 1846, Horatio Bridge, Paymaster General, U. S. N. The daughter Emily Marshall Otis was noted for her beauty, and is mentioned in many reminiscences and memoirs.

WOODS, Marshall, physician and trustee, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 28 November, 1824; d. in London, England, 13 July, 1899, son of Alva and Almira (Marshall) Woods. He was graduated A.B. at Brown University in 1845, receiving the degree of A.M. in course, and from the University of New York in 1848 the degree of M.D. His time was largely devoted to his own private affairs, fiduciary administration, travel, literature and art. In 1855 he was United States Commissioner from Rhode Island to the Paris Exposition of that year, and a member of the International Jury on Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. For these services he received from the Emperor Napoleon III. the Decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor. From 1856 until his death he was a Trustee of the Corporation of Brown University, serving on the most important committees, and from 1866 to 1882 was its treasurer, publishing the first printed treasurer's reports, together with "A List of Subscriptions Made to Brown University During the Twenty-Five Years Terminating 29 June, 1871." He laid the foundation for a Lectureship on the Fine Arts, as applied to the Mechanic Arts, or Industrial Pursuits. Recently the income of this fund has been released by his heirs, and will now be used in supplying Lectures on the Fine Arts as applied broadly to human life, and Lectures on the Arts and Sciences as applied to all human progress. No institution ever had a more devoted guardian of its funds. He held many other positions of trust; was a director of the Providence National Bank; a fellow of the Rhode Island Medical Society; a member of the Charitable Baptist Society; Providence Athenaeum, Providence Historical Society and the Hope and Art Clubs of Providence, a founder of the old and famous Providence Club and of the Rhode Island Arts Association, the first of its kind established in Providence. He married, 12 July, 1848, Anne Brown Francis, daughter of Hon. John Brown and Anne Carter (Brown) Francis, b. 23 April, 1828, and d. 24 August, 1896, a gifted musician, and a leader in social, religious, and charitable life. They had one son, John Carter Brown Woods, b. 12 June, 1851, and one daughter, Abby Francis Woods, b. 27 May, 1849, and d. 10 March, 1895, who married 15 October, 1873, Samuel Appleton Brown Abbott, Boston, Massachusetts, and left four daughters: Helen Frances, Madeline Livermore, Annee Francis, and Caroline Livermore.

SMITH, George Watson, manufacturer, b. in Clinton Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania, 18 December, 1862, son of Joseph Schrum and Mary Ann (Watson) Smith. His earliest American ancestor was his great-grandfather, George Smith, born in Germany about 1750, who came to America in 1764, served in the Revolutionary War for four years, and in 1780 married a daughter of John Wonderlay, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith's mother, Mary Ann Watson, was a descendant of John Davis who came from Scotland, and settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1768, and later removed to Butler County, Pennsylvania. Through her father she was a descendant of Thomas Watson, a native of County Down, Ireland, who settled in Butler County in 1770. Her grandfather, James Watson, born in Ireland in 1759, served in the Revolutionary Army, was taken prisoner at the Battle of Brandywine, and was kept on a British prison ship for three months. He served under Lieutenant Colonel Bicker in Captain McGowan's Company, having enlisted from Middletown, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania. He died in Butler County, Pennsylvania in 1845. George Watson Smith entered upon his business career in 1883, and eventually became president of the Sterling Steel Foundry Company, and of the Safe Deposit Bank. For nine years he was a school director and for four years a councilman of Tarentum Borough. In 1884 Mr. Smith married Ida May, daughter of John Nease, a farmer, of Clinton Township, Butler County, Pennsylvania. They had five children: Mary Annette, Harry Floyd, Everett Porter, George Clarence, and Olive May Smith.

SPAULDING, Huntley Norvel, manufacturer, b. at Townsend Harbor, Massachusetts, 30 October, 1869, son of Jonas and Emeline (Cummings) Spaulding. His father (1833-1900) was the founder of Jonas Spaulding and Sons Company, manufacturers of leather-board specialties, with factories at Rochester, North Rochester and Milton, New Hampshire; Townsend Harbor, Massachusetts; Tonawanda, New York; and London, England. Mr. Spaulding was educated in the elementary schools of Lawrence, Massachusetts; at the Lawrence Academy, Groton, Massachusetts; completed the course at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, in 1889; and the next year began his business career at Townsend Harbor, Massachusetts. He is President of the International Leather Company of Boston, and of the Atlas Leather Company of Caseyville, Illinois; Treasurer of the Spaulding Fibre Company, Inc., of Rochester, New Hampshire, and of the Jonas Spaulding and Sons Company; and is Vice-President of the Spaulding and Frost Company of Fremont, New Hampshire. On 14 August, 1917, he was appointed Federal Food Adiministrator for New Hampshire for the duration of the World War. He was Chairman of the New Hampshire Board of Education; received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from the New Hampshire State College, Durham, New Hampshire, in 1918, and, in 1920, was a candidate for election to the United States Senate from the State of New Hampshire.

WOODS, John Carter Brown, lawyer, b. Providence, Rhode Island, 12 June, 1851, son of Marshall and Anne Brown (Francis) Woods. He descends from Samuel and Abel Woods of Princeton, Massachusetts, and Alva Woods of Providence, Rhode Island; also from John Marshall of England, and Billerica, Massachusetts, two other successive John Marshalls, Isaac Marshall of Billerica, Josiah Marshall of Boston, and Almira (Marshall) Woods of Providence, Rhode Island. Through his mother he descends from Philip Francis of Plymouth, England, John Francis of Leighlin, Ireland, John Francis of Lismore, Ireland, Tench Francis of Ireland, Maryland and Pennsylvania, Tench Francis of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, John Francis of Providence, Rhode Island, and John Brown Francis of Warwick, Rhode Island; also from John Carter of Ireland and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, John Carter of Providence, Rhode Island, and Ann (Carter) Brown of Providence, Rhode Island; also from Chad Browne of England and Providence, Rhode Island, Nicholas and John Brown, brothers, of Providence, Rhode Island, Nicholas Brown, (Brown University) of Providence, Rhode Island, and Anne Carter (Brown) Francis of Providence, Rhode Island. He received his early education in the private school of the Reverend Charles H. Wheeler in Providence, Rhode Island; entered Brown University, and was graduated in the class of 1872, with the degree of A.B., delivering the classical oration. In 1875 he received the degree of A.M. Choosing the study of law he was graduated at Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1874. The same year he was admitted to the Rhode Island bar, and in 1876 to the Federal Courts. In addition to his professional duties he carries many business responsibilities, and from 1886 to 1920 was a director of the Providence National Bank. From 1877 Mr. Woods occupied prominent political positions in City and state. His first appearance in public life was as a member of the Providence Common Council, an office to which he was elected 30 January, 1877. He was continued in the Council through successive re-elections until January, 1885, when he declined to accept the honor again. He was President of the Council during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884 and served on important regular, special, and joint committees. A special committee of which he was chairman was one to decide upon the future of the

George H. Smith

Providence Reform School. The report of that committee brought about the abolishment of the school and the establishment of the Sockanosset School for Boys and the Oaklawn School for Girls, at the State Institutions at Cranston. As President of the Council he was ex-officio member of the Providence School Committee. Mr. Woods was a member of the State Legislature from Providence, serving from May, 1881, to May, 1887, as Representative, and as a member of the Senate from December, 1891, until May, 1892, and from April, 1894, for three full terms of one year each. He was chairman of the House Committee on judiciary during the sessions of 1884-1885, 1885-1886, 1886-1887. In the Senate he was chairman of the judiciary committee in 1892, and of the committee on education during his other three terms. In both branches of the State Legislature he was a member of many committees, regular, and special and in committees and on the floor did notable service in creating and advancing constructive legislation towards final passage, and in opposing the adoption of measures not for the best interests of the public. Among the special committees on which he served, was one, of which he was chairman, to investigate and report to the House of Representatives upon the administration of criminal law in the State. He was chairman of the joint special committee of the House, appointed in April, 1886, to consider changes in laws relating to the administration of justice in the inferior courts. The improvement of highways, taxation, erection of a State Armory, geological survey to find road material, Militia, the suppression of intemperance, reorganization of State Courts, the 1896 revision of the General Laws; these and many others were subjects considered and reported on by committees appointed for the purpose, upon which Mr. Woods served as a member, often as chairman. He was made a member of the Commission to erect the State Armory at Providence, of which he is still a member. He was a member of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, 1892-1898, and chairman 1894-1898. He was also a member of the first commission on good roads and the commission on the geological survey of the State. He was a member of the Republican City Committee, 1879-1896, chairman, 1886-1893; member State Central Committee 1890-1893, and prominently connected with Republican organizations and conventions, without number. Mr. Woods was elected Moderator of the Charitable Baptist Society in 1891, having previously served the Society as Clerk for fourteen years. He remained as Moderator until 1900 when he declined a re-election. He has served as Trustee of Brown University since 1884, was a member of the Advisory and Executive Committee from 1885 to 1918, and its secretary from 1889 to 1916. He is a member of Epsilon Chapter, Zeta Psi, joining while a student at the University, and in 1871 was elected to Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa; was vice-president, 1891-1893 and president, 1893-1895. He has been a director of the Rhode Island School of Design on the part of Brown University, and was a trustee of the Institute for the Deaf of Rhode Island, 1895-1907 and for twelve years, 1888-1900, president of the Rhode Island Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was one of the founders and original members of the Rhode Island Society Sons of the American Revolution; serving the Society as vice-president, 1891-1892; president, 1892-1893; and as delegate to national congresses. He is also a member of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants; was one of the founders of the Hope Club of Providence, which he served as governor, 1875-1888; vice-president, 1875-1881; and president, 1892–1898. He was also one of the founders of the Country Club at Choppequonsett, Warwick, Rhode Island, and is now a member of the Hope Club, Agawam Hunt, University Clubs, Providence and New York; Squantum, Turk's Head, Providence Art, Players, Pow Wow of Harvard, Harvard Club of Rhode Island, Harvard Law School Association, East Side Skating, Newport Reading Room, Clam Bake Club of Newport, Providence Bar Club, American Bar Association, Rhode Island Bar Association, Rhode Island Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Rhode Island Society of Mayflower Descendants, Rhode Island Society for the Prevntion of Cruelty to Children, Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Rhode Island School of Design, Archaelogical Institute of America, Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence Atheaeum, Providence Y.M.C.A., the Charitable Baptist Society, and a member of the Corporations of the Rhode Island Hospital, Butler Hospital, and the Lying-In Hospital. Mr. Woods has traveled extensively, and for some years has devoted much of his time to historical research and the management of public and private interests.

PARSONS, Albert Stevens, publisher, b. in Northfield, Massachusetts, 16 November, 1841, son of Albert Collins and Hannah (Stevens) Parsons. His father (1812-1902), a farmer and merchant, was an active abolitionist, and an adherent first of the Free Soil Party, later of the Republican Party. In 1861 he was elected a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature, and in 1865 served as State Senator. He ardently espoused the temperance movement, then in its infancy. Albert Stevens Parsons was educated in public schools of his native town, and in 1861 began his career in the publishing business in Boston. From 1868 to 1871 he was connected with the publishing house, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, and afterward, until 1918, was Treasurer of Edwin Dresser and Company, publishers, later incorporated as the Cambridgeport Diary Company and finally as the Standard Diary Company of Boston. Mr. Parsons frequently contributed articles to newspapers, particularly on various reform movements. He has been a strong advocate of Free trade, and anti-Imperialism, and was a pioneer in the cause of cooperative banking. He was President of the Massachusetts Bicycle Club, Appalachian Mountain Club and the Lexington Historical Society; Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Anti-Imperialist League and the American Free

Trade League; director of the Massachusetts Reform Club, the Cambridge Civil Service Reform League, and of the Free Religious Association of America; Treasurer of the New England Cremation Society; a founder and first Secretary of the League of American Wheelmen; and is a member of the Twentieth Century and the Economic clubs. He married, 4 September, 1871, Louise Hobart Ilsley, of Chelsea, Massachusetts.

SAMPSON, Oscar Hallet, merchant, b. in Plympton, Massachusetts, 9 February, 1829; d. at his home in Boston, Massachusetts, 15 November, 1904, son of William Henry (1802–1882), and Sarah (Sprague) Sampson. His grandparents, Gideon Sampson (1760-1839) married Lydia Ripley, and Seth Sprague (1760-1847) married Deborah Sampson. His ancestry on both sides was English, Henry Sampson being a passenger on the "Mayflower", and Francis Sprague on the ship "Anne" in 1623. Among those who reached distinction, was his uncle, Hon. Peleg Sprague, Judge of the United States District Court, and Senator from Maine. He began life with an earnest purpose, and he used the means that were afforded him to accomplish the end before him. He became President of the Industrial Mutual Insurance Company of Boston. For two terms he served as a member of the Common Council of Boston. He was especially active in the development of cotton manufacturing in the South. He was a Republican in his political preferences, and in his religious affiliations a Unitarian, holding the office of Vestryman at King's Chapel, Boston. Among Massachusetts men, by tradition and birth, Mr. Sampson, who gave himself generously to the public all through the years of his singularly happy, varied broad-gauged life, must be accounted one whose contribution to his native state is well out of the ordinary; enriching as it did, both the practical and the imaginative sides of human activity. In the death of Mr. Sampson, the Commonwealth lost a distinguished citizen prominent in mercantile circles for more than a generation. He ranked among the most distinguished merchants of the old school. No one stood higher and few did more to deserve and hold esteem. Gifted with sound judgment, known as a man of incorruptible integrity and pre-eminent for his broadness of view and purity of purpose, there was a gentleness, frankness, and dignified courtesy in his manner, which made him many friends. All who knew him praise the charm of his bearing and the irreproachable humanity of his conduct in all the relations of life. On 4 September, 1851, Mr. Sampson married Ellen Constance, the daughter of Ezra Weston and Selina (Wadsworth) Sampson, granddaughter of Sylvanus and Sylvia (Church) Sampson of Duxbury, a descendant from Henry Sampson of the "Mayflower" company.

SELIGMAN, Edwin Robert Anderson, economist, b. in New York City, 25 April, 1861, son of Joseph and Babette (Steinhardt) Seligman. His brother was the well-known banker, Isaac Newton Seligman (1856-1917). On completing his preparatory training in the schools of New York City, he entered Columbia University, where he was graduated A.B. in 1879, receiving the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. in 1884 and Ph.D. in 1885; then went abroad to carry on further post-graduate studies, and for three years attended the Universities of Berlin, Heidelberg, Geneva and Paris. In 1885 he was appointed Lecturer on Economics; from 1888 to 1891 was Adjunct Professor of Political Economy; and Professor of Political Economy and Finance from 1891 to 1904, when he was made McVickar Professor at Columbia University, which position he has held since. During the same year he was selected Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the New York City Bureau of Municipal Research, on which he served until 1910; was a member of the Committee of Seventy, and of the Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty, and was also Secretary of the Committee of Fifteen, all of New York City. In 1905 he accepted an appointment as a member of the Mayor' Advisory Committee on Taxation and Finance of New York City, and in 1906 was Special State Tax Commissioner. In 1908 Dr. Seligman received the distinction of being made a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Statistical Reorganization, and in 1914 was appointed Chairman of the Mayor's Tax Committee of New York City, on which he served until 1916. Three years later he accepted an appointment as expert advisor to the Joint Legislative Tax Committee of 1919, and the following year he served as a member of the Advisory Committee on the United States Census. Because of his unusual ability to analyze economic conditions, he was made a member of the Unemployment Conference called, in 1921, by the President of the United States, for the purpose of effecting relief in the matter of unemployment which at the time constituted a national crisis. He is a member of numerous scientific and civic associations, among which may be mentioned the American Statistical, Historical, Forestry and Political Science associations; the American Archaelogical Sociological and the Geographical societies; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Civic Service Association; National Municipal League; University Settlement Society; People's Institute; Tree Planting Association; Little Land League; the American Association of University Professors in 1921; director of the Economic Club; and of the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks; Vice-President of the Educational Alliance, Cooperative Social Settlement; corresponding member of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences; Reale Academia dei Lincei, of Rome; Paris Société d'Economie Politique; American correspondent of the Royal Economic Society; President of the Lake Placid Shore Owners' Association; the American Economic Association during 1902-1904; the National Tax Association from 1913 to 1915. He also belongs to the Authors', City, National Arts, Columbia University, Sculpture and Municipal Arts clubs, of New York City. Dr. Seligman has contributed valuably to the literature of economics. He is the author of the following works: "Railway Tariffs" (1887); two chapters on "Medieval Guilds of England" (1887); "Finance Statistics of

American Commonwealths" (American Statistical Association, Boston, 1889); "Economic Interpretation of History" (2nd edition, 1907); "Progressive Taxation in Theory and Practice" (2nd edition, 1908); "The Income Tax" (2nd edition, 1914); "The Shifting and Incidence of Taxation" (4th edition, 1921); "Essays in Taxation" (9th edition, 1921); "Principles of Economics" (9th edition, 1921). He is also Editor of the "Columbia Series in History, Economics and Public Law" ("Political Science Quarterly"). In 1904 he was conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. by Columbia University. He married, on 4 April, 1888, Caroline Beer, of New York City.

BROWNE, Chad (or **Chadd**), colonist, d. in Providence, Rhode Island, about 1665. He was the grandfather of James Brown, father of the "Four Brothers." Accompanied by his wife Elizabeth and son John, then eight years of age, and perhaps his younger sons, he arrived in Boston, Massachusetts, on the ship "Martin," in July, 1638. Of the parentage, birthplace and early history of Chad Browne, little or nothing is positively now known. Henry F. Waters in his "Genealogical Gleanings in England," Vol. 1, p. 708, alludes to Chadde Browne, son of Arthure Browne of Melcheborne in the Countie off Bedford yoman," apprenticed 10 June, 1570 to "Leonard Omston of Northton, Curriar." It is not unlikely the apprentice was the father of the immigrant Chad Browne. A fellow passenger, Sylvester Baldwin, of Aston Clinton, Bucks County, England, died on the voyage, and Chad Browne, soon after his arrival, witnessed the nuncupative will. Of this Savage gives the following account: "On the main ocean, bound for N. E., his nuncupative will was made 21 June, and proved 13 July of that year, before Dep. Gov. Dudley, by oaths of Chad Brown, Francis Bolt, James Weeden and John Baldwin." It is probable that his religious views were not in harmony with those of the Massachusetts settlers, as he soon removed to Providence, where he became at once a leader in the colony and one of its most valued citizens. According to tradition, he was an exile from Salem "for conscience' sake." His coming to Providence was in the year of his arrival, and there, with twelve others, he signed the following compact: "We whose names are hereunder, desirous to inhabit in the town of Providence do promise to subject ourselves in active or passive obedience to all such orders or agreements as shall be made for the public good of the body, in an orderly way, by the major assent of the present inhabitants, masters of families, incorporated together into a town fellowship, and such others as they shall admit into them, only in civil things." In his capacity as surveyor, he was soon after appointed on a committee to compile a list of the home lots of the first settlers on the "Towne Street" and the meadows allotted to them. It is to this important work that we are indebted for our knowledge of these properties. His home lot fronted on the "Towne Street," now South Main and Market Square, with the southern boundary to the southward of College and South Main Streets. It was about one hundred and twelve feet wide, and extended eastwardly to the "Highway", now Hope Street. The College Grounds of Brown University comprise a large portion of this lot. In 1640 he served on a committee with three others regarding the disputed boundary line between Providence and Pawtuxet. They reported in July that they had given the matter serious and careful consideration, "We have gone the fairest and equallest way to produce our peace." The same year Robert Cole, Chad Brown, William Harris and John Warner, were the committee of Providence Colony who reported to them their first written form of government, which was adopted and continued in force until 1644, when Roger Williams returned from England with the first charter. Of the thirty-nine signatures to this agreement, Chad Browne's is the first. This instrument contains the arbitration decision to which in later years Roger Williams, in speaking of the discussions which so disturbed the peace of the early colonists referred in this wise: "The truth is that Chad Brown, that Holy man, now with God, and myself, brought the remaining after comers and the first twelve to a oneness by arbitration." In 1642 he was ordained as the first settled Pastor of the Baptist Church and is thus mentioned by Hague in his "Historical Discourse": "Contemporary with Roger Williams, he possessed a cooler temperament, and was happily adapted to sustain the interests of religion just where that great man failed. Not being affected by the arguments of the Seekers, he maintained his standing firmly in a church which he believed to be founded on the rock of eternal truth 'even the Word of God which abideth forever.' We know only enough of his character to excite the wish to know more; but from that little it is clear that he was highly esteemed as a man of sound judgment and of a Christian spirit. Often referred to as the arbitrator of existing differences, in a state of society where individual influence was needed as a substitute for well digested laws, he won that commendation which the Saviour pronounced when he said, 'blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.'" In 1643 he was on a committee to negotiate peace between the Warwick settlers and Massachusetts Bay. Their efforts, however, proved ineffectual, and it was not until 1665 that the claims of Massachusetts Bay Colony in regard to Warwick were set aside by the Royal Commissioners, and a decision rendered in favor of the Rhode Island and Providence plantations. It is evident that he died some years earlier than has been supposed, as the name of his widow occurs in a tax list of 2 September, 1650. His sons allude in deeds to the will of their father. Chad and Elizabeth Browne were buried in an orchard on his home lot, College Street, corner of Benefit, where the County Court House now stands. Their remains were removed in 1792 to the Nicholas Brown lot in the North Burial Ground where a stone with this inscription marks the spot: "In Memory of Chad Brown, Elder of the Baptist Church in this town. He was one of the original proprietors of the Providence Purchase, having been exiled from Massachusetts for conscience' sake. He had five sons,

John, James, Jeremiah, Chad and Daniel, who have left a numerous posterity. He died about A. D. 1665. This monument was erected by The Town of Providence."

KNOWLES, Lucius James, manufacturer, b. 6 April, 1879; d. in London, England, 26 November, 1920, son of Francis Bangs and Nester A. (Green) Knowles. His father (1823-1890) was one of the first successful loom manufacturers in the United States, the founder of the Knowles Loom Works, and from 1884 until his death was President of the corporation. The earliest paternal ancestor of the Knowles family was Richard Knowles who settled at Eastham in 1653. Lucius J. Knowles was educated in the public schools of Worcester, the Dalzell Preparatory School, and Worcester Academy. In 1898 he entered Harvard College, but left in the junior year to start the Selwonk Kennels at Magnolia, Massachusetts. In 1903 he became associated with the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, and in 1906 was made Treasurer of the corporation. His energy and devotion to business gained him the position of President in 1917, and by the exercise of rare intelligence, and methods based upon the soundest principles, the business was rapidly increased until it now (1924) occupies the leading position among the manufacturing industries in New England. Mr. Knowles was identified with many other enterprises, having been a director in the Merchants' National Bank, and the Bancroft Realty Company of Worcester, and the Judson and the Dineen Mills of Greenville, South Carolina; a trustee of the Burnside Associates; and President of the Reed-Prentice Company. He was also an enthusiastic clubman, being a member of the Worcester Club, the Worcester Country Club, the Tatnuck Country Club, the Quinsigamond Boat Club, the Harvard Clubs of Worcester, Boston and New York; the Boston Athletic Association, and the Brookline Country Club, and at the time of his death, he was president of the Tatmuck Country Club, and the Trafton Country Club. Mr. Knowles married, 6 April, 1904, Laura, daughter of John Rainey McGinley of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, former manager of the Westinghouse Electric Company, who survives him with their two children Lucius James, Jr., and Sarah Montgomery Knowles.

BRYCE, Lloyd, diplomat and author, b. at Flushing, Long Island, New York, 20 September, 1851; d. there, 2 April, 1917, son of J. Smith and Elizabeth (Stephens) Bryce. His father was Adjutant-General of the United States Army. His childhood was passed at Georgetown, District of Columbia, where he attended the Jesuit College, and later continued his education in New York City, at Newport, Rhode Island, and Paris, France, and, in 1869, was graduated A.B. and A.M. at Christ College, Oxford, England. On his return to America, Mr. Bryce studied law at Columbia University. Shortly afterwards he entered politics, and on the election of David B. Hill as Governor of New York State in 1886, he was appointed Paymaster General of the State. He retained this office until elected, in 1887, a member of Fiftieth Congress. He directed his efforts during his term to improving New York Harbor and to revisions of the copyright laws. In 1889 he traveled in Europe, but on learning that his friend, Allen Thorndike Rice, Editor of the "North American Review," lately dead, had bequeathed him his interest in the publication, he immediately returned home and assumed editorial management. He continued in this position until 1896. In the same year he visited Europe as Chairman of the Commission to study bimetallism for the Sound Money Democratic League. On 12 August, 1911, he was appointed United States Minister to the Netherlands, where he remained until September, 1913. He also served as Honorary Vice-President of the Conference on Bills of Exchange, and in 1913 was United States delegate to the Second Opium Conference. Despite his active political career, Mr. Bryce found time to engage in literature, and in addition to his editorship in the "North American Review," was author of numerous books and essays, among which may be mentioned: "Paradise"; "A Dream of Conquest"; "The Romance of an Alter Ego"; "Friends in Exile"; "Lady Blanche's Salon"; "The Literary Duet"; "After Christianity, What?" He married Edith, daughter of Mayor Edward Cooper and granddaughter of Peter Cooper. They had two daughters and one son.

BROWN, John, merchant, philanthropist and statesman, b. in Providence, Rhode Island, 27 January, 1736; d. there, 20 September, 1803, son of James and Hope (Power) Brown. He married, 27 November, 1760, Sally Smith, daughter of Daniel and Dorcas (Harris) Smith (b. 13 May, 1738, d. 25 February, 1825). A son James (b. 22 September, 1761) died unmarried, 12 December, 1834. A son Benjamin and daughter Abigail died in early youth; Abby, married John Francis, Sally married Charles Frederick Herreshoff, a native of Minden, Prussia, and Alice married James Brown Mason. John Brown was the third of the 'Four Brothers". He was associated with the firm of Nicholas Brown and Company until 1782, when he withdrew, and entered into direct trade with the East Indies and China. He was "a man of magnificent projects and extraordinary enterprise." Although wealthy and having large interests at stake, he was a patriot leader in the struggle for American Independence, and contributed constant and substantial aid to the cause. At the Hope Furnace in Cranston, built largely by the Browns, was manufactured cannon for use in the Continental Army. He was an organizer and leader of the party that burned the British armed schooner the "Gaspee", in Narragansett Bay, 9 June, 1772, which resulted in the destruction of the vessel, the wounding of Lieut. Duddingston, her commander, and the shedding of the first blood in the war of the Revolution. He furnished supplies and munitions of war to the Continental Army, helped to raise recruits for it, was one of a committee appointed by Congress to build vessels of war, and generally rendered material service in the cause of American Independence. He was in the General Assembly for several years during the War of the Revolution, and was a member of the Assembly that voted to renounce allegiance to the British crown. He served two

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successive terms as a member of the Continental Congress, and was prominent in securing the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by Rhode Island. With his brothers he was influential in the removal of the College of Rhode Island, afterwards Brown University, from Warren to Providence. He was one of the largest contributors to the institution, and for twenty years was its Treasurer. On 14 May, 1770 he laid the corner-stone of its first building, now known as University Hall, which was erected on the home lot of his ancestor, Chad Browne. This land at an early date went out of the possession of the family, but was repurchased by John and Moses Brown, and a deed of the same presented to the college. He gave liberally also to the support of the Baptist Church and Society, and was chiefly instrumental in the building of Washington Bridge, across the Seekonk, connecting Providence with Massachusetts. In 1789, while he was member, the Assembly increased import duties on many foreign goods, and often citizens of wealth wore home-spun woolen clothing. It is recorded he appeared in the Assembly January, 1789, dressed in a suit of cloth made from the wool of his own sheep, on his Gloucester farm. In 1787 he built the brick and stone house on Power Street, Providence, Rhode Island, that is still considered one of the finest mansions extant, and a remarkable example of Colonial architecture. In this house he resided for many years, and there he died.

BROWN, Nicholas, merchant and philanthropist, b. in Providence, Rhode Island, 28 July, 1729; d. there, 29 May, 1791, son of James and Hope (Power) Brown. He married, 2 May, 1762, Rhoda Jenckes (b. 13 November, 1741; d. 16 December, 1783), daughter of Daniel and Joanna (Scott) Jenckes. Of the ten children of this marriage, only two lived to maturity, a son and daughter, Nicholas, of other mention, and Hope. The latter married Thomas Poynton Ives. He married, second, 9 September, 1785, Avis, daughter of Captain Barnabas Binney, of Boston, Massachusetts, who survived him. By this marriage there was a son John, who died in infancy. He was the eldest of the "Four Brothers", Nicholas, Joseph, John and Moses. An older brother, Captain James, died unmarried shortly before Nicholas became of age, and a sister Mary, married Dr. John Vanderlight, of Steenwyk, Holland, and died without issue. Instead of appropriating to himself, as he could have done under existing Colonial laws, a double portion of his father's estate, Nicholas promptly divided the inheritance equally with his brothers and sister. The commercial and shipping business founded by his father and uncle Obadiah Brown, was greatly extended and yielded large returns. He was a believer in the Baptist faith, and a careful observer of its forms, although he never made a public profession of religion. He was liberal with his wealth and a constant benefactor of the college and other institutions devoted to religion or science. Mr. Brown was closely identified with the Revolutionary period, and with the events that preceded and followed it. He was among the first to take measures against the imposition of unjust taxes by Parliament, and to protest against the unlawful acts of armed British vessels in Narragansett Bay. For many years he was a member of the General Assembly. He assisted in furnishing men, supplies, ships, arms and munitions to the Continental forces, and was prominently identified with almost every measure directed against British tyranny and with the establishment of the freedom of the Colonies. The inscription on his gravestone in the North Burial Ground, Providence, Rhode Island, shows the esteem in which he was held. "In Memory of Nicholas Brown, Esq., who died May 29, A. D. 1791, aet. 62. He descended from respectable ancestors, who were some of the first settlers in this State. His stature was large; his personal appearance manly and noble; his genius penetrating; his memory tenacious; his judgment strong; his affections lively and warm. He was an early, persevering and liberal patron of the college in this town; and a member and great benefactor of the Baptist Society. His donations in support of learning and religion were generous and abundant. His occupation was merchandise, in which by industry, punctuality and success, he accumulated a large fortune. He was plain and sincere in his manners, a faithful friend, a good neighbor and entertaining companion. His knowledge of books, of men, of business and of the world was great and of the most useful kind. He loved his country, and had an equal esteem of liberty and good government. He had deeply studied the Holy Scriptures and was convinced of the great truths of revelation. He was a religious observer of the Sabbath, and of public worship, and trained up his household after him. He was a lover of all men, especially good men, the ministers and disciples of Christ, who always received a friendly welcome under his hospitable roof. As in life he was universally esteemed, so in death he was universally lamented. The conjugal affection of a mourning widow, and the filial affection of an orphan son and daughter have erected this monument."

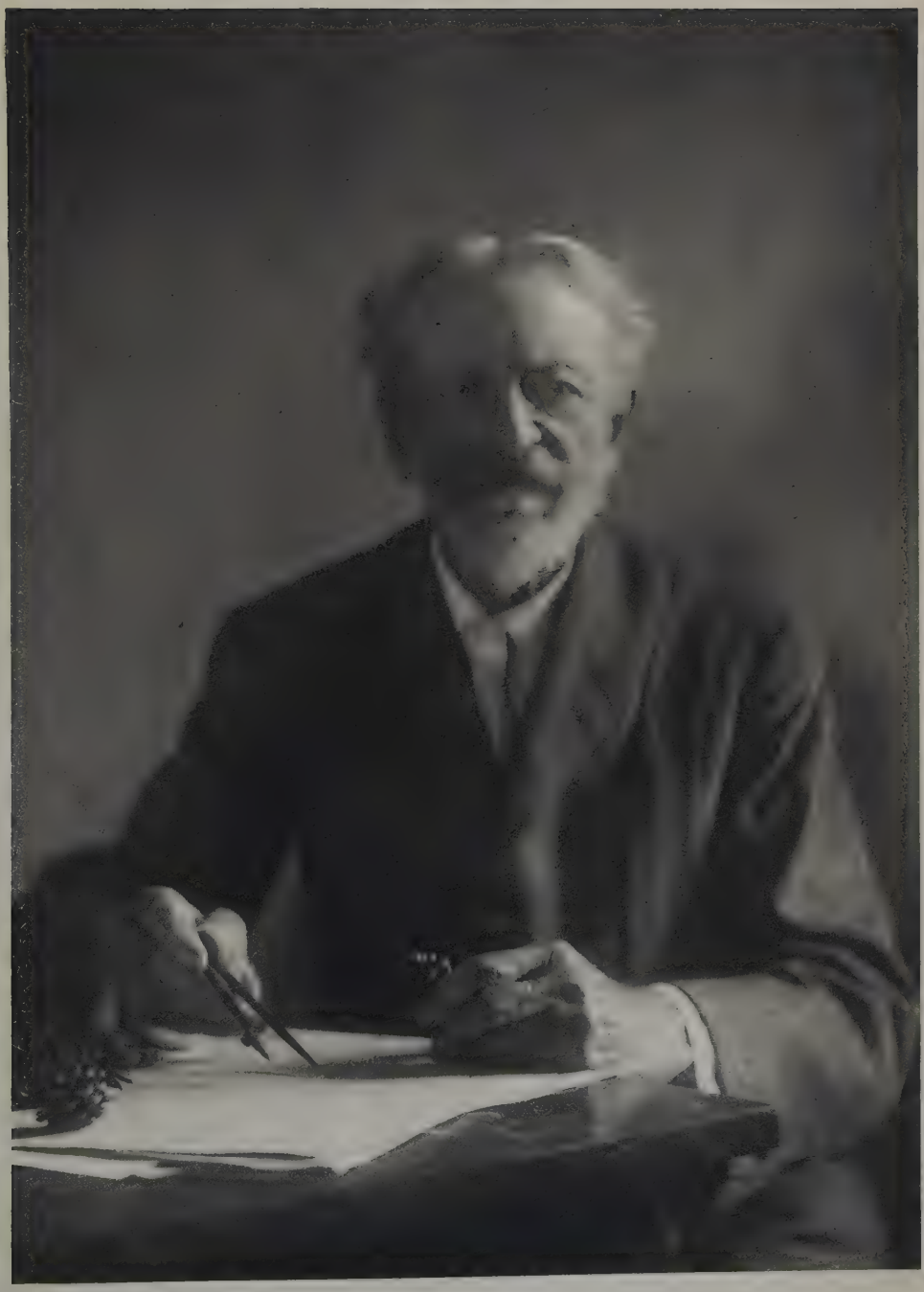
BROWN, Nicholas. philanthropist and statesman, b. in Providence, Rhode Island, 4 April, 1769; d. there 27 September, 1841, son of Nicholas and Rhoda (Jenckes) Brown. He married, 3 November, 1791, Ann Carter (b. 26 February, 1770, d. June, 1798), daughter of John and Amey (Crawford) Carter. Because of his benefactions, Brown University bears his name. He was made a trustee of that institution in 1791, was Treasurer from 1796 until 1825, and a Fellow from 1825 until his death. Among his gifts to the college were the buildings Hope College and Manning Hall. The sum total of his gifts to his Alma Mater is estimated at one hundred sixty thousand dollars. He was one of the founders of the Providence Athenaeum, and gave large sums of money to the building of churches, and endowment of colleges, in different parts of the country. No appeal to his generosity for a worthy cause was unheeded. He was a life-long worshipper at the First Baptist Church, Providence, Rhode Island, and gave to the Charitable Baptist Society the property on Angell Street, as a parsonage. In his will

he bequeathed thirty thousand dollars towards the erection or endowment of an insane asylum. The Butler Hospital for the Insane had its origin in this gift. From 1807-1821 he was in the General Assembly of Rhode Island, either as Senator or Representative. In 1840 he was one of the presidential electors from that State. He was a member of the firm of Brown and Ives, successors to Brown and Benson.

COLMAN, Samuel, artist, b. in Portland, Maine, 4 March, 1832; d. in New York City, 27 March, 1920, son of Samuel and Pamela (Chandler) Colman. Mr. Colman, the subject of this biography was the fourth of the same name. He was educated in the local schools of his native town and at an early age manifested distinct artistic abilities. His father, who was a publisher, encouraged the boy, teaching him the art of mixing paints and applying them to the canvas. At the age of eighteen a few of his sketches were exhibited in the Academy of Design and the criticisms they received were prophetic of great success for the young artist. During the next ten years he applied himself closely to perfecting his art and was chosen an Associate National Academician, later (1864) being honored as an Academician. The same year he removed to Europe, where he visited France, Italy, Spain and Morocco for the purpose of increasing his knowledge of art and painting. Five years later he returned to the United States, and became known as an artist of unusual ability. He had specialized in oils and water colors and was also an able etcher. Mr. Colman was also a collector of old Chinese and Japanese prints, and was an authority on Chinese and Japanese arts of all kinds. His collection of Japanese pottery is at present (1924) on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His principal works include: an oil painting of "Gibraltar" in the Museum at Springfield, Massachusetts; "Ships of the Western Plains" at the Union League Club in New York; "Moonshine in Venice" and "Spanish Peaks, Colorado" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and "Side Bou Hac, Algeria" in the Public Library. Five days before Mr. Colman's death a volume called "Proportional Form" was published. This book was written by him in collaboration with C. Arthur Coan. Their former book was entitled "Nature's Harmonic Unity" and was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. He married first, in Irvington, New York, 21 August, 1862, Anne Lawrence Dunham, daughter of Edward Dunham, President of the Corn Exchange Bank. She died in 1902. One son, Samuel, was the result of this union. Mr. Colman married second, 17 September, 1903, Lillian M. Gaffney of Newport, Rhode Island.

RICHARDSON, Granville Alfred, railroad official, b. in Maumee, Ohio, 26 November, 1860, son of Mark (who was by vocation a minister) and Lucinda (Meagley) Richardson. His education was received in the public schools of his community. On 15 September, 1878, he entered upon his business career, subsequently becoming Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad Company, and Chairman of the Board of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. New York. He married in Columbus Grove, Ohio, 12 July, 1881, Delia Doris Jones, daughter of J. F. Jones. They had two children, Zoe Delia and Charles Granville Richardson.

NICHOLS, Edward Hall, physician, b. at Reading, Massachusetts, 6 January, 1864; d. in Boston, Massachusetts, 12 June, 1922, son of Edward Childs and Abbie Susan (Hall) Nichols. He was educated in the public schools of his native city; was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1886. He received the degree of M.D. at the Harvard Medical School in 1890, and began professional practice in Boston. During 1892-1894, he filled the office of Executive Assistant and Assistant Superintendent at the Boston City Hospital. Dr. Nichols has been connected in various capacities with the Harvard Medical School. From 1896 to 1899 he was Assistant Pathologist; from 1897 to 1901, Demonstrator of Surgical Pathology; Instructor in Surgery from 1901 to 1904, and from 1904 to 1913, Assistant Professor in Surgical Pathology and Surgery; from 1914 to 1916, Associate Professor, and after 1916, Clinical Professor of Surgery. He was also a Director of the Cancer Laboratory of the Research Croft Fund, in Boston during 1899-1905, and after a careful and conscientious investigation with the Harvard Cancer Commission, his decision that "nothing avails except early and radical operation" still stands as the accepted statement of science in dealing with this disease. Dr. Nichols achieved an especially meritorious record during the World War, serving as Surgeon-in-Chief to the First Harvard Surgical Unit, which was stationed with the British Army in France during 1915. This unit cared for more than one hundred and fifty thousand casualties, and no matter how crowded were its accommodations, never refused a single patient. King George sent a personal communication to Harvard College praising the Harvard Surgical Unit. This message, delivered at Cambridge by the British Embassy at Washington, reads as follows: "The King desires to express his warm appreciation of the invaluable service rendered to the British Army by the Harvard University Hospital Unit, whose work for the sick and wounded, from the arrival of the earliest contigent of medical officers and nursing sisters before the first year of the war, was marked by the highest devotion and by the perfection of medical and nursing skill. Their record can never be forgotten, nor remembered without lively gratitude, by the British Army and the British Nation." Dr. Nichols also served as a Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Corps and Major of the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps; and was Surgeon-in-Charge of the United States Base Hospital No. 7 in France. On 21 January, 1919, he returned to this country, and ten days later was discharged from the service, having received special recognition from General Pershing "for exceptionally meritorious and conspicuous service at Base Hospital No. 7, Joue-les-Tours, France." Dr. Nichols was



Sam'l Colman.

interested in athletics and as an undergraduate of Harvard distinguished himself as a pitcher and catcher. He served for eight years as Head Coach of the College Nine, and for three years was a member of the Athletic Committee. He was also a member of the Committee appointed by the Athletic Association of Harvard Graduates several years ago, to consider changes in football, and from 1904 until his death, was physician–in-charge of the football team. He held membership in many of the leading clubs and societies, including the Nu Sigma Nu, Phi Beta Kappa, the St. Botolph Club, the Automobile Club, the Harvard Clubs of Boston and New York, the Footlight Club, the Longwood Tennis Club, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Society for Clinical Surgery and the American Medical Association, and was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and of the American College of Surgeons. Dr. Nichols married, 3 October, 1894, Edith Walker Judd, of Reading, Massachusetts, who survives with two children: Hall and Edith Greenleaf Nichols.

CARLSON, Harry Johan, architect, b. in St. Paul, Minnesota, 8 November, 1869, son of John M. and Catherine (Monson) Carlson. His parents came to America from Sweden, and settled in St. Paul, in 1866. His father (1842-1919), who was engaged in the business of general contracting for many years, was a trustee of Minnesota College and the Bethesda Hospital, and a bank director. Mr. Carlson was educated in the public schools of his native city, and completed the architectural course at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1892. He continued his studies at Atelier Duray, Paris, during 1892 and 1893. After his return to the United States in 1894, he formed a connection with W. S. Sampson and Company, contractors, with whom he continued until 1896. Thereafter, until 1903, he was engaged in general professional practice on his own account, and then became a member of the firm of Coolidge and Carlson, which still continues (1924). Among the notable buildings designed by Mr. Carlson may be mentioned the new dormitories at Wellesley College, and Harvard College; the Chapel and Social Union Building at Bates College, Lewiston, Maine; the Library at Hamilton College; and "Dreamwold", the country home of Thomas W. Lawson. He was formerly a lecturer on architecture at the Massachusetts Normal Art School. Mr. Carlson is Vice-President of the Boston Society of Architects; a fellow of the American Institute of Architects; a life member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President of its Alumni Association during 1922-1923, and is Chairman of the Board of Visitors at the School of Architecture; Secretary of the Board of Visitors, School of Architecture at Harvard University; Chairman of the War Memorial Committee of the Boston School of Architecture; trustee of the Newton Central Savings Bank; a director, member of the Executive Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Boston Army and Navy Club and of the Young Men's Christian Association; a former Secretary of the American Academy in Rome; a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Boston Architectural Club, Neighbors', Exchange, St. Botolph, Cohasset Yacht, Duxbury Yacht and Golf clubs of Boston. He married, 8 April, 1896, Carrie Elizabeth, daughter of Edwin Cornforth of Freedom, Maine. They have four children.

CARTER, John, colonist, b. in Ireland in 1713. He sailed from Philadelphia as a Lieutenant on an armed vessel, and was killed in an engagement with a French vessel in April, 1745, a "ball having passed through his breast." He married, 3 July, 1734, Elizabeth Spriggs, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She was born in England, and died in this country, 20 February, 1760, in the 47th year of her age. Her father, John Spriggs (sometimes spelled Spragg and Sprague), migrated from England and settled on Long Island, New York, where he became "the proprietor of a considerable landed estate, now lost to the family." The children of John and Elizabeth (Spriggs) Carter were: Mary, b. 21 August, 1733, d. 22 May, 1784; James, b. 2 February, 1735-6, d. 29 October, 1784; Elizabeth, b. 3 October, 1738, d. 25 March, 1801, married, first a gentleman named Folwell, and second, Col. Robert Roberts of Philadelphia; Rebecca, b. 7 September, 1741, d. 15 October, 1793, married 27 October, 1785, David Jones, b. 10 December, 1740, d. 18 January, 1795; Ann, b. 4 September, 1743, d. 1 March, 1768; John, the journalist, b. 21 July, 1745, d. 19 August, 1814.

CARTER, John, printer, publisher, journalist, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 21 July, 1745; d. in Providence, Rhode Island, 19 August, 1814, son of John and Elizabeth (Spriggs) Carter. In September, 1767, after an apprenticeship with Benjamin Franklin, of Franklin and Hall, printers, in Philadelphia, he moved to Providence, and became at once associated with the "Providence Gazette", a weekly publication, at that time, and for many years after, the only paper in the town. On 12 November, 1768, the business came into his possession, and, excepting the time between 2 November, 1793 and 9 May, 1799, when William Wilkinson was a partner, so remained until 1814, when failing health forced his retirement. His history is written in the pages of the famous paper he so long owned and controlled, and its far-reaching influence was the result of his able and patient labors. His valedictory appeared in the issue of 12 February, 1814. It had been his endeavor, he said, during the forty-five years he published the paper, to "make it the vehicle of correct and seasonable intelligence." Its columns had always been "open for the reception of temperate discussions of public affairs; respectful remonstrances to government, addresses to those who filled high, responsible station, and appeals to the people when their independence was endangered." During the whole Revolutionary period he always warmly and boldly advocated the cause of his country. As he expressed the thought, the "Providence Gazette" "unceasingly disseminated the orthodox political principles of the Washington School." It was ever his "ardent wish," he wrote in his

parting message, that "the Gazette should be replete with useful information," so that "while it arrested the attention of the scholar, it might not be unacceptable to the agriculturist and merchant," and the conviction that "the object had generally been attained" afforded him "great satisfaction." A long term of service as Postmaster of Providence is evidence of his ever-faithful attention to matters entrusted to his care. Appointed in July, 1772, he held the office continuously for twenty years, until June, 1792, when he resigned. His commission was dated 25 September, 1775, and was signed by his former employer, Benjamin Franklin, then Postmaster-General. He died respected and beloved by all for his honorable conduct in all affairs of life. He married, 14 May, 1769, Amey Crawford, the second daughter of Captain John and Abjah (Bowen) Crawford, and great-granddaughter of Gideon and Freelove (Fenner) Crawford. She was born according to an entry in the John Carter family Bible, 1st November, 1745, and died 18 December, 1806. Her ancestor Gideon Crawford, son of James and Anna (Wier) Crawford, descendant of James Lindsay, first Earl of Crawford, was born in Lanark, Scotland. The children of John and Amey (Crawford) Carter were: Ann, b. 26 February, 1770, d. 16 June, 1798, married 3 November, 1791, Nicholas Brown, stateman, b. 4 April, 1769, d. 27 September, 1841; Benjamin Bowen Carter (M.D.), b. 16 December, 1771, d. 24 April, 1835; John Carter, Jr., b. 27 March, 1774, d. 21 February, 1815; Crawford Carter, b. 10 November, 1775, d. 11 January, 1779; infant son, b. 20 March, 1777, d. 21 March, 1777; Rebecca Carter, b. 22 August, 1778, d. 20 June, 1837, married 20 September, 1801, Amos Throop Jenckes, b. 4 July, 1778, d. 8 July, 1809; James Carter, b. 14 September, 1780, d. about 1812; Crawford Carter, b. 11 March, 1782, d. 27 July, 1868; infant daughter, b. 4 June, 1783, d. 9 September, 1783; William Carter, b. 9 November, 1785, d. 10 August, 1821; Huldah Maria Carter, b. 14 April, 1787, d. 13 November, 1842; Elizabeth Ann Carter, b. 11 March, 1790, d. 3 February, 1876, married 12 June, 1811, Walter Raleigh Danforth, b. 1 April, 1787, d. 11 August, 1861.

PUTNAM, Ralph, physician, b. in Chelsea, Massachusetts, 7 August, 1876; d. in Winchester, Massachusetts, 12 October, 1923, son of Joseph Morrill and Hattie A. (Kimball) Putnam. His earliest American ancestor was John Putnam, who, with his wife, **Priscilla,** settled at Salem in 1634. His father (b. 1848), also a physician, has been for many years a member of the American Medical Society, Councilor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was City physician of Chelsea, Massachusetts. Ralph Putnam was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1898. He made his professional studies in the Harvard Medical School, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1901. For two years, until 1903, Dr. Putnam was House Officer of the Massachusetts State Hospital, and then engaged in private practice. He served as Vice-President of the Middlesex East Medical Society; was a member of the American Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Winchester County and Monday clubs. He married in 1907, Mary Bell Mitchell of Chelsea, Massachusetts.

ARNOLD, Alma Cusian, drugless physician, b. in Hamburg, Germany, 9 December, 1871, daughter of C. W. F. and Mathilde Juliane (Juergens) Cusian. Her father (1841-1917), one of Hamburg's leading business men, was a manufacturer of hand carved furniture, and employed a large number of skilled artisans. The product of his factory was shipped to all parts of the civilized world. Dr. Arnold received her early education in Hamburg, Germany. Not until after her arrival in the United States did she apply herself to the study of medicine and healing. In 1903 she was graduated in the Chiropratic School of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and began practice in Washington, D. C. Her knowledge and skill combined with her pleasing personality contributed largely to her success, and her enthusiasm in her vocation increased proportionately. The field was large, and although Dr. Arnold's time was fully occupied, her ambition lead her to consider greater achievements. Three years from the time she opened her first office, she had outgrown it, and a larger establishment became neecssary. In 1906, in association with Hon. T. V. Powderly, she founded the Healtharium in Washington. To further equip herself she took a course in the Osteopathic College, and was graduated in 1907. Immediately after this she attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, Illinois, from which she received the degree of M.D. in 1911. Fortified with the knowledge acquired in the old school as well as in later theories of healing, she was prepared for her crusade as an advocate of medical freedom, and became a pioneer in the introduction of new and improved methods. Her efforts in behalf of drugless healing are known and appreciated by the progressives who have adopted the new school. Dr. Arnold is a splendid horse-woman, finding in horseback riding a recreation as well as relaxation from her strenuous, busy life. She has also traveled extensively. She was married in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1888, to C. D. Arnold, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She has one daughter, Nina Arnold Bost-Mahier.

FRANCIS, Tench, lawyer, b. in Ireland; d. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 16 August, 1758. His great-grandfather, Philip Francis, Mayor of Plymouth, England, in 1644, was a prominent Royalist in the Civil War, which resulted in the Protectorate under Cromwell. The subsequent preferment of his son and grandson in the Church of Ireland was due, it is supposed, to the services rendered by him to the King. John Francis, son of Philip and grandfather of Tench Francis, was a noted clergyman in Ireland. He was Dean of Leighlin, a position which he still occupied in 1704, when he sat in a convention at Dublin. He seems to have been an eminent scholar and a great collector of books, and the itinerant bibliopole, John Duton, who was very grateful for his patronage, describes him as a very eloquent preacher. Rev. John Francis' son, also John Francis, was Vicar of Inniscon-

Alma C. Arnold

naught Ireland, and later Dean of Lismore in 1722, and Rector of St. Mary's Church, Dublin. It is said he was ejected from his last living because of his Jacobitism. From this, it is inferred, he inherited the attachment to the Stuarts to which the advancement of his family in the Church of Ireland, has been attributed. He married a lady by the name of Tench. Their son was Tench Francis, 1st., who came to America shortly after 1700, settled at "Fansley", Talbot County, Maryland, and there continued to reside for many years. As a distinguished lawyer he became attorney for Lord Baltimore, and was clerk of Talbot County from 1726 to 1734. In 1734 he represented his county in the Maryland Legislature. Later he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, 1741 to 1755, and Recorder of Philadelphia from 1750 to 1755. According to Franklin's "Gazette," 24 August, 1758, he served in his offices "with the highest reputation." Mr. Francis was also an author. His "Paper Currency", printed in Pownall's Work on the Colonies, has received the praise of political economists of the present century as showing him far in advance of his time. He married 29 December, 1724, Elizabeth Turbutt, daughter of Foster Turbutt of Maryland, a lady of great beauty.

FRANCIS, Tench, financier, b. in Talbot County, Maryland, in 1730; d. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1 May, 1800, son of Tench and Elizabeth (Turbutt) Francis. He was cashier of the Bank of North America for many years preceding his death; also acted as agent for the Penn family in administering their proprietary interests. His private fortune was considerable, and he is said to have contributed £5,000 for the support of the American army during the Revolution. He married, 8 February, 1762, Anne (b. 16 July, 1733; d. 2 January, 1812), daughter of Charles and Anne (Shippen) Willing.

FRANCIS, John, merchant, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvian, 30 May, 1763; d. in Providence, Rhode Island, 8 October, 1796, son of Tench and Anne (Willing) Francis. He married in Providence, 1 January, 1788, Abby Brown, b. 20 November, 1766; d. 5 March, 1821, daughter of John and Sarah (Smith) Brown. The children of this marriage were: Anne Willing Francis, b. 24 February, 1790; d. 20 May, 1798; John Brown Francis, b. 31 May, 1791, d. 9 August, 1864; and Sally Brown Francis, b. 30 September, 1793, d. 17 August, 1795. With his father-in-law, John Brown, he established the firm of Brown and Francis, and during his brief career, travelled extensively abroad both in the way of study and observation and in the interests of the East India, China, and European trade carried on by the concern of which he was a member.

FRANCIS, John Brown, Governor of Rhode Island, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 31 May, 1791; d. at Spring Green, Warwick, Rhode Island, 9 August, 1864, son of John and Abby (Brown) Francis. He married, 18 June, 1822, Anne Carter Brown (b. 11 October, 1795, d. 1 May, 1828), daughter of Nicholas and Ann (Carter) Brown. Three children were born of this marriage: Abby Francis, b. 8 September, 1823, d. unmarried, 19 October, 1841; John Francis, b. 17 March, 1825, d. 22 January, 1826; and Anne Brown Francis, of earlier mention, afterwards the wife of Marshall Woods. He married, second, 22 May, 1832, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Harrison, and daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Willing) Francis, and had four children: Elizabeth Francis, b. 12 March, 1833, d. unmarried, 2 May, 1901; Sally Francis, b. 31 March, 1834, d. unmarried, 4 June, 1904; Sophie Harrison Francis, wife of George W. Adams, b. 23 May, 1836, d. without issue, 23 September, 1860; and John Brown Francis, b. 11 February, 1838, d unmarried, 24 February, 1870. Mr. Francis lost his father in infancy, and his care and early training devolved on his maternal grandfather, John Brown. He was educated in schools in Providence, and Brown University, entering college in 1804, was graduated in 1808, with the degree of A.B. He subsequently spent some months in the counting room of his kinsmen, Brown and Ives at Providence, to acquire a knowledge of mercantile business, and afterwards attended the Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut. On the death of his mother he moved to Spring Green, Warwick, Rhode Island, the country residence of the family on the shores of Narragansett Bay, where he resided until his death. He was in the General Assembly of Rhode Island as Representative from Warwick, from 1821-1829, when he declined a re-election. In 1831 he was chosen a member of the State Senate from that town, and served again in 1842 as a member of the Law and Order Party. He was Governor of Rhode Island from 1833 to 1838. In January, 1844, he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. William Sprague. His term expired in March, 1845, and from that time until 1856 he represented Warwick in the State Senate, when he retired from all connection with public affairs. From 1828 to 1857 he was a trustee of Brown University, and was Chancellor from 1841 to 1854. "He was the friend and counsellor of his fellow citizens, and was regarded by the people of this State with a mingled affection and respect which they accorded to no other man of his time."

BARTLETT, Rolla Willis, banker, b. in Eliot, Maine, 2 September, 1869, son of Sylvester and Clementine (Raitt) Bartlett. The earliest representatives of his family in England were among the followers of William the Conqueror, and settled in Stepham in 1066. The first American collateral was Richard Bartlett of Stepham, England, who landed at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635. Mr. Bartlett was educated in his native town and at Berwick Academy, South Berwick, Maine, and was graduated A.B. at Dartmouth College in 1894, and received the degree of LL.B. at Boston University Law School in 1897. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, on 3 August, 1897, and after practicing law for a short period, he became associated in 1900 with the banking house of N. W. Harris and Company of Boston. In 1910 he established the firm of Rolla W. Bartlett and Company, of Boston, investment bankers, with which he is still connected. Mr.

Bartlett is also affiliated with numerous civic associations, and is a member of the Home Market Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Republican Club, the Middlesex Club, the Charles River Country Club, the Oakley Country Club, and the Dartmouth Club, all of Boston. He married, 25 June, 1912, Mary, daughter of William A. Moulton, of Providence, Rhode Island.

RUSH, Judson Randolph, lawyer, b. in Greene County, Pennsylvania, 9 March, 1865, son of John L. S. and Dorcas (Parcell) Rush. Through five generations the Rush family have been residents of Pennsylvania, the earliest American ancestor having distinguished himself as an Indian fighter in the pioneer days of the old colony. Mr. Rush was born in the same house as his grandfather. In early boyhood the parents of Judson Rush removed to Iowa where he attended the public schools. He came to Santa Ana, California, in 1881, and spent three years as a cowboy, hunting in the mountains, and living the typical life of the western frontiersman. In 1886 he engaged in the dairy business with his father at Pasadena, California, and also played a pioneer part in the oil industry of the state, working on the first well in the Fullerton district. The turning point of his career came with his election as justice of the peace for El Monte, an office which he held for two years (1890-1892). When his official calendar was not filled he spent his time in studying law, and worked with such rare good judgment in omitting all non-essentials, that he passed the bar examination in 1893, and a few months later was appointed one of the deputy district attorneys. One of his associates in the district attorney's office was Mr. Le Compte Davis. Both young men resigned on 7 January, 1895, establishing a partnership the same day, and it is said that on the afternoon of that day they argued their first case. The office of Davis and Rush was in a building on the present site of the Los Angeles Hall of Records; later it was removed to the Bryson Building, on Spring Street, where it has since been located. This well-known law firm had one other associate, the Hon. Frank R. Willis, until he was elected to the bench of the Superior Court in 1901. Many of the most prominent and intricate cases in the courts of Southern California have been handled by Mr. Rush and Mr. Davis, both as partners and individual lawyers, their practice extending outside California into the States of Oregon and Washington. Mr. Rush has always been actively interested in politics and when, in 1908, he was Democratic candidate for Congress in the Southern California district, he ran far ahead of his ticket. He is a member of the Los Angeles Bar Association; a thirty-third degree Mason and Shriner; an Elk, and a member of the Gamut Club. On 18 March, 1918, Mr. Rush married Augusta D. Salzen, of Glendora, California.

LUITWIELER, Clarence Seward, manufacturer, b. in Rochester, New York, 16 June, 1861, son of James C. and Bertha A. (Andrews) Luitwieler. His earliest paternal ancestor, Adam Luitwieler, came from Flushing, Holland, and settled in Rochester, New York, in 1820. His father (1828-1905) was a nurseryman and landscape gardener. Clarence Luitwieler was educated in the elementary and high schools of York, Pennsylvania. After completing his own course of study, he was a teacher for three years. In 1880 he became bookkeeper with the Sewing Machine Supplies Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, and after one year was made Manager. On 1 February, 1883, he removed to Boston. As the demands of an increasing business compelled him to move into larger quarters, he located in the heart of the business district of the city. His enterprising and energetic nature constantly exerted itself, and found a broad field in the opening up of branch offices in Chicago and Brockton. In April, 1893, he inaugurated the business of the American Supplies Company in England, as a branch of the Boston house. At the same time Mr. Luitwieler was elected a director of the Excelsior Needle Company of Torrington, Connecticut, which had purchased the controlling interest in the Sewing Machine Supplies Company and served on the board of directors for three years. In 1893 he became acquainted with Frank W. Merrick, who had just invented the Puritan machine, and organized the Puritan Manufacturing Company of Boston, of which he was Treasurer until 1903. In the same year Mr. Luitwieler resigned to accept the position of New England Manager of the New Home Sewing Machine Company of Orange, Massachusetts. In 1905 he re-organized the American Supplies Company, makers of shoe findings, and in the same year merged this company with the Sewing Machine Supplies Company. He also organized the Union Welting Company and in 1905 the Union Lock-Stitch Company and the Power Numbering Machine Company, manufacturers of shoe machinery. In 1906 Mr. Luitwieler purchased, in association with Mr. Merrick, the J. G. W. Carter Company, merging the business with the Union Welting Company, and in 1907 organized the American Stay Company. For four years, 1897 to 1901, he was a member of the Newton School Board; is President of the Newton South Co-operative Bank; a Secretary of the One Hundred Associates, and a trustee of the Newton Centre Savings Bank. He is a member of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Middlesex Club, the Boston Yacht Club, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and in Masonic circles, a member of Dalhousie Lodge, and of Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templars. He married on 14 January, 1885, at Springfield, Massachusetts, Lucy B., daughter of Horace M. Billings. They have three children: Helen, Edward B. and Clarence S., Jr.

BLODGETT, Edward Everett, lawyer, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 22 January, 1865, son of Warren Kendall and Minerva Priscilla (Paddock) Blodgett. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in the Boston Latin School, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1887, and LL.B. at the Harvard Law School in 1889. The following year he was admitted to the bar of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, and engaged in professional practice in Boston. He is senior partner in the firm of Blogett, Jones, Burnham and

John R. Rush

Brigham, and a director of the First National Bank of Boston, and of the Boston Insurance Company. He is a member of the Brae Burn Country Club, the Harvard Club of Boston, the University Club of New York, the Wianno Club of Wianno, Massachusetts, and of the Beta Theta Phi and the Phi Delta Phi fraternities. Mr. Blodgett married, 17 November, 1891, Mabel Louise, daughter of Ransom B. Fuller, President of the Boston Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts. They have two daughters and one son, Robert Fuller Blodgett. A second son, Richard Ashley Blodgett, was killed in action in France, 17 May, 1918.

STARRETT, William Aikin, architect and engineer, b. in Lawrence, Kansas, 14 June, 1877, son of William Aiken and Helen Martha (Ekin) Starrett. His ancestors came from Scotland at the time of the American Revolution. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a graduate of the Princeton Theological School, held various pastorates in the western states. He was located at Lawrence, Kansas, in 1863, when Quantrell's guerrillas sacked it and massacred many of its inhabitants. He was a Shakespearean scholar and a man of high practical ability, who constructed, designed and built his own church. His mother (1840-1920) was a woman of unusual mentality. At eighteen she was principal of a girls' school at Georgetown, Kentucky. In 1884 she founded the Kenwood Institute, Chicago; was Principal of Mrs. Starrett's Classical School for twenty-two years (1893-1915), and was its Principal Emeritus at the time of her death. She was the author of several books, notably: "The Future of Educated Women" (1880); "Letters to a Daughter" (1882); "Letters to Elder Daughters" (1883); "After College, What? For Girls" (1885); "Letters to a Little Girl" (1886), and volumes of poems and educational essays. Mr. Starrett was educated in the public schools of his native town, and was graduated B.S. in the University of Michigan, in 1895. He removed to New York in 1898, and entered the employ of the Geo. A. Fuller Company, builders, where he worked as field engineer, timekeeper and superintendent of construction. In 1900 he joined his brother in founding the Thompson-Starrett Company, general contractors, New York; in 1905 he was appointed General Superintendent of Construction and Vice-President, having charge of all construction; later was Executive Vice-President, until March, 1913, when he severed his connection with the firm and became a partner of Starrett and Van Vleck, architects. While associated with the Thompson-Starrett Company, he was occupied principally in designing and standardizing the plant and appliances, much of which still remains its accepted type of equipment. In 1903 he was assigned by the company to superintend their work in the construction of the Union Terminal Station, Washington, D. C. The whole engineering problem for the execution of that work was under his direction, which included the design and arrangement of unique methods of handling concrete work. Engineering work requiring special ingenuity was also necessary to take care of the old F. Street sewer, which ran diagonally through the site of the station and involved one of the many intricate problems to be solved. In 1905 he returned to New York, having finished the foundations and formulated the plan of construction for the superstructure of the building, and was made Vice-President and General Superintendent of all construction undertaken by the company. This brought him into contact with engineering work in numerous ways, largely in consulting and executive capacities. The engineering aspect of all questions of handling adjoining buildings, of bearing of soil and type of foundations came under his supervision. Among other important constructions, he supervised the foundation of the Hoffman House and the underpinning of the walls of the old Albermarle Hotel. Mr. Starrett was connected with Starrett and Van Vleck from March, 1913 to 1 January, 1918, in the capacity of designing civil engineer. He supervised the construction of the Kaufmann and Baer store in Pittsburgh. This was a large, twelve story building costing over two million dollars, and the problem involved was not only the regular building, but connecting the new work with an existing power house. Several of the columns of the old power house had to be removed and new foundations and columns had to be installed in the deep basement among the machinery. Much of this work was done in collaboration with the Chief Engineer of the Thompson-Starrett Company, but the responsibility for the design and its execution came directly under his immediate control. The most notable structures erected under the supervision of Mr. Starrett include the buildings of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, the United States Express Company, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Gimbel Brothers' Company, McCreery and Company, Lord and Taylor, the Harris Theatre, and the Hotel Marie Antoinette, all in New York City; the Union Station and the Army and Navy hospitals, Washington, D. C.; the buildings of the First and Second national banks and the Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburgh; the Wanamaker Store, Philadelphia, and Hahne and Company's Store, Newark, New Jersey. In 1919 he was elected President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, New York City; and was again Vice-President of the George A. Fuller Company, New York, in 1919-1921. He was for two years member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y. During August and September, 1916, he was stationed at the Plattsburg Training Camp; and in April, 1917, was appointed Chairman of the Emergency Construction Committee of the Council of National Defense, which had charge of all government buildings, including construction of cantonments, erection of warehouses and chemical and explosive plants, terminals, ports of embarkation and hospitals; advised the War Industries Board concerning contracts for the emergency building program, and had custody of the War Industries Board's survey of the contracting industry of the country. From its tabulated and classified information it recommended to the Construction Division of the War Department, the contracts best suited to aid in the Government building pro-

gram. Mr. Starrett was commissioned captain of the Engineers' Reserve Corps, 2 May, 1917; was appointed major, 13 June, 1917, and colonel of the Quartermaster's Corps of the National Guard, 18 March, 1918; and was honorably discharged from the service, 22 March, 1919. Mr. Starrett contributed a series of articles on government building to the "Scientific American" of September and October, 1918, and wrote for "Scribner's Magazine", November, 1918, an article on "Building for Victory". In June, 1917, he received the degree of C.E. from the University of Michigan. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; American Institute of Architects; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; the Cosmos and University clubs, Washington, D. C.; and the Engineers' and the Baltusrol Golf clubs of New York City. He married, 14 June, 1900, Eloise, daughter of J. H. Gedney of East Orange, New Jersey.

ROWE, Wallace H., steel manufacturer, b. in St. Louis, Missouri, 15 February, 1861; d. at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 1 February, 1919, son of Joseph and Margaret Elizabeth (Boyce) Rowe. His father, a native of Virginia, was a wholesale lumber merchant in St. Louis, and later in Hannibal, Missouri, where he also engaged in the banking business. His mother was born in Raleigh, North Carolina. After completing his education, Wallace H. Rowe was employed in his father's private bank, but, in 1883 removed to St. Louis to accept a clerkship with the firm of J. W. Gates and Company, wire manufacturers. He remained with this firm and its successor, the St. Louis Wire Mill Company, until 1886, when he was offered the position of treasurer and general manager of the Braddock Wire Company, of Pittsburgh. This company was later merged, with several others, into what is known as the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company of Illinois. The general offices of this company were in Chicago, but Mr. Rowe remained in Pittsburgh to manage the Pennsylvania plants. In 1898 by another merger the Consolidated Steel and Wire Company was absorbed by the American Steel and Wire Company of Illinois. By the merger the output was materially increased, and coke and coal properties as well as blast furnaces were added. Mr. Rowe remained in Pittsburgh acting in the same capacity for the new company. When, in 1901, the United States Steel Corporation absorbed the American Steel and Wire Company, Mr. Rowe sold his interests in the corporation, resigned his offices and formed the Pittsburgh Steel Company, with which was merged the Pittsburgh Steel Hoop Company. The Pittsburgh Steel Company prospered under his able management, and at the time of his death had one of the largest and best equipped steel and wire plants in the United States. Mr. Rowe was a large stockholder and director in: the Pittsburgh Steel Products Company, with works at Monessen, Pennsylvania, large producers of seamless tubing; also president of the Monessen Coal and Coke Company, and of the Pittsburgh Steel Ore Company. He was vice-president of the Pittsburgh Ice Company; director in the Duquesne National Bank, Pittsburgh; Home Life Insurance Company of New York; News Boys' Home, Pittsburgh; Children's Hospital, Pittsburgh; and the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind. He was a member of the Duquesne, Union, University, Pittsburgh, Golf, Oakmount Country and Allegheny Country Clubs, the Pittsburgh Athletic Association and the Pittsburgh Field Club. He married, in 1893, Sallie Huston, of Connellsville, Pennsylvania. They had four daughters, Sarah Margaret, Dorothy Huston, Mary Louise and Eleanor Huston, and one son, Wallace H. Rowe, Jr.

BARBOUR, William. manufacturer, b. in New York City, 9 September, 1857; d. there, 1 March, 1917, son of Thomas and Sarah Elizabeth (Warren) Barbour. He was descended from John Barbour, of Paisley, Scotland, who removed to Lisburn, Ireland, in 1768, where he engaged in flax spinning. John Barbour, his great-grandfather, founded there the famous Barbour Works, the oldest linen thread manufacturing establishment in the world. Two of the sons of John Barbour developed the plant in Ireland to large dimensions, until it covered twelve acres of ground, and employed some thousands of operatives. One of these brothers, William Barbour, had five sons, of whom two, Thomas and Robert, located in America, and in 1855 organized the firm of Barbour Brothers. They began by importing threads and twines, especially the product of the mills still owned by the family in Ireland. In 1864 they purchased a mill in Paterson, New Jersey, and with the machinery imported from Ireland, began manufacturing for themselves, thus founding the first flax spinning establishment in this country. Barbour thread was already world famous, and being, to a certain extent, a branch of the Irish establishment, the enterprise in Paterson began with a high reputation which made it a success from the beginning. Gradually the plant was increased, until it included three big mills and employed over 250 operatives. Thomas Barbour devoted his entire time to the interests of the enterprise, making his home in Paterson. William Barbour was educated in the public schools of Paterson, New Jersey, and in the High Street Academy of Newark, New Jersey. Later he traveled abroad, spending one year in France and two in Germany. Returning home, he started his business career in the employ of Howard, Sanger and Company in New York. After a short period he was made Secretary of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, becoming also its Vice-President and Treasurer. In 1882 the firm was incorporated under the name of The Barbour Brothers Company, with Mr. Barbour as President. This position he held to the time of his death, and under his administration the business increased in volume and importance. Mr. Barbour was keenly interested in public affairs, and throughout his life was active as a member of the Republican Party. In 1884 he was a delegate to the National Convention in Chicago, at which James G. Blaine was nominated for the Presidency. He was a delegate to every national convention after that year. He was also active in state politics. Governor Griggs appointed

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him a member of his staff with the rank of Colonel. In 1892 Colonel Barbour was appointed Treasurer of the National Republican Committee. In addition to the Presidency of the Barbour Brothers Thread Company, Mr. Barbour was also head of the Linen Thread Company, the Algonquin Company, the Dunbarton Flax Spinning Company, the Finlayson Flax Spinning Company, the American Net and Twine Company, the Hamilton Trust Company, of Paterson, New Jersey, the Dundee Water Power and Land Company, the W. and J. Knox Net and Twine Company, and the North Jersey Rapid Transit Company. He was a director of the First National Bank of Paterson, New Jersey, the Hanover National Bank, the Pintsch Compressing Company, the Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company, the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, the Automatic Weighing Machine Company, American Cotton Oil Company, Afro-American Trading and Navigation Company, Home Trust Company, United States Twine and Net Company, and the Varona Land and Investment Company; a trustee of the Washington Trust Company. He was also a member of many social and political organizations, among which may be mentioned the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Preparedness Sound Money League, the Huguenot Society, the Union League Club, of which he was Vice-President, and the Automobile Club. In 1910 he was made President of the American Protective League. Mr. Barbour married, 8 November, 1883, Adelaide, daughter of John H. Sprague, of New York City. They had four sons: Thomas, Robert, William Warren and Fritz Frupp Barbour.

SAGENDORPH, George, manufacturer, b. in Washington, D. C., 10 November, 1879, son of Longley Lewis and Catherine (Crainor) Sagendorph. The earliest American ancestor, Adam Sagendorph, of Holland, settled at Claverack, New York, in 1712. His father, a pioneer in the manufacture of sheet steel in America was the grantee of more than one hundred United States and foreign patents on sheet steel building materials and machines for their manufacture. George Sagendorph was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at the Philadelphia High School, and was graduated B.S. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1899. In the same year he began his business career as a salesman for the Penn Metal Company. Within the twenty-five years of his connection with this concern he has been steadily promoted through successive grades, becoming Manager, Treasurer, and finally President. In the course of his business experience, he has conducted extensive researches, particularly on the corrosion and fatigue of sheet steel. In 1908 he was a student in the graduate school of Harvard University. During the World War, he served as Procurement Officer for New England, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army. He is a director in the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and the University of Pennsylvania Association; Vice-President of the Association of Pennsylvania Clubs; is a member of the University of Pennsylvania Club, the Harvard Club of New York, the Massachusetts Automobile Club, the University Club of Philadelphia, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Society of Testing Materials, and the American Iron and Steel Institute. Mr. Sagendorph married, 27 June, 1899, Jane, daughter of Samuel Robb Hansell, a manufacturer of Philadelphia. They have four children, Robb, Marian, Joan, and Elizabeth Sagendorph.

KELLEY, Charles Sampson, banker, b. in New Bedford, Massachusetts, 2 August, 1846, son of William and Anna Howland (Allen) Kelley. The earliest American ancestor, John Kelley, of Devonshire, England, landed at Boston in 1633, and settled two years later at Newbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Kelley's father was one of the leading dry goods merchants in New Bedford and a man of excellent repute in the community. He was an original member of the New Bedford Guards, a volunteer light infantry company organized in 1841. The Guards numbered one hundred men, had its own brass band, and formed one of the largest companies in New England. He was also Vice-President of the New Bedford Protecting Society, and died 9 November, 1862, while in discharge of his duty as a member of that organization, which he had joined in 1843. Mr. Kelley's mother was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Howland Allen, both Quakers and natives of New Bedford. Her paternal ancestor was one of three brothers who same from England in 1630, and her maternal ancestor, Henry Howland, also a Quaker, came from England in 1625 and settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts. Mr. Kelley was educated in the public schools of his native town. In his sixteenth year strained circumstances of his family forced him to leave school, and begin work for his own support. During the next two years he served as clerk in various stores of New Bedford, and in April, 1864, entered the banking office of Edward L. Baker. Mr. Baker disposed of his business to Samuel P. Burt in May, 1865, but Mr. Kelley continued as a clerk and bookkeeper for ten years. During this period he had made himself familiar with the governing principles and laws of banking, and had stored up a valuable fund of general business information. On 23 April, 1875, Mr. Kelley became a member of the firm of S. P. Burt and Company, and devoted his attention to the Western interests of the firm, principally in mining and manufacturing. He was also a director and at one time Vice-President of the Dolliber-Goodale Company of Boston, now the Mellon's Food Company of North America. The New Bedford Board of Trade owes its life and activity largely to his energetic efforts. A meeting was actually called to dissolve it, but Mr. Kelley objected to such a course, declaring it would be a cruel blow to the business of the city. He suggested a reduction of the annual dues, an increase of membership and re-organization of the body. Largely through his efforts in less than two weeks time the membership was increased from sixty-four to nearly two hundred and fifty members. The dues were reduced and re-organization followed. In 1887, the first Industrial Exhibition of New Bedford's manufac-

tured products was held, followed by another in 1888. The success of these exhibitions was largely due to Mr. Kelley's active interest from the beginning. Mr. Kelley was one of the original members of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was started in New Bedford, 30 April, 1867. He was its first Treasurer, holding the office for thirteen years. Through his influence and energy is largely due the erection of the New Bedford Young Men's Christian Association Building. He was Chairman of the Construction Committee and Treasurer of the Building Committee. Mr. Kelley is President of the New Bedford Protecting Society, composed of the leading men of New Bedford, and, in 1890, organized the Veteran Firemen's Association, and was its first President. He is a member of the Wamsutta Club, of which he has been President, the Country Club, and a director in the Board of Trade, all three of New Bedford. Mr. Kelley married, 8 June, 1871, Sarah, daughter of Edmund Anthony of New Bedford. They have two daughters, Sarah Elizabeth and Caroline Swain, and one son, Charles Sampson Kelley, Jr.

RAVEN, Anton Adolph, marine underwriter and financier, b. in Curacao, Dutch West Indies, 30 Sept., 1833, son of John Randolph and Petronella Dorothea (Hutchins) Raven, of English and Dutch descent. His maternal ancestors emigrated to America from Holland, and afterward settled in the Dutch West Indies, Anton A. Raven spent his boyhood on the island of St. Thomas, in the Danish West Indies, until his seventeenth year, when he sailed for New York City. On 4 January, 1852, he obtained a position as a clerk in the office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, where he applied himself to his duties with such zeal and intelligence that he speedily mastered every detail of the business and became an expert in everything pertaining to marine insurance. He advanced successively to the positions of underwriter; fourth vice-president, in 1865; third vice-president, in 1867, and second vice-president in 1870. In 1875 he was chosen vice-president, serving until 1896, when he was elected president of the company, the largest marine insurance corporation in America. He has been for many years honorary vice-president and trustee of the Home Life Insurance Company, and the Metropolitan Trust Company of New York; director in the Fidelity and Casualty Company; the Bank of New York; and trustee in the Seamen's Bank for Savings. A man of generous impulses, he is active in the work of the Society for Improving the Conditions of the Poor of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. Raven is vice-president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and the New York Geographical Society, and a member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, New York. On 12 June, 1860, he married Gertrude, daughter of James C. Oatman, a prominent shipping merchant of New York City. They had five children, three of whom survive: William Oatman, Caroline (Raven) MacLean, widow of Peter A. MacLean, and Rev. John Howard Raven, a distinguished clergyman of the Reformed Church in America, and professor of Old Testament languages, and exegesis in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. Mrs. Raven died in Brooklyn, N. Y., on 7 March, 1914.

WARREN, George Eddy, manufacturer, b. in Brattleboro, Vermont, 20 October, 1868, son of George and Laura Sophie (Eddy) Warren. His earliest American paternal ancestor, Richard Warren, of England, settled at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620. His father, George Warren (1833-1896), was a manufacturer and coal operator. He was educuated in the public school of his native town, completed the course in Newton High School in 1885, and was graduated A.B. at Brown University, in 1889. The following year he started his business career as a salesman in Boston. During the World War, he served as Colonel in the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, acting as director of the Fuel and Forage Division in New York City; and Chief of the Material Division, Bureau of Purchase, Storage and Traffic of the General Staff. Mr. Warren is President and director of the George E. Warren Company, and a director of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works of Worcester, Massachusetts. Mr. Warren married, 23 April, 1900, Frances, daughter of Francis B. Knowles, a loom manufacturer, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

DAVIS, William Morris, geographer and geologist, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 12 February, 1850, son of Edward M. and Maria (Mott) Davis. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School, of Harvard University, and was graduated B.S. in 1869, and M. E. in 1870. On completing his studies, he was appointed assistant of the Argentine National Observatory, at Cordoba, Argentina, where he served until 1873. From 1876 to 1877 he was Assistant at Harvard University. The next two years, 1877-1878, were spent on a tour of the world, and upon his return he accepted an appointment as instructor in physical geography at Harvard University; was Assistant Professor, 1885-1890, and Professor, from 1890 to 1899. He was appointed Sturgis Hooper Professor of Geology in 1899, becoming Professor Emeritus in 1912. Professor Davis has also participated in various scientific expeditions. In 1903, he was a member of the Pumpelly Expedition to the Turkestan, under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution; two years later (1905) he visited South Africa as a guest of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. During 1908-1909 he was Visiting Professor at the University of Berlin, and from 1911 to 1912 at the University of Paris. In 1914, Professor Davis accepted a second invitation from the British Association for the Advancement of Science to visit Australia. In the same year he crossed the Pacific Ocean on a Shaler Memorial Expedition for the study of coral reef formations. He is affiliated with numerous scientific and civic societies, being a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Philosophical Society, and of the Advisory Council of the Simplified Spelling Board;

honorary member of the Geographical societies of New York, Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna, Madrid, Greifswald, Rome, Neuchatel, Frankfort, Budapest, Amsterdam, Geneva, the New Zealand Institute and the Club Alpin Français; a corresponding member of the academies of sciences of Berlin, Paris, Stockholm, and Christiania; the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia; the geographical societies of London, Paris, Stockholm, Philadelphia and Chicago; the Geological Society of London, and of the Appalachian Mountain Club. He was President of the Association of American Geographers in 1904, and again in 1909; of the Harvard Travelers' Club from 1902 until 1911, and of the Geological Society of America in 1911. He is Gold Medalist of the Harvard Travelers' Club; the American Geographical Society; the geographical societies of Philadelphia and Chicago; the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; and of the Royal Geographical Society, of London. Professor Davis is the author of numerous scientific articles, as well as of several books, among which may be mentioned: "Elementary Meteorology" (1894); "Physical Geography" (1898); "Practical Exercises in Physical Geography" (1908); "The Triassic Formation of Connecticut" (United States Geological Survey); "Geographical Essays" (1909); "Physiogeographie" (with G. Braun, 1911); "Erklärte Beschreibung der Landformen" (1912). He is also Associate Tditor of the "American Journal of Science." In recognition of his services to science and humanity, he was awarded various honorary degrees; receiving the Sc.D. degree from the University of the Cape Good Hope in 1905; Ph.D. from the University of Greifswald in 1906, and from the University of Christiania in 1911; S.D. from the University of Melbourne in 1914, and was appointed Chevalier de la Légion d' Honneur of France. He married, first, on 25 November, 1879, Ellen B. Warner, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who died on 29 April, 1913; second, on 12 December, 1914, Mary M. Wyman, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

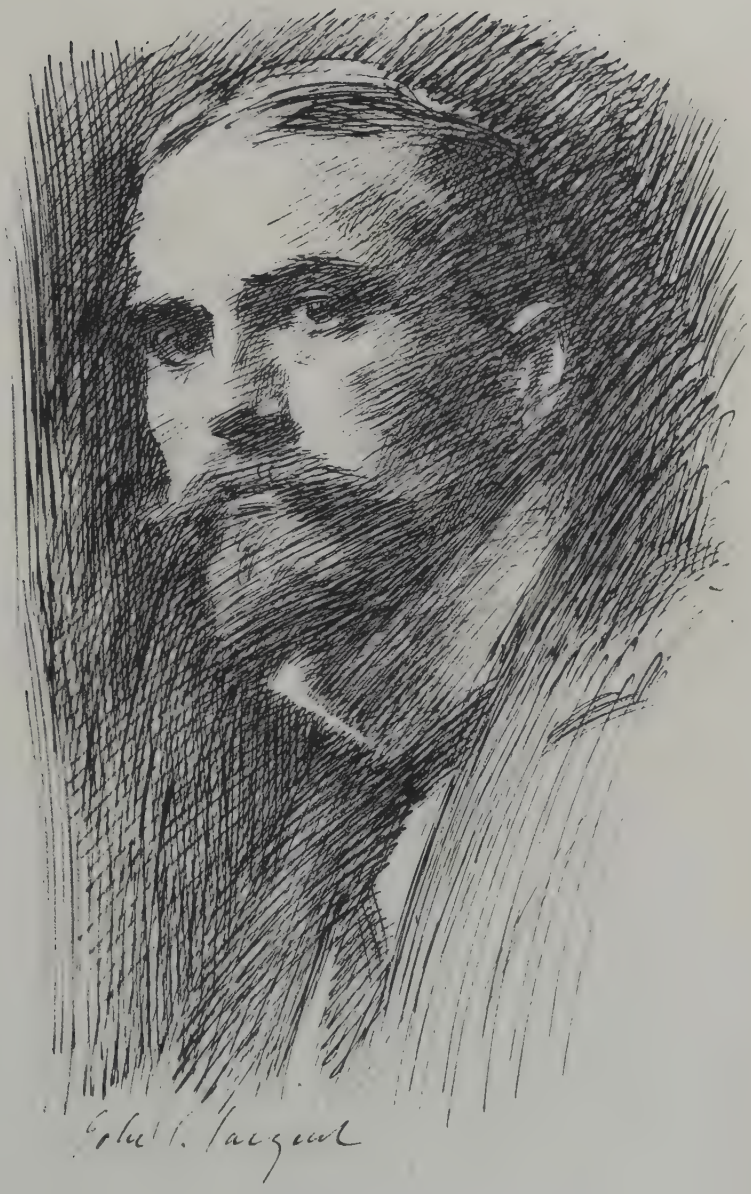
CHAMBERS, Porter Flewellen, physician, b. in Russell County, Alabama, 25 December, 1853, son of Judge William H. and Anne L. (Flewellen) Chambers The Chambers family came originally from the north of Ireland, the Flewellen from Wales. Through his paternal grandmother, Martha (Alexander) Chambers, he descends from a younger son of Sir William Alexander (Lord Sterling), who came to Virginia in 1659. Dr. Chambers' mother was a granddaughter of General Abercrombie, of Revolutionary fame. After preparing for college in the schools of Russell County, Dr. Chambers was graduated A.B. at Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, in 1873. He received the degree of M.D. from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1876. Dr. Chambers served on the House Staffs of the Presbyterian and Woman's Hospitals, and then became associated with Dr. T. G. Thomas, one of the most eminent gynecologists of his day. During 1900-1915 he was Attending Surgeon of these hospitals and since 1915 has been Special Surgeon of the Woman's Hospital. In 1901 he was appointed Consulting Surgeon to the French Hospital, and in 1913, of the Southampton Hospital. In 1912 he was made Professor of Clinical Gynecology at Columbia University. Besides his lectures before the students of the University, Dr. Chambers has contributed largely to medical literature upon his specialty, the diseases of women. He is a member of the New York County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, New York State Medical Society, New York Obstetrical Society, American Medical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society, British Gynecological Society and of the Alumni of the Presbyterian and Woman's Hospital Societies. He is also a member of the Riding and Metropolitan Clubs, and of the Century Association of New York City. He married, on 1 June, 1893, Alice, daughter of William H. Ely, and a niece of Ambrose K. Ely, and of ex-Mayor Smith Ely of New York City. They have three children, William Ely, Ambrose Ely and Alice Ely Chambers.

RANDALL, Burton Alexander, physician, b. at Annapolis, Maryland, 21 September, 1858, son of Alexander and Elizabeth Philpott (Blanchard) Randall. He was educated by private tutors and was graduated B.A., (being salutatorian of his class), at St. John's College, Annapolis, in 1877. He received the degree of A.M. in 1880, and in the same year was graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, sharing the first thesis prize for an experimental study on "Reparatory Inflammation in Arteries After Ligation." Immediately on receiving the medical degree, Dr. Randall was appointed Assistant Demonstrator in Histology, at the University of Pennsylvania, a position which he held until 1882. He was Eye and Ear Surgeon at the Episcopal Hospital from 1882 to 1891; in the Children's Hospital from 1885 to 1905; and in the Methodist Hospital from 1896 to 1901. From 1888 to 1902 he was Professor of Diseases of the Ear at the Philadelphia Polyclinic; in 1891 accepted the Clinical Professorship of Diseases of the Ear at the University of Pennsylvania; and was later Ear Surgeon to the University and Children's Hospitals, and Consulting Aural Surgeon to St. Timothy's Hospital, and the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He has been appointed a Delegate to the International Ophthalmological Congress at Heidelberg, and the International Otological Congress at Brussels in 1888, and to the International Congress held at Budapest in 1909. Dr. Randall was Vice-President of the American Otological Society from 1900 to 1902 and its President from 1903 to 1906. He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; Philadelphia Pathological Society; Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; Philadelphia College of Physicians; Pennsylvania State Medical Society; Medical Society of Philadelphia; American Medical Association; American Ophthalmological Society; American Laryngological Society; American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; International Congress of Otology; and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In addition to numerous shorter papers, Dr. Randall is the joint author of

"Photographic Illustrations of the Anatomy of the Ear" (1887), and edited with Dr. de Schweinitz the "American Text-book of Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat" (1889). He wrote besides "Refraction of the Eye," published in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" (July, 1885). Dr. Randall married, 30 May, 1893, Emma F. Leavitt, daughter of Charles W. and Sarah Allibone of Riverton, New Jersey.

POTTER, Nathaniel Bowditch, physician, b. at Keeseville, Essex County, New York, 25 December, 1869; d. in San Francisco, California, 5 July, 1919, son of George Sabine and Mary Gill (Powell) Potter. He was graduated A.B. at the College of the City of New York in 1888, and at Harvard College in 1890. He made his professional studies in the Harvard Medical School, and received the degree of M.D. in 1896. Both in college and in the Medical School he was compelled to pay his own way by outside work. Yet such was his persistent industry that he attained high rank in his classes. After graduation, he traveled abroad for several years with patients requiring constant medical attention, and later began practice in New York City. He labored intensely in hospital and literary work and teaching, with prospects good of the highest success in his profession. But the crying need of research and of the solution of the many problems of the living body, led Doctor Potter to undertake the establishment of a metabolic unit for the study and treatment of diseases of the digestive tract. His genuine scientific enthusiasm, his dissatisfaction with the imperfect means for diagnosing and treating disease, above all, his whole-souled sympathy with suffering humanity, whose relief from disease lay in the development of a true science of digestion, all united to carry him into the field of medical research. To carry out such studies, it was necessary to bring together scientific clinicians, a group of laboratory experts with suitable laboratories, and the facilities of a modern hospital for the study and treatment of diseased persons. Doctor Potter secured from various sources, partly from friends who knew of his scientific work, and partly from the Carnegie Foundation, the funds to pay his laboratory staff and expenses, while the City Hospital of New York, where his work was known and recognized, furnished the hospital facilities. But that progress, like the fabric of a modern palace of trade, had cost much, and Doctor Potter sacrificed much strength and many years of life in the service which he had so generously undertaken. Within a year after he had organized his clinic, he was himself stricken with a disease that compelled him to seek a mild and equable climate, and to give up his New York career, including his well-won Professorship of Clinical Medicine in Columbia University, to which he was appointed in 1916. He moved to Santa Barbara, California, and soon became convinced that this spot, with its scenic beauty and equable climate, free from great extremes of temperature, and from the social stress of metropolitan life, offered extraordinary opportunities for the treatment of the metabolic diseases. With the consent of the subscribers to his research fund, his laboratory was transferred from New York to Santa Barbara, and his metabolic clinic was established with the cooperation of the Cottage Hospital of that city. He organized the staff of clinical and laboratory workers, and presided over it. The central idea of the laboratory clinic was expanded, and many sufferers from far and near benefited from his wisdom and sublime courage. While bodily weakness was compelling, the spirit prevailed, and to the last, Doctor Potter was "in the harness," continuing faithful to his every professional ideal. Looking back over the great humanitarian work accomplished through his zeal and energy, this clinic, representing the development of the conception of the small, intensive, thoroughly organized research unit, whose field of endeavor is definitely marked out, will stand as a monument to the bravery, the skill and the vision of Doctor Potter. It has been proposed that the endowment fund, provided for the prosecution of a project of the highest interest to men and women in all parts of the country, be known as the Nathaniel Bowditch Potter Endowment for Medical Research, and that its income shall be expanded in the study of and treatment of the metabolism of the human body. A tablet, inscribed with lines from Kipling has been selected by his co-workers as their gift to his memory, and has been placed on the walls of the Memorial Building. With a personality whose enthusiasm was contagious, his extreme consideration for all with whom he came into contact, and his thoughtfulness for the ease and comfort of others are remembered with admiration and gratitude. On 25 January, 1908, Doctor Potter married Mary Sargent, daughter of Charles S. Sargent, professor and director of the Arnold Arboretum of "Holm Lea," Brookline. Mrs. Potter survives with one daughter, Natalie. Another daughter, Mary Robeson, died in 1915.

FOWLER, Benjamin Sherman, composer, b. in New York City, 2 January, 1875, son of Charles Rowland and Cornelia Louise (Sherman) Fowler. His father (1843-1906) was a merchant of New York and a descendant of Lubbert Lubbertson Van Westervelt, of Meppel, Holland, who settled at Flatbush, Long Island, in 1662. Through Claude de la Mater, first Magistrate of Harlem, Mr. Fowler traces descent to Huguenot stock. Through his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Borden Sherman, he descends from Philip Sherman, first Recorder of Rhode Island, and from Richard Borden, who came to America in 1638, served as Deputy Governor of Rhode Island, and afterward removed to New Jersey. The important village of Bordentown was named for the family. Mr. Fowler's education was received in the Everson and Halsey's Collegiate School, and from private tutors. Later, in Dresden, Germany, he studied music and composition at the Royal Conservatory; piano under Peskau; harmony under Paul; and composition under Albert Fuchs and Felix Draescke, Director of the Conservatory. He also studied violin under Gustav Dannreuther. His studies in America were composition under Wallace J. Goodrich of Boston, and Henry



NATHANIEL B. POTTER

E. Duncan, one time organist of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City. Mr. Fowler has done much serious composition, having produced several works of high merit and distinct promise, particularly a symphonic tone poem, "A Moonlit Sky". Among his recent compositions in a more popular vein are: "Do Dreams Come True?", "The Mystic Hour" and "My Forget-Me-Not", published by Carl Fisher, Inc. These gems of composition have had a phenomenal success. Simplicity of style, with intrinsic worth and inspirational qualities, in these songs constitute an appeal even for the greatest artists. Mr. Fowler is Director of the American National Orchestra of New York City. He is also a member of the Veteran Corps of Artillery, S. N. Y., the oldest corps in the state founded in 1790, also of the St. Nicholas Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of War of 1812, the Huguenot Society, the New York Historical Society, and the Amateur Comedy Club. He married, 23 June, 1915, Christine B., daughter of John Ritter of Jersey City, New Jersey.

MONKS, Robert Hatton, artist, b. in Boston, Massachusetts, 19 September, 1856; d. at Wellesley, Massachusetts, 16 February, 1923, son of John P. and Delia Smith (Hatton) Monks. His father (1804-1859) came from Ireland to America in 1825, and settled in Boston, where he established himself in the lumber business. He was educated in private schools of Boston and at Greylock Institute, Williamstown, Massachusetts. On leaving school he turned his attention to business, but after a year, owing to ill-health, was forced to go abroad. At this time he became interested in painting, and in 1876 began study under Otto Grundmann, at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Later, during several years of residence in France and Belgium, he studied under Julien in Paris, and devoted much time to landscape painting at Fontainbleau. In 1895 he became interested in impressionism, and made a thorough study of its technique under Emile Claus. Mr. Monks has attained high reputation both at home and abroad. His works were exhibited in the Paris Salons, during 1883-1884 and in 1887; in the American Section of the Paris Exposition of 1889; in the salons of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, in Paris, in 1898 and 1905, and in many other public and private art exhibitions. His paintings exhibited at the galleries of the Libre Esthetique in Brussels in 1906 created a sensation on account of the richness and subtlety of his color effects. As a pioneer in the use of colored crayons in his drawings, he developed a new feature in the world of art. He was further honored by an invitation to become a member of the Cercle Artistique of Ghent, and the Society of Belgian Artists "Vie et Lumière", and has had his works exhibited in conjunction with these societies at Brussels, Antwerp, Liege and other Belgian cities. In 1907, Mr. Monks returned to America, and spent the remaining years of his life at his country place at Wellesley, Massachusetts. He married, 11 August, 1881, Anne Bellows, daughter of Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill of Portland, Maine.

HAIGHT, George Ives, lawyer, b. near Rockdale, Dane County, Wisconsin, 26 March, 1878, son of Stephen and Ettie (Ives) Haight. The family traces its descent to Simeon Hoyt, who came from Lancashire, England, in 1628, and settled in Massachusetts. Mr. Haight was educated in the public schools at Cambridge, and Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and was graduated Litt.B. at the University of Wisconsin in 1899. He studied at the Northwestern Law School and received the degree of LL.B. in 1902. After his admission to the bar in the same year, he began professional practice in Chicago, where he has since resided. Mr. Haight is a member of the Union League, Hamilton, City, Press, University of Wisconsin clubs of Chicago. He is also President of the Wisconsin Club, Chicago, and the Wisconsin Society of Chicago. He is also a prominent member of the University Clubs of Washington, D. C., and of Evanston, Illinois. He married, 6 June, 1906, Edith, daughter of Edmund Adcock, of Chicago, Illinois. They have two children: Valerie Elizabeth and Daniel.

RILEY, Lewis Adams, engineer, b. in Montrose, Pennsylvania, 7 June, 1847, son of Rev. Henry Augustus and Blendena (Miller) Riley. He traces descent from John Riley, of London, England, who came to America in 1621, and was one of the early settlers of Wethersfield, Connecticut. His father (1801-1878) was a prominent clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Riley was educated at the academies of Montrose, Pennsylvania, and Homer, New York. He entered upon his business career in September, 1864, at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, as engineer and agent of the Ashland Estate. He filled successively the positions of engineer with the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company; engineer and agent of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company; engineer and superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company; and operator of Anthracite Coal Mines. He is a member of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and was its President from 1894 to 1906; is now President of the Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company; a director of the Lehigh Navigation Electric Company, the Lehigh and North East Railroad Company, the American Gas Company, the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, the Westmoreland Coal Company, Pennsylvania Gas Coal Company, the Eastern Pennsylvania Railways Company, Eastern Power and Light Corporation, and the Whitehall Cement Manufacturing Company. Mr. Riley is a recognized authority on anthracite coal production, and was appointed a commissioner to revise the mining laws of the State of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the New England Society, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; also of the Rittenhouse and Racquet clubs of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Country Club, and is President of the Devon Golf Club. Mr. Riley married, 8 September, 1870, Margaret Morton, daughter of Henry Drinker, of Montrose, Pennsylvania. They have one son, Henry Drinker, and one daughter, Margaret Morton, wife of John B. Townsend.

STRATTON, Albert Lorenzo, banker, b. in Wayland, Massachusetts, 20 June, 1882, d. in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, 15 September, 1920, son of Joseph and Sarah A. (Babcock) Stratton. He was a descendant of Samuel Stratton, who settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1647. He was educated in the public schools of Natick and of Hudson, being graduated from the high school of the latter town in 1900. With that characteristic energy that marked every undertaking of his life, he entered at once into the active duties of his career, in the Hudson National Bank. Here he remained until 1905 when he became asociated with the State Street Trust Company, Boston, remaining there for one year. From 1906 to 1908 Mr. Stratton was in the Bank Commissioners' Office, Boston, under Pierre Jay, and to every duty he brought the same studious consideration and matured judgment which made him a most valued associate. In 1908 he began his services with the Worcester County Institution for Savings, as Treasurer, which position he held until his death. Mr. Stratton took an active part in the activities of his community, and was a prominent figure in the various campaigns for raising funds during the World War. In fraternal circles, he was a member of Doric Lodge of Free Masons, a member of the Worcester County Commandery, K. T. No. 5; Aleppo Temple of Boston, Massachusetts; also the Worcester Club; Tatuseck Country Club; Worcester County Fish and Game Society; the Automobile Club; the Worcester Rotary Club; the Worcester Tennis Club; the Springfield Country Club; the Vesper Country Club; and the Worcester Country Club of which he was Chairman of the House Committee. On 9 October, 1912, Mr. Stratton married Helen Mabel, daughter of Charles Henry Hutchins, retired, former President of the Crompton-Knowles Loom Works of Worcester. Mr. Stratton survives with one son, Albert Stratton, Jr.

ELLIOT, George Thomson, physician, b. in New Orleans, Louisiana, 20 December, 1855, son of Andrew Foster and M. A. Odile (de Buys) Elliot. He was graduated A.B. at Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, in 1877, and then entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1881. After serving as interne for two years in the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, he spent three years in Paris and Vienna, devoting himself to the study of dermatology. In 1884 he engaged in professional practice in New York City, retiring in October, 1921. Dr. Elliot was Assistant Visiting Physician and Pathologist to the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital from 1884 to 1904; Dermatologist of the Demilt Dispensary, New York, from 1886 to 1896; was Professor of Dermatology at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School from 1896 to 1898, and later was Consulting Dermatologist to St. Luke's, Columbus, New York Lying-In, and New York Skin and Cancer hospitals, and the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of the American Academy of Medicine, American Medical Association, American Dermatological Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Forestry Association, National Geographical Association, New York State Medical Society, New York County Medical Society, New York Dermatological Society, Medical Association of Greater New York, Hospital Graduates' Society, Medical and Surgical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Clinical Society, Corresponding Member of the Société Française de Dermatologie et al Syphilologie, and also belongs to the Century, University, the New York Yacht, Yale and the Tadenac (Canada) clubs. Dr. Elliot has made many contributions to the literature of dermatology in current medical journals and has written various treaties in colloboration with other physicians. He married, 8 November, 1892, Eva M. Briggs, of Bath, Maine.

FITZ SIMONS, Ellen French, b. in New York City, daughter of Francis Ormond and Ellen (Tuck) French. Her father (1837–93), a native of Chester, New Hampshire, and a graduate of Harvard College and Law School, began his active career as a lawyer; was later Deputy-Collector of the Port of Boston, and finally engaged in banking. After his removal to New York City in 1870, he was associated with the firm of Jay Cooke and Company. As President of the First National Bank of New York, he was prominently identified with the funding of United States loans. After retiring from the bank, he became President of the Manhattan Trust Company, and held the office until his death. Mr. French's father was Benjamin Brown French, who was clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., in 1845-47, and served as Commissioner of Public Buildings during Lincoln's administration. He was also an active associate of Samuel F. B. Morse, and President of the Company organized to build the first telegraph line between Washington and New York City; his mother was a daughter of Hon. William M. Richardson (1774-1838), member of Congress and for twenty-two years (1811-1833) Chief Justice of New Hampshire. Mrs. Francis O. French was a daughter of Hon. Amos Tuck, long representative in Congress from New Hampshire. The French family descends from Edward French, and the Tucks from Robert Tuck, both of whom located at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1636. Ellen French was educated by private governesses, both at home and in Europe, where her parents resided for considerable periods after her father's retirement from the First National Bank. In 1901, she married Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt of New York City, who lost his life in the destruction of the steamship "Lusitania", 7 May, 1915. By this marriage she had one son, William Henry Vanderbilt, born 1901. After the entry of the United States into the World War, she played a conspicuous part in several relief organizations, which will long be memorable for the beneficent work accomplished in behalf of the soldiers in the field and of the wounded. In 1916 she founded the Newport, Rhode Island Chapter of the Red Cross, and was its Vice-Chairman until 1919. During the period of the War, she was also Chairman

A. L. Stratton

of the Hostess House of the Young Women's Christian Association and Vice-Chairman of the Newport Community Service, both of Newport. In recognition of her effective and unselfish activities in these and other worthy causes, she was decorated with the Liberty Medal of the National Institute of Social Science in 1918. In April, 1919, she married Paul Fitz Simons of South Carolina, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, now resigned.

SHARP, Richard, merchant, b. at Langham, Rutlandshire, England, 10 April 1813; d. at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, 21 April, 1895, son of Richard and Mary (Swingler) Sharpe. The family name is of Saxon origin, and was originally spelled Scharpe. The Langham records begin with Richard Sharpe, of Langham, England (1691–1757), who owned land in "free and copy hold," and from him and his wife, Elizabeth Williamson (1690-1765), the line of descent runs through their son, William (1723-53), and his wife, Rachel Wate (1721-51); through their son, Richard (1751-85), and his wife, Sarah Chester (1754-1823); and through their son, Richard (1781-1836), and his wife, Mary Swingler (1787-1822). At the age of thirteen, Richard Sharpe accompanied his father and brother to America. They landed at Philadelphia, and afterwards purchased a farm in Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania. In 1838 he removed to Summithill, Carbon County, where he engaged in the coal business. He formed a partnership in 1845 with Ira Courtright, George Belford and John Leisenring, the firm being later augmented by the accession of Francis Weiss, and in 1854, on the withdrawal of Mr. Courtright, by Asa Foster. Their first field of enterprise was in lower Luzerne County, on the lands leased from the Tench Coxe estate, and here they opened the Council Ridge colliery, and founded the village of Fillmore (now Eckley). Mr. Sharpe became an authority on almost all matters connected with the business, and his opinion was universally respected. He was President of the Alden Coal Company; the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company; and a director of the Vulcan Iron Works, the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and a life member of the Wyoming Valley Geological and Historical Society. He was Vice-President of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital; trustee of the Home for Friendless Children; and a generous contributor to home and foreign missions. For many years he was Senior Warden of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. He married, in 1847, Sally, daughter of Thomas Patterson, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and his wife, Mary Denison, daughter of Colonel Nathan Denison, prominent in the early history of Wyoming valley, and one of the commanders in the battle of Wyoming, 3 July, 1773. His wife survived with four daughters and one son.

BOOTHBY, Frederick Eleazer, railroad official, b. in Norway, Maine, 3 December, 1845; d. in Waterville, Maine, 7 January, 1923, son of Levi Thompson and Sophia Packard (Brett) Boothby. The family traces its origin to a Danish tribe of chiefs by the name of "Bobi". The first known English ancestor, Sir Theodoric de Botheby, lived about 1114 A.D.; while the first American ancestor, Henry Boothby, settled at Kittery, Maine, in 1720. Frederic E. Boothby was educated in the public schools of Norway, at the Normal Institute, at Paris, Maine, and completed the course at the Waterville Classical Institute, now the Coburn Classical Institute, Waterville, in 1854. In 1859 he began his business career as a clerk for his father, who was then the station agent at Waterville, continuing in that capacity for two years, when he was appointed Assistant Postmaster of the town. On 1 May, 1864, he was made Master of Transportation of the Maine Central Railroad. In 1871 he was appointed Paymaster and Freight Auditor of the company, his quarters being at Augusta, Maine. He resumed his position as General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Maine Central Railroad, in 1875, and held this office until he retired in 1911. Mr. Boothby also served as General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Phillips and Rangeley Railroad, the Washington County Railroad, Somerset Sebasticook and Moosehead Railroad; and the Portland, Mountain Desert and Machias Steamboat Company. Mr. Boothby was appointed Military Secretary, with rank of major, on the staff of Governor Bodwell; Assistant Quartermaster General with the rank of colonel by Governor Marble, and Commissary General on the staff of Governor Burleigh. He was President of the Board of Trade of Portland, from 1897 to 1901; and then was elected Mayor of the city. During his term of two years, he installed numerous civic improvements, notably the establishment of public baths and playgrounds. In 1916 he was elected Mayor of Waterville. He was Chairman of the Maine delegation to the National Republican convention, of 1904, which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency. He was President of the Maine Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the People's Loan Company of Portland; President of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents; Treasurer of the Maine Eye and Ear Infirmary; trustee of the Coburn Classical Institute; director of the Forest City Loan and Building Association, the Union Safe Deposit and Trust Company, the Rand Avery Company of Boston, and the Boothby and Bartlett Company of Waterville, and a member of the Masonic Lodge of Waterville, of the Portland Commandery of Knights Templars, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and the Maine Public Health Association. He was one of the first directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. At the time of his death, he was Treasurer of the Red Cross Chapter at Waterville, and the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association. He married, 25 October, 1871, Adelaide Endora, daughter of Charles H. Smith, of Waterville. Mrs. Boothby died in 1921.

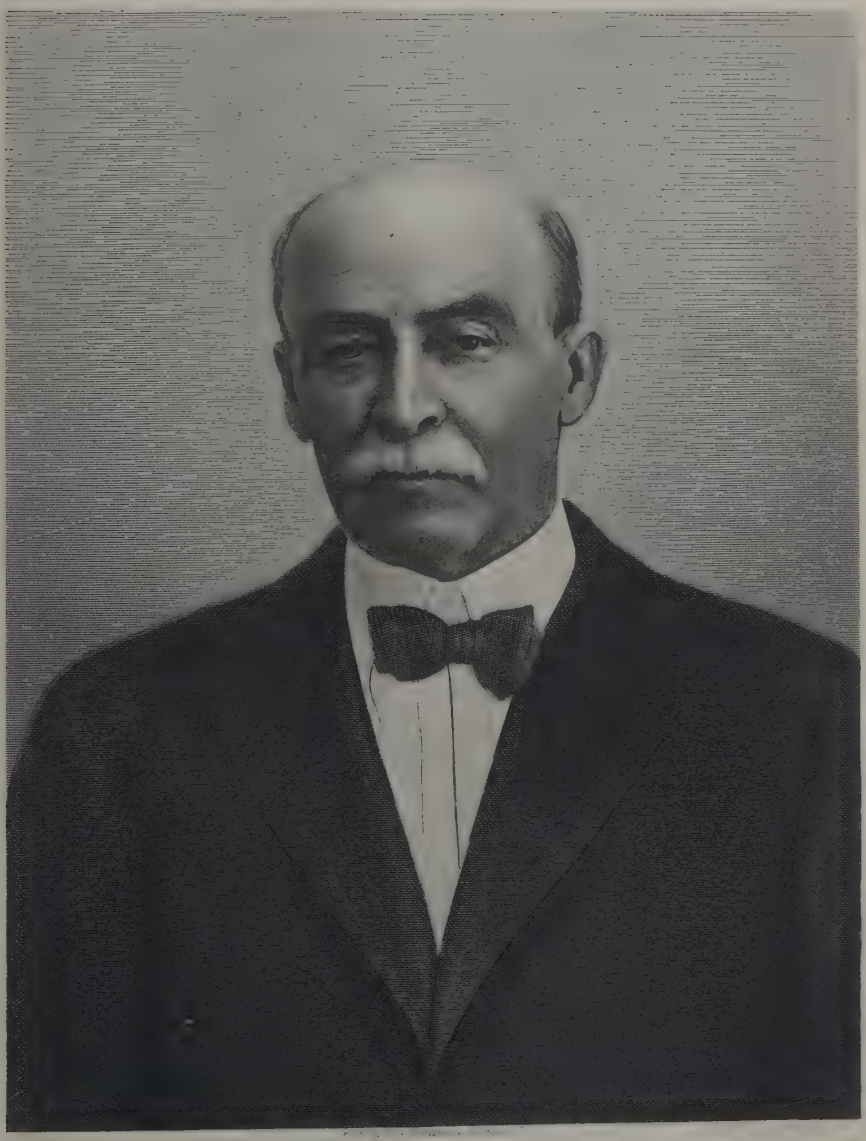
BUFF, George Louis, manufacturer, b. in Giessen, Hessen, Germany, 24 March, 1839; d. at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, 5 July, 1923, son of Karl Ludwig George and Wilhelmine

(Kempff) Buff. His father (1820-1865) was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his community. Mr. Buff was educated in the elementary and high schools of his native town, and after a year at the University of Giessen, entered on his business career as a manufacturer of fine instruments in Hamburg. A few years later, he was employed as Superintendent of the Astronomical Department, by Cook and Sons, Ltd., of York, England. In 1869 he located in New York City, and in 1871 established the Buff and Buff Manufacturing Company, Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Buff personally supervised the construction of over 17,000 theodolites for the finest engineering and astronomical work. Mr. Buff was a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, the Central and Eliot clubs of Jamaica Plain, and Chairman of the Membership Committee of the Orpheus Musical Society of Boston. He married, in 1875, Marie, daughter of Frederick Ramseyer of Boston, Massachusetts. Of their five children, four survive, Louis F., Henry A., M. Elsie, and Alice E. E. Buff.

STREETER, Edward W., manufacturer, b. in North Adams, Massachusetts, 18 November, 1846; d. there, 21 March, 1919, son of Horace and Mary (Edmands) Streeter. His education was received in the schools of his native city, and at an early age he entered the employ of the L. L. Brown Paper Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in Massachusetts. By constant industry he worked his way to the position of superintendent, which he held for thirty years. During the forty-three years that he served with the company he established for himself a reputation as one of the most progressive and experienced paper makers throughout New England. In 1909 he severed his connection and helped organize the Wall, Streeter and Doyle Shoe Company, Wall Bros., and the North Adams Wholesale Company in North Adams, and devoted much of his attention to the active management of these companies. Mr. Streeter was always unselfishly interested in public affairs, and was esteemed by all who knew him as an upright and public-spirited citizen. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and served as chaplain of the George E. Sayles Post of Adams for several years. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was a member of the First Congregational Church, a deacon after 1884, and also a teacher in the men's Bible class of the Sunday school. He was married three times, first, to Sarah Osborne, daughter of James and Janet (Lindsay) Osborne; second, in 1885, to Agnes McLachlin, and on 12 February, 1896, to Eva Cummings of Cheshire, who survives him with two sons, Arthur H., and Willis and one daughter, Mary L. Streeter.

CONNER, Lewis Atterbury, physician, b. at New Albany, Indiana, 17 January, 1867, son of Charles Horace and Katherine Boudinot (Atterbury) Conner. He attended school at Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated Ph. B. at Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University in 1887, and M.D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1890. Until 1892 he served the usual term as interne at the New York Hospital, and in the latter year visited Europe to pursue postgraduate work in medicine at the Universities of Vienna, Heidelberg, and Munich. On his return to New York City in 1894, he entered upon active practice, and in addition filled appointments in various hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries, and engaged in educational work. He was Assistant Pathologist of the New York Hospital from 1894 to 1899, and from 1896 to 1909 was Attending Physician of the Hudson Street Hospital. Dr. Conner was also an Instructor in Cornell Medical College from 1899 to 1904; Professor of Clinical Medicine from 1905 to 1916, and thereafter was Professor of Medicine. He served as colonel of the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, in 1919. Dr. Conner is a member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; American Medical Association; the Association of American Physicians; National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; American Association for the Advancement of Science; and is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He is a member also of the University and Century clubs of New York City; the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C., and the Graduates' Club of New Haven, Connecticut. He has been a frequent contributor to various medical periodicals, especially upon the subject of internal medicine. He married, 27 November, 1900, Emma Witt Harris, of Cleveland, Ohio.

WILSON, James Cornelius, physician, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 25 March, 1847, son of Ellwood and Hannah (Paul) Wilson. His father was a distinguished physician, and, in association with Dr. Joseph Warrington, was one of the supporters of the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity and Nurses' Home, the first institution in America in which students received practical bedside instruction in midwifery, and in which women were systematically trained in the art of nursing. He was educated in the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia; in a private school conducted by Rev. Dr. Malin; also at Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and was graduated A.B. at Princeton University in 1867 and A.M. in 1870. After receiving the degree of M.D. from the Jefferson Medical College in 1869, he served a term as Resident Physician in the Wills Eye Hospital, and in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He subsequently spent a year in Vienna, where he studied anatomy, pathological anatomy and clinical medicine. Upon his return to Philadelphia he became connected with the Department of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the Jefferson College, and served for several years as Chief Clinical Assistant to Professor J. M. Da Costa. In 1891 he was appointed Professor of the Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the same institution, and is at present Emeritus Professor (1924). He was Attending Physician of the Philadelphia Hospital from 1876 to 1890; Medical Director of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital from 1894 to 1896; Physician-in-Chief of the German Hospital, Philadelphia, since 1898. Dr. Wilson is a Consulting Physician of the



E. W. Streeter

Philadelphia Lying-in Charity Hospital, Rush Hospital for Consumptives, Bryn Mawr (Pennsylvania) Hospital, Jewish Hospital, American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children, Physicians and Surgeons' Hospital in Wilmington, Delaware, and the Physicians' Hospital in Vineland, New Jersey. He has also served as staff physician of several other hospitals. Dr. Wilson has been President of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Academy of Medicine, Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological Association, the American Therapeutic Society, and Vice–President of the American Pediatric Society. He is a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association, and has for many years been deeply interested in the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Dr. Wilson is the author of several books on medical subjects, and has been a frequent contributor to professional periodicals. Among his books are: "The Summer and Its Diseases" (1879); "A Treatise on the Continued Fevers" (1881); "Fever-Nursing" (1888, 1898); and "A Hand Book of Medical Diagnosis". His articles and papers include "Heart Showing Anomalous Arrangement of the Leaflets of the Pulmonary Valve" (1878); "Carcinoma of the Stomach" (1878); "Intra-capsular Fracture of the Femur" (1878); "Myoma of the Uterus" (1878); "A Case of Torsion of the Ileum" (1879); "Exophthalmic Goiter" (1878); "A Case of Recurrent Pleurisy" (1879-1880); "Locomotor Ataxia" (1879–1880); "Yerba Santa; Observations on its Therapeutic Value in the Treatment of Catarrhal Affections of the Upper Air Passages" (1879); "Carcinoma of the Pyloric Extremity of the Stomach" (1880); "On Typical Typhoid Fever; a Clinical Lecture" (1881); "The Influences that Predispose to Pulmonary Consumption" (1881-1882); "Two Cases of Cerebro-spinal Fever, with Remarks on the Etiology, Diagnosis and Treatment" (1882); "On the Importance of the Thorough Disinfection of the Stools in Enteric Fever" (1883); "Observations on the Management of Enteric Fever According to a Plan Based Upon the So-called Specific Treatment" (1883); "Specimens of Membraniform Exudation Obtained from a Case of Purulent Pleural Effusion" (1882-1883); "Treatment of Purulent Pleural Effusion" (1883); "Note on Paraldehyde as a Hypnotic" (1883–1884); "A Further Note on the Specific Treatment of Enteric Fever" (1884); "On the Diagnosis of Tumors of the Anterior Mediastinum" (1884); "Note on Hydrargyrum Formamidum" (1883-1884); "Nervous Symptoms of Enteric Fever" (1885); "Floating Kidney" (1885); "Myalgia" (1885-1886); "Remarks on the Climate of Florida" (1885); "Remarks on the Classification of the Various Forms of Alcoholism" (1885-1886); "Remarks Upon the Climate Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption" (1885-1886); "Preliminary Note on Adonidine" (1886). He is also an editor of the "American Text-Book of Applied Therapeutics". Dr. Wilson married, in 1882, Adele Beatrice Grosholz, of Philadelphia.

WAHL, John Conrades, inventor and manufacturer, b. near Morrisonville, Illinois, 7 February, 1876. He learned the trade of a machinist, and worked at it in Peoria, Illinois, after 1897. In the meantime, he pursued an extensive course in draughtsmanship, which he completed in 1902, and was then engaged as a tool designer by the Universal Adding Machine Company, in St. Louis, Missouri. In 1903 he designed one of the earliest visible typewriting machines, and in 1904 he perfected the famous Wahl adding and subtracting attachments for the Remington Typewriter. In 1905 the Wahl Adding Machine Company was incorporated, and a plant erected in Chicago for the manufacture of the adding and subtracting machine. In 1907 a contract was negotiated with the Remington Typewriter Company which covered a period of eighteen years. Thirteen years later (1920) this attachment had become such a necessary adjunct to the Remington machine that the Remington Company bought outright from the Wahl Adding Machine Company, all its machinery, equipment, and patents. In 1915 Mr. Wahl perfected the "Eversharp" pencil, which has since become famous. This and the Wahl Fountain Pen are manufactured and marketed by the Wahl Company, of which he is first vice-president. In recent years Mr. Wahl has directed his inventive genius toward effecting improvements in the design of writing implements and equipment for their manufacture. He has been granted over fifty patents for various inventions. Among the important awards of merit received by Mr. Wahl may be mentioned the industrial medal of the Panama–Pacific Exposition (1915), and the John Scott Legacy's medal and premium of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia (1915). Mr. Wahl married, in 1897, June Estabrook. They have one child, J. Estabrook Wahl, a graduate of Cornell University in 1922.

SWIFT, James Marcus, lawyer, b. in Ithaca, Michigan, 3 November, 1873, son of Marcus George Barker and Mary Duncan (Milne) Swift. His earliest American ancestor, William Swift, settled at Sandwich, Massachusetts, in 1636. His father (1848-1902), a lawyer by profession, enlisted in the army at the age of sixteen, and served for two years of the Civil War. He was graduated LL.B. at the University of Michigan in 1872, and practised law, first in Michigan and subsequently at Fall River, Massachusetts; and was appointed Judge-Advocate General of the Massachusetts Department, Grand Army of the Republic, in 1896. James M. Swift was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the Fall River High School and

the Michigan State Normal School; was graduated A.B. at the University of Michigan in 1895. He made his professional studies at the Harvard Law School in 1896 and 1897, and then in his father's office. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1897, and began professional practice in Fall River. From 1899 to 1902 he was Assistant District Attorney for the Southern District of Massachusetts; from 1902 to 1910, District Attorney, and during 1911, 1912, and 1913, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, being the youngest man ever elected to these high offices in his state. In 1916, he was appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts as one of the commissioners to revise the laws of the Commonwealth. Mr. Swift is Vice-President of the Citizens' Savings Bank, Fall River, and is a member of the Algonquin Club of Boston; the Boston Athletic Association; the Boston City Club; the Boston Press Club; the Harvard Club of Boston; the St. Botolph Club of Boston; the Quequechan Club of Fall River; the Bar Association of the City of Boston; the Massachusetts Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. He is a 32nd Degree Mason, and Chief Grand Tribune of the Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts. He married, 26 February, 1907, Mrs. Olive Underwood Sterling, daughter of Nathan Underwood, a flour manufacturer of Dixon, Illinois.

BRICKETT, John Charles, merchant, b. in Minot, Maine, 7 June, 1860; d. in Springfield, Massachusetts, 12 April, 1920, son of Solon Heaton, and Hannah (Bechelder) Brickett. His earliest American ancestor was Nathaniel Brickett who settled in Newbury, Massachusetts in 1664. Educated in the public schools of his community, he entered the furniture business in Springfield, Massachusetts, where in the successful carrying out of his ideas he manifested much enterprise and executive ability. For many years he served as vice-president of the New England Home Furniture Dealers' Association. His public spirit and civic pride were recognized by his fellow citizens, and during the World War, Mr. Brickett served the State of Massachusetts as a member of the Fuel Commission. He was also a member of the Nyasset Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Rotary Club, the Publicity Club and the Winthrop Club of Springfield. On 5 December, 1895, he married Iola Wentworth Day, daughter of Hiram Day, prominent citizen of Northampton. Mrs. Brickett survives together with one daughter, Esther Day Brickett.

CLENNY, James Edson, manufacturer, b. near Lynn, Indiana, 18 June, 1854, son of John Wood and Deborah (Banks) Clenny. His father (1831-1890), a farmer, was a son of Curtis Clenny, a native of North Carolina, and a soldier of the War of 1812, who entered a grant of land in Randolph County, Indiana, in 1817. The original American ancestor of the family was William Clenny of Scotland, who early joined the Carolina Colony. Mr. Clenny was educated in the public and high schools of Lynn and Winchester, Indiana, and in 1879 began his life career in the employ of Aulabaugh, Crume and Company of Dayton, Ohio. As the result of his faithful attention to routine duties, his promotions were rapid and numerous. In 1888 he became Secretary and Treasurer of the Crume and Sefton Manufacturing Company of Dayton; late in 1888, first Vice-President and Treasurer, and later Treasurer and General Manager of the Sefton Manufacturing Company, and since 1918 has been President. This corporation conducts an extensive business in the manufacture of all kinds of folding paper and board boxes, cartons and corrugated board containers. It was also the originator of the waterproof paper pail or container for oysters, etc., now in such general use. Its extensive factory in Chicago is equipped with the most approved type of machinery, several of the elements of which were specially designed and built for its processes, and in its three factories in Chicago, Anderson, Indiana, and Brooklyn, New York, employs a working force of twelve hundred people. The success of this business is due, not only to the fact that its products supply a distinct need in present-day life, but also to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Clenny himself, who has been ever on the alert for new ideas in manufactured articles, processes and methods of sale. He holds membership in the Union League, and Chicago Athletic clubs of Chicago, and the Old Colony Club of New York. He married, 13 July, 1881, Emma, daughter of Jacob W. Henderson, an educator of Winchester, Indiana. She died in 1915, leaving one son, Russell Henderson (d. 1921), and one daughter, Helen Marie Clenny. Mr. Clenny married, second, 25 January, 1923, Christina MacPhail of St. Thomas, Canada.

WRIGLEY, William, Jr., manufacturer, b. in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 30 September, 1864, son of William and Mary Ann (Loadley) Wrigley. His father was a manufacturer of soap, and served as a captain in the 117th Pennsylvania Infantry in the Civil War. His earliest American ancestor was Edward Wrigley, who settled in Philadelphia in 1800. William Wrigley, Jr., was educated in the public schools and at an early age obtained employment in his father's factory. Here he applied himself earnestly, studying every detail of the business and evincing an industry and capacity which soon brought promotion. In 1892 he engaged in business on his own account in Chicago as a jobber in scouring soap, baking powder and allied lines. His original capital was thirty-two dollars. With this slender fund it seemed necessary to have, as an offset, something in the way of ideas. A conventional jobbing business would not go far with a capital of thirty-two dollars, as he decided to give premiums to the retailers if they would purchase a stipulated quantity of his goods. Later he secured a few dozen lamps, and filled them with gum. This new idea for merchandising gum was well received by the dealers, and this suggested to Mr. Wrigley the use of gum as a commodity. He then entered into arrangements with the Zeno Gum Company to supply the goods, and thus began the real activities of William Wrigley, Jr. Mr. Wrigley himself was a hard worker, and is to-day. At the beginning he was his own sales manager, salesman, bookkeeper and packer.

J. Brecht

But instead of working alone, he was active in devising methods whereby others would want to work for him. Mr. Wrigley's problem was to induce the wholesalers to sell his product to the retailers, and in turn make his merchandise appear so attractive that the retailers would stock it. To the grocer he would offer a scale free with an order for fifteen dollars worth of gum; a coffee grinder free with thirty-six dollars worth, or a show case free with fifty dollars worth of gum. Tempted, the grocer would far overstep his conventional conservation, and buy. Mr. Wrigley was equal to the condition, and he showed the dealer how to display and sell the gum. It was not long before he became an active and important factor in the chewing gum industry. His list of premiums soon included almost every conceivable article used in the store or home. In addition, the store keeper could get, free, many articles that he could sell over his counter, such as pocket knives, cutlery, spoons, guns, pistols and fishing tackle. There were also premiums to the jobbers, salesmen, such as accident-insurance policies. There were schemes of free sampling to the retailers and coupons interchangeable for gums. The brands of chewing gum then sold by Mr. Wrigley were Varrar, Pepsin, Sweet Sixteen and others. Aside from the constant succession of new premiums and ideas and various allied selling schemes, Mr. Wrigley's great success may be attributed to unflagging work. Every day he added new retailers to his list of customers. Every week he added new territory to his selling map. There is ample evidence that he achieved results by hard, grinding, personal work, both physical and mental. The physical part of it consisted in traveling about the country; the mental part lay in the abundance of his ideas. Practically all of these ideas, in the earlier days, emanated from his individual brain. In fact, a large part of the selling ideas come from that source today. In 1906, previous to the beginning of the larger advertising, the Wrigley Company carried a stock of $700,000 in premium goods. More than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for outdoor display advertising, street cars, and show window work. Following the enlarged plans of 1906 the advertising appropriations was increased rapidly year by year, until, in 1915, it reached $2,000,000 a year. At the outbreak of the European War the United States Government found it necessary to impose a tax of four cents a box upon chewing gum. The price of the Wrigley product was raised that much, but in each box of twenty packages a rebate certificate is placed, which is redeemable for gum. Some of the biggest selling plans of Mr. Wrigley's career were launched since the European War began. It involved the Wrigley Doublemint Gum, and included not only retailers, but in a different way, the telephone subscribers of the United States. A sample package was mailed to every person listed in the telephone directors of the country. From a single man concern with mere desk space in an office, the business has grown so that two hundred people are now employed in the office. Today, the William Wrigley Jr. Company carries upon its books 300,000 active accounts. In South America the company has its own chicle concessions, and in Michigan its own spearmint farms. The original plant of a few small buildings with a few employees and simple machinery, has developed into a plant covering fifteen acres, with four thousand employees, and is supplied with the best modern appliances and machinery obtainable for the manufacture of chewing gum, much of it being of special construction. The business of the William Wrigley Jr. Company is valued at more than $13,750,000. Mr. Wrigley is the originator of many improvements in the production and sale of chewing gum, few of which were patented. They include a system of sanitary packing, each piece being wrapped separately, and the contents of each package sealed in dust and moisture-proof wrappers. An innovation introduced by Mr. Wrigley in recent years was the insertion of profit sharing coupons in each package of gum, a modern mercantile enterprise, which has since been adopted by leading industrial corporations. Some notion of the great establishment with which he is identified may be gathered from the fact that the company produces millions of packages of gum each year. Mr. Wrigley has earned recognition among the foremost captains of industry at the prseent day, and no man has done more than he to develop the chewing gum business of the country, and none has been more alert to inaugurate movements tending toward an increase in consumption. The house is known throughout the world, and its reputation for solidity and exact business methods is an enviable one. Mr. Wrigley combines great shrewdness with a high regard for right in both detail and action, and in recent years he has prosecuted many infringements on the company's trade marks. He is a man of quick decision, and is as approachable to any of his employees as to the most prominent of his fellow citizens. He is interested in all out-door sports, and has given a twenty thousand dollar trophy to encourage motor boat racing on the Great Lakes. In the winter he lives quietly in Chicago, Illinois, and in summer he spends a good deal of his time at his country place, at Lake Geneva, Illinois. In 1884, he married Ada E. Foote, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have two children, Dorothy Wrigley Offield and Philip K. Wrigley.

BOLGER, Thomas Joseph, banker, b. in Waterloo County, Ontario, Canada, 7 September, 1856, son of John and Mary (Charles) Bolger. He is of Irish descent, the first of the family to come to America was his father (1827-1885), who emigrated from Ireland in August, 1856, and settled in Waterloo County, Ontario. Thomas J. Bolger was educated in the public schools of Canada and in 1885 moved to Chicago. He entered upon his business career as a bond broker in that city in August, 1894, organizing the firm of the Thomas J. Bolger Company, bankers, which later became Bolger, Mosser and Willaman, of which company he is now (1924) the President. He is also a director in various other organizations; a life member of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, and of the Chicago Art In-

stitute; a trustee and Treasurer of the Northern Baptist Theological Seminary; a director and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Chicago Baptist Hospital; a director and member of the Finance Committee of the Chicago Baptist Executive Council; Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Second Baptist Church of Chicago and a member of the Church Federation of America. He married in Cleveland, Ohio, Kate C. Johnson, daughter of John Johnson, of Middlesex County, Ontario. They have five sons and four daughters.

HARDING, Benjamin Fosdick, educator, b. in New York City, 27 October, 1857; d. in Milton, Massachusetts, 22 September, 1923, son of George Stetson and Palmer (Tucker) Harding. The progenitor of the family, William Harding, emigrated from Somersetshire, England, in 1623. His father (1813–1863) was successfully engaged in the cotton business, and during his later life served as financial manager and commercial editor of the "Savannah Republican." Benjamin F. Harding was educated at St. Mark's School, Southboro, Massachusetts, and was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1878, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1880. After graduation he became an instructor at St. Mark's School, and from 1880 to 1885 taught at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, spending the next two years abroad for further study. On his return, he founded the Belmont School, Belmont, Massachusetts, and remained at its head until 1898, when he joined the teaching staff of the Hopkinson Preparatory School, Boston. From 1901 until his death, Mr. Harding was a member of the faculty of Milton Academy. Among his writings may be mentioned: "Greek Conditional Sentences"; "Greek Inflections", and "Sidelights on Greek and Latin Inflections". He married, 21 June, 1881, Lucy Lambert, daughter of George Foster Williams of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who survived him with two daughters, Louise Lucker, wife of James Mott Hallowell, and Charlotte Fellows, wife of Walter K. Earle.

HAND, Richard Lockhart, lawyer, b. at Elizabethtown, Essex County, New York, 15 February, 1839; d. in New York City, 7 October, 1914, son of Augustus Cincinnatus and Marcia Seelye (Northrup) Hand. His grandfather, Samuel Hand, was a sea captain in early life, later a farmer at Shoreham, Vermont. His father, a lawyer, served as Surrogate of Essex County from 1831; was elected to Congress in 1839; State Senator in 1844; and Justice of the New York Supreme Court, in 1848. Mr. Hand was educated in public and private schools, and in 1855 entered the sophomore class in the University of Vermont. He completed his college course at Union College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1858. He read law in his father's office, at Elizabethtown, and after his admission to the bar in 1861, became a partner in the firm with his father and the late Matthew Hale. During 1869-1871 he assisted his brother, Samuel Hand, who was then the State Reporter, in reporting cases in the Court of Appeals. Matthew Hale removed to Albany to enter into partnership with Samuel Hand in 1868, and thereafter father and son continued practicing law as partners at Elizabethtown. After the death of his father in 1878, Richard L. Hand acted as trial and appellate counsel to other attorneys, and undertook little business for clients until 1886, when he and the late Judge Rowland C. Kellogg and Harry Hale, a nephew of Matthew Hale, formed a partnership under the name of Hand, Kellogg and Hale. The three conducted an active general law practice for many years, and upon the election of Mr. Kellogg as County Judge and Surrogate, Messrs. Hand and Hale continued as partners until 1904. From 1903 until his death, Mr. Hand spent about six months of the year in New York City, where he was associated as counsel with the firm of Hand, Bonney and Jones. His experience in both trial and appellate litigation was large, and he was frequently appointed referee. Indeed, his last legal work was as referee in an important litigation between the contractors and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. In 1887 he was chosen honorary Chancellor of Union College and received the degree of LL.D. He was Democratic nominee for County Judge and Surrogate of Essex County in 1878 and 1890 and in each case reduced a nominal Republican majority of upwards of 2000 to about 300, and was Democratic nominee for Justice of the Supreme Court in 1885 and 1903. He was President of the New York State Bar Association from 1904 to 1906, presided over that body when the important and stormy meeting of the Association was held respecting the report of the Special Committee upon the charges against Justice Hooker of the Supreme Court. In 1907, he served as Commissioner of State Prisons, New York. He was appointed by Governor Hughes in 1908 Commissioner to report on the charges against William Travers Jerome, and also a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities, a position which he filled for a number of years. He was Vice–President of the Lake Champlain Association; President of the Elizabethtown Water Company and Elizabethtown Plank Road Company; and Secretary and Treasurer of the Elizabethtown Cemetery Association. Mr. Hand was also a member of the New York State Historical Association; American Bar Association; Association of the Bar of the City of New York; American Society of International Law; American Academy of Political and Social Science; National Municipal League; National Child Labor Commission; National Civil Service Reform League, and the State Charities Aid Association. He married, 29 June, 1868, Mary Elizabeth Noble of Elizabethown, New York. They had one son, Augustus N. Hand, a Judge of the United States District Court, appointed by President Wilson, and three daughters, Cornelia E., wife of Henry M. Baird, Jr., of Yonkers; Marcia E., wife of Albion James Wadhams, of Staten Island, and Theodosia, wife of Eugene D. Alexander.

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